







ANNALS  
OF  
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION  
IN  
1871-72.



ANNALS  
OF  
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION  
IN THE YEAR 1871-72.

*FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1872-73.*

EDITED BY

GEORGE SMITH, LL.D. (EDIN.)

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THE  
ANNALS  
OF  
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER I.

*AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.*

ALTHOUGH the Empire of British India really began with the establishment of the East India Company in 1599, the territorial acquisitions were practically confined to mere trading factories or settlements defended by forts till Clive's victory at Plassey in 1757. Surat became the first English Settlement under the imperial *firman* granted by Jehangire on the 11th of January 1613. Two of the Company's factors visited Patna in 1620, and in 1634 Shah Jehan granted it a *firman* for the establishment of a factory in Bengal. But it was in 1636 that Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the effective privilege of planting settlements there, from the gratitude of the Emperor to the physician who had saved his daughter's life. Mr. Boughton first visited the fort of Pippley, but ultimately factories were opened at Balasore and Hooghly. The Presidency of Madras was not constituted at Fort St. George till 1639, three years after, but there had been factories previously on that coast first at Masulipatam and then at Armean. The Island of Bombay was acquired by the English Crown in 1662, but the Western

Presidency was not constituted there till 1668, the year in which the Company sent out their first order for the purchase of 100lbs. weight of the best tea. In the more than two centuries which have passed since that time the consumption of tea in England has risen to 123 millions of lbs. annually, and in the last ten years the new export of Indian tea has grown to upwards of eighteen millions.

Thus legally constituted on or before 1668, ~~but~~ not really aggressive territorially till 1757, the three Residencies have developed into eight great Provinces which pay revenue to the Viceroy and Governor General, ~~and~~ into ten Provinces, including Mysore and Berar, which submit annually Administration Reports to Parliament. Besides these there are a hundred and fifty-three Feudatory States administered by Chiefs who hold patents from the Viceroy and pay tribute. From 1757 the British Empire has been steadily pushed on by the force of circumstances, and in spite of all declarations and frequent attempts in a contrary direction, till under Lord Dalhousie, who annexed Pegu in 1852, it reached and has since rested at its natural boundaries on every side except Burma. Excluding the military outposts of Aden and Perini which command the Red Sea, these boundaries have ever since been the Suleiman range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea with its islands except Ceylon, a Crown Colony fed with labour from India, on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction through Burma to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 66° 44' and 99° 30' E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75°, is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28°.

The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,582,000 square miles and a population of 240,000,000 or 152 to the mile. In the first two months of 1872 a census of the Empire was taken except in those Provinces in which the people had been carefully numbered a few years before. All the Reports have not yet appeared but the following may be accepted as the general result, assuming that the figures given for the 153 Feudatory States in the Parliamentary returns are approximately correct:—

<i>Province.</i>		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1. Bengal	...	251,768	67,000,000
2. Madras	...	140,726	31,312,150
3. North-Western Provinces		82,565	30,778,000
4. Punjab	...	102,001	17,596,752
5. Bombay and Sindh	...	131,298	14,000,000
6. <del>Madras</del> Oudh	...	23,042	11,220,232
7. Central Provinces	...	111,121	9,250,000
8. British Burma	...	93,879	2,500,000
Ajmeer	...	1,122	333,000
Coorg	...	2,400	176,000
<i>Paying Revenue to the Viceroy.</i>		939,922	184,166,134
Mysore	...	28,449	5,000,000
Berar	...	16,960	2,250,000
The 153 Feudatories	...	596,790	48,000,000
<i>Paying Revenue to Chiefs.</i>		642,199	55,250,000
Grand Total	...	1,582,121	239,416,134

Contrasted with other empires of great territorial extent and population, if we except China, India still maintains its pre-eminence in both combined:—

		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
India	...	1,582,000	240,000,000
China (without E. Toorkistan)	...	1,297,999	300,000,000
Russia with Toorkistan		7,731,881	95,000,000
Netherlands India	...	445,411	18,000,000
Turkey	...	1,812,048	35,000,000
United States	...	1,486,917	31,445,089
Mexico	...	1,030,442	8,000,000
Brazil	...	7,677,800	3,100,000
Perisia	...	6,48,000	4,000,000

British India, non-feudatory and feudatory, is slightly less in area alone than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968.

The whole Peninsula of India and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain, with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France. By the census of 1868 the whole population of the French possessions

was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent is 200 square miles :—

Name.	Locality.	Area.	Population.
<i>French</i> —			
Chandernagore ...	On the Hooghly ..	940 <i>hectares</i>	
Karikal ...	Coromandel Coast ..	13,515 "	32,670
Pondichery ...	Ditto ...	29,122 "	
Yanaon ...	Orissa Coast ..	1,448 "	171,217
Mahé ...	Malabar Coast ..	5,900 "	
Eight small plots	In various Provinces ..	25 "	
<i>Portuguese</i> —			
Goa ...	Western Coast ..	1,066 <i>Square miles</i>	363,788 6,000
Damaun ...	Concan Coast ..		
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar		

The French and Portuguese territories are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa. The Budget of the French settlements for 1873 estimates the following revenue of 1,677,046 francs which is officially declared to be equal to the expenditure—Pondichery, 1,026,432 francs; Chandernagore, 199,802; Karikal, 351,589; Mahé, 43,104; Yanaon, 56,119; reserve, 71,000 francs.

The languages and dialects of India are even more varied than the races. Apart from the learned languages, Sanskrit, Palee and Arabic, which underlie all the tongues of Southern Asia, and with at least one of which it is desirable that those who wish to influence the natives should be familiar, the following are the vernaculars in which the schools are taught and a literature is being improved or created :—

Burmese.	Persian.
Arakanese.	Punjabee.
Malayan.	Pushtoo.
Karen (two dialects.)	Beloochee.
Tibetan.	Sindhee.
Nepalese or Newaree.	Arabic-Sindhee.
Kashmiree.	Goojeratee.
Bengalee.	Maliratee.
Oriya.	Canarese.
Assamese.	Malayalam.
Sonthalee.	Tamul.
Kole (two dialects).	Teloogoo.
Gondee (several dialects).	Armenian.
Hindee.	Portuguese.
Hindostance.	Hebrew.

All these may be classified under the Mongolian, Non-Aryan or Aboriginal, Dravidian and Sanskritic classes.

**Bengal.**

The Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal was constituted on 12th October 1853 and the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor on 28th April 1854. Up to that time the Governor General had directly ruled Bengal proper through one of the members of his Council as Deputy Governor. The successive Lieutenant Governors since Mr. Halliday's five years' term of office expired have been, like him, members of the Covenanted Civil Service—Mr. J. P. Grant, now Sir John Grant and Governor of Jamaica ; Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey and the Hon'ble George Campbell, D. C. L., who took his seat on 1st March 1871.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian  $82^{\circ}$  to  $97^{\circ}$  east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of  $19^{\circ} 40'$  and  $28^{\circ} 10'$  north latitude. This country consists of, first and mainly, the lower portion of the plains of the Ganges (below Benares) and the whole of the great delta ; next, the valley of the Brahmapootra from the gorge where it passes through the Himalayas till it mixes its waters with the multitudinous channels of the Gangetic delta. On the south side of this large valley is the smaller, though totally separate, valley of the Soorma, separated from the Brahmapootra by the Garo-Khasi-Jyntca Hills and comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar ; further south is the sea-board district of Chittagong, isolated from all the larger water systems of India, and drained by rivers, the chief of which is the Kurnafoolee, which are mainly supplied from the water-shed of its own hills. Beyond the western limit of the Ganges plains are the provinces of Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The former is an upland country, a great portion of which is sparsely peopled, not very fertile, but rich in mineral products ; the latter consists of the littoral country formed by the delta of the Mahanuddee and several other rivers, and includes also a large area of wild highland in the rear. To these must be added large tracts of hilly and jungly country all round the frontiers of Bengal, inhabited by an enormous variety of aboriginal tribes, and roamed over by great herds of wild elephants and other animals.

### Bengal.

### *Climate.*

Year	Rainfall in inches.	Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing Wind.	October to December.
		May.	June.	July.	Decem-	January to May.	June to Septem-		
<i>Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.</i>									
Burdwan	10.97	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Rauroorah	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Scoree	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Mymnapore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Hoooghly	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Harrow	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Sengor Island	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Calcutta	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Kishnaghur	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Jessore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Berham pore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Dinagapore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Maidan	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Banikureh	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Bangalore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Bograh	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Darjeeling	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Jingiporee	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Cooch Behar	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Dacca	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Erfurapore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Burrisal	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Mymneusung	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Sylhet	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Chittacore	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Nookhally	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Gonnallae Hill	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Patna	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Gya	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
Arap	11.11	51.79	54.8	67.5	85.5	107.7	119.3	S S W	N W
<i>Year 1871.</i>									
Burdwan	22.86	63.39	72.03	77.2	89.4	101.3	109.7	S S W	S S E
Rauroorah	20.95	63.39	72.03	77.2	89.4	101.3	109.7	S S W	S S E
Scoree	18.36	48.39	57.19	64.03	70.58	77.84	83.33	N S	N E
Mymnapore	18.36	48.39	57.19	64.03	70.58	77.84	83.33	N S	N E
Hoooghly	16.17	56.32	64.60	70.79	77.84	83.33	89.33	N E	N E
Harrow	22.11	64.33	70.23	77.84	83.33	89.33	96.50	N E	N E
Sengor Island	19.35	51.39	59.39	67.31	77.71	89.4	96.50	N E	N E
Calcutta	19.35	51.39	59.39	67.31	77.71	89.4	96.50	N E	N E
Kishnaghur	18.36	48.39	57.19	64.03	70.58	77.84	83.33	N S	N E
Jessore	11.21	50.04	59.04	67.32	73.07	79.11	84.34	N S	N E
Berham pore	11.21	50.04	59.04	67.32	73.07	79.11	84.34	N S	N E
Dinagapore	12.85	57.37	67.37	70.46	77.46	82.52	86.50	S W	S E
Maidan	7.21	50.96	45.37	62.95	70.46	77.46	82.52	S W	S E
Banikureh	6.86	46.21	6.64	71.51	70.46	77.46	82.52	S W	S E
Bangalore	6.86	46.21	6.64	71.51	70.46	77.46	82.52	S W	S E
Bograh	6.86	46.21	6.64	71.51	70.46	77.46	82.52	S W	S E
Darjeeling	17.83	74.83	92.43	92.43	92.43	92.43	92.43	S E	S E
Jingiporee	17.83	74.83	92.43	92.43	92.43	92.43	92.43	S E	S E
Cooch Behar	14.86	58.86	71.72	82.52	82.52	82.52	82.52	S E	S E
Dacca	22.70	50.00	64.92	71.97	77.17	82.52	82.52	S E	S E
Erfurapore	22.87	65.11	75.45	81.49	87.31	93.19	98.4	N W	N S
Burrisal	17.21	69.71	70.71	82.24	82.24	82.24	82.24	N W	N S
Mymneusung	22.96	80.88	83.85	111.09	111.09	111.09	111.09	N W	N S
Sylhet	42.27	83.95	104.16	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	N W	N S
Chittacore	32.67	62.67	75.94	92.48	92.48	92.48	92.48	N W	N S
Nookhally	18.05	51.39	59.39	67.31	77.71	89.4	96.50	N W	N S
Gya	18.05	51.39	59.39	67.31	77.71	89.4	96.50	N W	N S
Arap	4.67	5.51	6.61	45.76	45.76	45.76	45.76	N W	N S

*Climate.*

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Madampore ..	..	593	72.53	67.73	79.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Choprab ..	..	380	67.02	65.5	71.67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Motesharee ..	..	651	52.02	NIL	58.53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Westerly & calm.
Monghyr ..	..	444	....	324	54.36	64.68	55.62	73.5	94.41	77.9	87.78	53.94	74.78
Ehugujipore ..	..	444	....	546	34.16	NIL	29.42	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purneah ..	..	444	....	728	72.85	620	56.35	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deoghar ..	..	444	....	1145	43.78	64.65	55.32	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuttack ..	..	444	....	1096	38.36	107	56.89	78.1	89.2	77.6	95.7	61.7	87.0
Poore ..	..	444	....	1182	43.16	140	56.32	....	....	....	....	Scatherly	S S W
Balasore ..	..	444	....	1541	45.87	513	63.91	....	....	....	....	....	N N E & calm.
Stambapor ..	..	444	....	3222	28.53	NIL	41.7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hazarebaugh ..	..	444	....	4222	50.22	169	55.13	71.7	93.1	72.8	92.5	52.1	73.2
Ranchia ..	..	444	....	583	55.24	040	61.53	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ghatessara ..	..	444	....	844	47.54	258	55.56	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulia ..	..	444	....	796	52.77	028	61.01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goolparah ..	..	444	....	3305	64.14	177	58.96	70.3	88.3	75.1	87.1	54.5	74.4
Gowhattry ..	..	444	....	1786	37.18	0.96	56.92	....	....	....	....	....	E
Tezpore ..	..	444	....	2584	51.78	687	58.49	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nowrang ..	..	444	....	2105	94.77	1096	126.81	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seebangor ..	..	444	....	2982	82.61	964	121.67	....	....	....	....	....	....
Debreghur ..	..	444	....	2113	77.09	1043	109.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Samoogodking ..	..	444	....	1256	36.91	699	56.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shillong ..	..	444	....	2048	46.39	594	72.51	....	....	....	....	....	Westerly
Tura ..	..	444	....	2445	77.65	682	108.12	....	....	....	....	....	S S W, N, W, calm.

*Geographical area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED—</b>	
Bengal ... ... ...	90,737
Behar ... ... ...	42,417
Orissa ... ... ...	7,749
Chota Nagpore ... ... ...	28,350
Assam ... ... ...	29,314
Adjacent hills, viz. Naga Hills, Khasi and Jyntea Hills, and Garo Hills so far as under control ... ...	14,940
<b>Total directly administered</b> ...	<b>213,507</b>
<b>TRIBUTARY ESTATES—</b>	
Cooch Behar Tributary Estate ...	1,292
Orissa Tributary Estates ...	16,184
Chota Nagpore Tributary Estates ...	15,362
Hill Tipperah so far as surveyed ...	2,879
<b>NATIVE STATES AND TERRITORIES—</b>	
Sikkim ... ... ...	2,544
<b>Total surveyed</b> ...	<b>251,768</b>
Lushai and Kookée country,—survey still incomplete ... ...	Say 9,000
Unsubdued Garo country and Naga and other tribes south of Assam, of which boundary survey is now being made	" 9,000
Bhutan—-independent and cannot be surveyed ... ...	" 10,000
Country of Himalayan tribes south of Assam,—quite independent and cannot be surveyed ... ...	" 20,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL INDIAN TERRITORY BELONGING TO OR CONNECTED WITH BENGAL, ABOUT</b>	<b>300,000</b>

**The Census.**—The work of enumeration was done in the months of January and February 1872, but to a great extent on the night of 25th January. Perfect simultaneousness was impossible in such a country and over so vast an area, yet the tests show the accuracy of the result for all administrative purposes. Take the floating population who live on the water of the great delta and its thousand rivers and creeks. No fewer than 60,000 boats containing 300,000 souls were counted not only at every ghaut, but by giving a red ticket to those afloat and by patrolling the streams. Night passengers on the East Indian Railway were reckoned on arrival. In jungly places where wild beasts were feared the people were counted during the day. The convicts of Alipore Jail and elsewhere printed upwards of six and a half millions of Census forms and *sunnuds* in Bengalee, Kaithee and Persian, Nagree, English, English and Bengalee, Oorya, and other dialects, and we form some idea of what it is to number the sixty-seven millions of Bengal. In Bengal, including printing, the total cost of reckoning 67 millions of human beings scattered over an area of land and water amounting to 250,000 square miles, was only £21,600.

Under careful supervision the people numbered themselves. The happy idea was hit on of issuing honorary letters of appointment to the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, after they had satisfied the authorities of their ability for the task. So coveted was the honorary office of enumerator that many who were rejected as unfit, or had been passed over as not required, petitioned Government to remove the insult. These *Sunnuds* will in many cases be handed down as heirlooms. Under a brief penal Act these enumerators counted the country, while in towns the Municipal Commissioners and their friends divided the wards among them. In Hooghly the District officer would not send out his special head constables to select enumerators until the first one had been at work for some weeks in the interior without any complaint from the people. When the other eleven went forth in a Bengal September their work was most labourious, wading in the mud from village to village under the heat of the sun or in the drenching rain. One of them died after completing his work and five others have been invalidated. The enumerators in Burdwan were heads of villages and landholders' agents; in Bancoorah, village *punchayets* besides these; in the wilder tracts of Midnapore, the police. In the 24-Pergunnahs around Calcutta and its suburbs no fewer than 1,173 of the 4,732 enumerators were substantial ryots, 587 were small and 317 large landholders, 117 were students and teachers and many were priests, pleaders and doctors. In hilly dis-

tricts each chief took the census of his own clan or dependants. In Behar the still existing *putwarees* were employed. In South-  
listan the village head men knotted strings of four colours, black for male adults, red for female adults, white for boys and yellow for girls. In some villages three people were told off to keep the reckoning, which was done by so many seeds or small pieces of gravel, one person keeping count of the men, another of the women and the third of the children. Here it was pleasing to see the pride of the simple village elders in their work. In one instance, in which one male adult had slept away from home and had not been entered in any return, the enumerator walked nine miles to the station to report the missing man. In Orissa the Commissioner preached the census from village to village for months before, so that even the rude hill chiefs were prepared for it. In Darjeeling the Garden Moonshees filled up the returns, the planters supervising them. In Assam the wild frontier tribes alone were omitted. Except in Behar and the non-regulation districts the people thus counted themselves, their self-respect and honour having been wisely appealed to. The cases of extortion discovered were singularly few, and there was only one serious riot, in a Ferazee village, thanks to the fact that the intelligence of the people was awakened and enlisted against the practices of our underlings.

The following abstract of the population according to race, class or nationality is vitiated to some extent by the imperfect returns of Europeans and Native Christians from the three Municipalities of Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah:—

*Statement showing the Population of each of the Provinces of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.*

RACE OR NATIONALITY.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics	17,135	3,305	239	1,517	412	22,868
Eurasians	18,419	1,477	271	53	59	20,279
Non-Indian Asiatics	99,590	2,363	6	3	2,029	103,991
Aborigines, pure	387,147	692,648	367,308	1,290,700	651,765	3,390,578
Semi-Hindooised Aborigines	5,110,989	2,993,483	572,565	797,176	614,248	10,088,491
Hindoos	12,425,750	13,299,908	3,231,799	1,624,277	672,622	31,154,256
Mahomedans	17,608,730	2,636,053	74,466	169,006	176,195	20,614,450
Native Christians	27,705	8,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	49,43
Others	415,753	102,610	68,102	28,613	9,189	624,276
Grand Total	36,111,228	19,796,101	4,317,999	3,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,552

*Note.*—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Doons or in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontier, hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindoo origin not recognising caste, such as the "Baisnabs," "Sanyasis," "Nanukshahis." The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

The following table is in the main correct :—

*Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture ...	7,259,618	3,613,281	819,251	836,134	526,084	13,054,318
Public Service ...	135,388	55,382	28,022	8,632	3,990	231,974
Professions ...	272,455	361,302	47,406	7,885	4,152	291,760
Private service ...	631,189	344,553	63,318	2,592	26,341	1,06,943
Commerce and trade ...	861,236	263,279	50,086	32,037	20,012	1,216,750
Manufactures, including Artizans	1,421,585	590,025	205,349	88,415	16,094	2,321,968
Labourers not classed as agricultural ...	679,841	1,014,351	71,695	88,120	20,016	1,874,023
Miscellaneous ...	423,025	170,918	41,108	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists	4,424,619	2,489,885	507,044	180,860	119,967	7,822,405
Grand Total ...	11,694,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1 116,994	646,051	20,876,723

The total number of human beings counted in the districts which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, in the months of January and February 1872, was 66,856,859. While these figures include the peasantry of the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, they leave out the tribes on the north-eastern border lately the scene of punitive expeditions, as well as the denizens of the swamps of the Darjeeling Terai and the lands which we took from Bhootan. These will supply at least the fraction of a million required to give the round number of sixty-seven millions. Looked at politically the population stand thus :—

Under direct British administration	... 65,000,000
Paying revenue to tributary chiefs.	
In Orissa ...	... 1,300,000
In Chota Nagpore ...	... 400,000
On the N. E. Frontier ...	300,000 2,000,000

The sixty-five millions who pay taxes to the Lieutenant-Governor are thus geographically distributed :—

Bengal Proper	37,000,000
Behar and Sonthalistan	19,500,000
Orissa	3,000,000
Chota Nagpore	3,500,000
Assam and Gowalpara	2,000,000

The race and language of the 67 millions follow very closely this distribution. Nearly all the inhabitants of Bengal proper

speak Bengalee, while their intelligence and keen pursuit of money lead them beyond its limits among the simple aborigines of the hills and into the rich lands of Purneah. In Behar we find almost exclusively a Hindee-speaking people numbered at 20 millions identical with the fifty millions of Hindostan, embracing in that work the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and portions of the Punjab and Central Provinces. In Orissa, including plains and hills, we have 4 millions who speak Ooria like their brethren of Northern Madras and of Sumbulpore. In Assam we have semi-Bengalees, or Assamese, to the number of 2 millions. The aborigines who retain their own dialects may be put down as 2 millions in the Western hills and 1 million in the Eastern and Northern tracts :—

Bengalee-speaking	...	...	38,000,000
Hindee-speaking	...	...	20,000,000
Ooriya-speaking	...	...	4,000,000
Assamese or Semi-Bengalees	...	...	2,000,000
Western Aborigines	...	...	2,000,000
Eastern and Northern Aborigines	...	...	1,000,000

The aborigines, who are fast being transformed into Hindoos, are many more than 3 millions. So long as people do not interfere with established castes, they may form a new caste and call themselves Hindoos if they like ; and the Brahmins are always ready to receive all who will submit to them and pay them. The process of manufacturing Rajpoots from ambitious aborigines goes on before our eyes, and both in the west and the east many new Hindoos exist who are in no degree Hindoo in blood. The proportion of Mahomedans is nearly one-third of the whole population :—

Hindoos and aborigines	...	...	45,000,000
Mahomedans	...	...	21,000,000
All others, say	...	...	1,000,000

There are perhaps more Mahomedans in the province of Bengal than in any other country, the dominions of the Grand Turk not excepted, for of the 35 millions under the Porte a very large proportion is Christian. Nor are the Mussulmans of Bengal to be found in great number in Behar as has been always believed. In Patna city they form hardly a fourth of the inhabitants ; in Patna district they fall to twelve per cent. of the whole. In all Behar, excluding Purneah, they average between ten and eleven per cent. It is in Bengal proper, east and north of the river Hooghly, that they bulk so largely as to form more than half of the whole population. In the densely peopled districts where the mighty volumes of the Ganges and Brahmapootra

unite they rise to seventy and even eighty per cent. There, too, they are the peasantry and are dominated by Hindoo land-holders, officials and traders who to high caste unite a good education. All this tells of centuries of forcible conversion under Mussulman rule.

The proportions of the sexes, on the whole, would seem to be satisfactory. If the returns show more boys than girls and yet more women than men, that simply means that with the usual Asiatic vagueness as to age boys are reckoned to be men much later than the unfortunate girls are treated as women. The numbers of the two sexes are, in the last result, nearly equal, unlike the North-West Provinces where an excess of males has been returned. This bears out all that has been hitherto known of Bengal. Taking the arable plains of Bengal and Behar proper as covering 100,000 square miles there are 530 to the square mile, while flat Belgium has only 432 and overpeopled England only 347. The splendid district of Tirhoot, for which European capital and skill have long done so much, has no fewer than 4,384,760 inhabitants, or 691 to the square mile.

When we turn from the country to the towns we get for Calcutta in round numbers a population of 900,000. It may be estimated roundly at a million, for the three Municipalities have never yet taken the census in a creditable way:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	447,601
The Suburban Municipality	...	...	...	257,149
The further suburbs known as the North and				
South Suburban Towns	...	...	...	89,895
Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta, on the				
opposite side of the river	...	...	...	97,784
<hr/>				
Total population	...	...	892,429	<hr/>

During the day thousands besides, of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions who sleep in the surrounding districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, flock to Calcutta on foot, by boat and by railway, to their daily toil. But while Calcutta is thus becoming gorged there are only three other towns above 31,000 and scarcely a dozen of 20,000 each:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	892,429
Patna	...	...	...	159,000
Dacca	...	...	...	69,000
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	46,000

The rural towns of the rich districts of Rungpore and Jessoro contain only 6,100 and 6,152 respectively.

## General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Popu-			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.	Chil-
						Male
<b>BENGAL.</b>						
<b>WESTERN DISTRICTS.</b>						
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>						
Burdwan	... ...	3,523	435,416	661,104	774,895	1,435,999
Banerorah	... ..	1,346	104,687	166,124	183,722	349,846
Beerbhoom	... ..	1,344	159,940	218,730	268,815	47,645
Midnapore	... ..	5,082	446,045	799,461	919,157	1,718,618
Hooghly with Howrah	... ..	1,424	322,703	478,159	575,715	1,053,874
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,719</b>	<b>1,468,791</b>	<b>2,823,578</b>	<b>2,712,304</b>	<b>5,355,882</b>
<i>CENTRAL DISTRICTS.</i>						
<i>Presidency Division.</i>						
24-Pergunnahs	... ..	2,788	393,737	777,679	748,582	1,526,261
Calcutta	... ..	8	38,864	262,077	118,974	381,051
Nuddea	... ..	3,421	352,017	546,119	670,213	1,216,322
Jessore	... ..	3,058	313,660	675,307	731,318	1,406,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9,875</b>	<b>1,098,278</b>	<b>2,261,172</b>	<b>2,269,117</b>	<b>4,530,289</b>
<i>Rajshahiye Division.</i>						
Moorshedabad	... ..	2,578	3,35,561	408,615	610,149	918,764
Dinagepore	... ..	4,126	264,526	482,736	492,367	975,613
Maidah	... ..	1,813	129,579	203,749	238,480	442,229
Rajshahiyeh	... ..	2,234	246,371	358,571	449,533	838,144
Rungpore	... ..	3,476	331,079	703,602	750,440	1,454,092
Bogra	... ..	1,501	127,099	216,700	235,822	452,522
Purnia	... ..	1,966	198,220	369,918	415,454	783,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,694</b>	<b>1,600,435</b>	<b>2,773,891</b>	<b>3,92,245</b>	<b>5,866,136</b>
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>						
Darjeeling	... ..	1,234	18,864	36,585	27,873	64,458
Juliporee	... ..	2,906	69,618	133,584	134,457	268,041
Cooch Behar	... ..	1,307	81,820	176,396	178,613	355,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>170,332</b>	<b>346,565</b>	<b>310,943</b>	<b>687,506</b>
<b>EASTERN DISTRICTS.</b>						
<i>Dacca Division.</i>						
Dacca	... ..	2,897	290,593	549,442	644,070	1,193,512
Furreedpore	... ..	1,496	157,518	318,318	371,784	600,142
Backergunge	... ..	4,935	321,057	738,019	789,134	1,527,153
Mymensing	... ..	6,293	308,008	727,616	790,087	1,517,703
Sylhet	... ..	5,383	286,594	526,706	552,766	1,079,472
Cachar	... ..	1,285	37,311	68,523	61,781	131,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22,289</b>	<b>1,401,681</b>	<b>2,929,637</b>	<b>3,209,622</b>	<b>6,139,259</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,468,791</b>	<b>2,823,578</b>	<b>2,712,304</b>	<b>5,355,882</b>	<b>1,248,530</b>

NOTE.—The areas in column 2 do not correspond with the areas given in the Administration Report; over 17,000 square miles of waste and forest or unenclosed tracts are excluded from district areas. The area figures in this statement, moreover, do not include the areas of the great rivers. It is hoped that when the rectification of boundaries shall have been

*Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.*

Jation.

dren under 12 years.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	Prevailing Languages.
Female.	Total.					
264,032	598,746	995,818	1,038,927	2,134,745	578	Bengalee.
8,360	176,926	261,090	265,082	526,772	391	ditto.
102,556	21,376	344,550	361,971	686,921	618	ditto.
361,612	822,345	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	500	ditto.
183,985	434,682	722,856	765,700	1,488,558	1,045	ditto.
<b>1,002,545</b>	<b>2,261,075</b>	<b>3,572,108</b>	<b>3,714,849</b>	<b>7,286,967</b>	<b>573</b>	
345,706	683,786	1,155,750	1,054,288	2,210,047	798	Bengalee.
28,770	66,550	299,867	147,744	447,601	55,030	ditto.
265,457	596,473	877,125	935,070	1,812,795	530	ditto.
292,547	668,366	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	567	ditto.
<b>892,480</b>	<b>2,015,175</b>	<b>3,833,867</b>	<b>3,161,597</b>	<b>6,545,464</b>	<b>603</b>	
198,142	434,862	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	525	Bengalee.
233,126	526,841	776,431	725,493	1,501,944	364	ditto.
106,859	234,197	331,087	345,339	676,426	373	ditto.
2,0,610	472,625	65,586	660,143	1,310,729	587	ditto.
304,506	695,930	1,095,026	1,054,846	2,149,972	6,9	ditto.
105,781	236,945	347,864	341,603	689,467	459	ditto.
193,626	426,222	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	616	ditto.
<b>1,352,650</b>	<b>3,027,602</b>	<b>4,448,943</b>	<b>4,444,895</b>	<b>8,893,738</b>	<b>503</b>	
13,782	30,254	63,057	41,655	94,712	77	Tibetan dialects.
67,315	150,624	216,843	201,772	418,665	144	Bengalee.
75,367	177,556	278,685	253,930	632,565	407	ditto.
<b>156,164</b>	<b>358,434</b>	<b>518,535</b>	<b>497,407</b>	<b>1,045,042</b>	<b>192</b>	
303,148	659,481	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	640	Bengalee.
142,951	322,487	497,864	514,735	1,012,589	677	ditto.
384,062	850,250	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	482	ditto.
371,868	632,314	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	373	ditto.
286,443	640,067	880,330	839,202	1,719,539	319	ditto.
32,873	73,710	110,373	94,654	205,427	160	ditto.
<b>1,521,345</b>	<b>3,378,239</b>	<b>4,786,531</b>	<b>4,730,967</b>	<b>9,517,498</b>	<b>427</b>	

completed, the correct area of each district may be known, and one figure adopted for all future administrative returns. For this statement the areas given in the Census Report are taken, because the rest of the figures embody the census results.

## General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Popu-			
			Men.	Woman.	Total adults.	Chil-
						Male.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>						
<b>EASTERN DISTRICTS.</b>						
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>						
Chittagong	...	2,498	197,104	287,648	890,701	678,149
Noukhally	...	1,657	142,155	209,952	230,860	440,822
Tipperah	...	2,665	307,011	482,644	492,866	975,507
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	6,882	13,354	27,904	17,788	43,782
Hill Tipperah	...	3,867	6,329	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	17,459	665,953	1,008,228	1,132,032	2,140,260
Total for Bengal	...	85,483	6,405,470	11,643,071	12,756,263	24,399,334
<b>BEHAR.</b>						
<i>Patna Division.</i>						
Patna	...	2,101	269,814	491,394	657,358	1,048,752
Gaya	...	4,718	327,845	609,553	678,861	1,288,414
Shahabad	...	4,385	275,041	522,657	615,324	1,137,981
Tirhoot	...	6,343	642,087	1,377,765	1,495,326	2,879,091
Sarai	...	2,651	293,524	606,897	713,623	1,320,550
Champaran	...	3,531	242,228	466,374	467,028	853,902
Total	...	23,732	2,050,539	4,073,140	4,527,550	8,602,690
<i>Bhagalpur Division.</i>						
Monghyr	...	8,913	328,174	559,983	614,778	1,168,761
Bhagalpur	...	4,327	329,372	565,131	606,256	1,171,387
Purnea	...	4,957	313,447	548,569	583,320	1,131,889
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	5,498	284,504	359,965	386,735	746,700
Total	...	18,685	1,201,497	2,027,648	2,191,089	4,218,737
Total for Behar	...	42,417	3,252,036	6,102,788	6,718,699	12,891,427
<b>ORISSA.</b>						
<i>Orissa Division.</i>						
Cuttack	...	3,178	281,430	453,357	525,376	978,733
Pooreo	...	1,473	143,020	253,820	266,482	607,302
Balasore	...	2,066	158,913	232,933	269,707	502,640
Tributary Estates	...	16,184	253,281	389,185	409,291	798,479
Total for Orissa	...	28,001	817,647	1,326,295	1,463,659	2,787,154
						813,766

## Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

lution.		dren under 12 years.				Prevailing Languages.
Female.	Total.	Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	
200,842	449,263	586,059	591,443	1,127,402	461	Bengalee.
120,987	273,112	362,067	351,867	713,924	459	ditto.
258,677	568,444	782,391	761,540	1,533,931	578	ditto.
10,936	23,820	40,883	28,744	69,607	10	Burmese Dialects.
.....	.....	.....	.....	35,262	9	Kookie Dialects.
591,442	1,304,614	1,721,490	1,723,474	3,480,130	199	
5,516,926	12,335,139	18,461,284	18,273,189	36,769,735	430	
230,408	510,880	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	742	Hindustani.
816,760	861,336	954,120	885,621	1,949,750	418	ditto.
273,276	585,093	855,374	888,600	1,723,974	398	ditto.
697,616	1,511,615	2,191,764	2,192,912	4,384,706	691	ditto.
353,524	743,310	926,633	1,007,177	2,033,860	778	ditto.
236,268	516,913	737,529	703,286	1,450,815	408	ditto.
2,117,837	4,521,053	6,477,356	6,645,387	82,122,743	553	
301,184	644,328	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	463	Hindustani.
862,851	654,963	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	422	ditto.
255,155	682,006	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	346	Ditto and Bengalee.
242,836	512,687	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	229	Southaloo, and do. do.
1,101,978	2,304,621	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,618,358	354	
8,219,813	6,94,674	9,797,649	9,938,402	19,736,101	465	
244,078	516,051	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	470	Oriya.
123,743	262,372	389,449	380,225	769,674	311	ditto.
121,448	267,592	379,077	391,155	770,232	373	ditto.
227,810	484,830	616,205	637,104	1,283,309	79	Do. and aboriginal tongues.
717,079	1,530,845	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	180	

*General Statement of the Result of the Census of*

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses	Popu-					
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.	Chil- Male.		
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>								
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>								
Hazareebaugh...	7,021	150,493	233,750	257,530	491,289	163,295		
Lohardugga ...	12,044	240,843	347,012	380,211	727,823	273,936		
Singboon ...	4,503	84,416	119,300	129,840	249,149	88,617		
Maunbhoom ...	4,914	195,665	295,433	330,264	625,697	205,563		
Tributary Estates ...	15,419	80,780	120,742	121,284	242,026	85,186		
<i>Total for Chota Nagpore.</i>	43,901	752,287	1,116,846	1,220,138	2,345,984	816,534		
<b>ASSAM.</b>								
<i>Assam Division.</i>								
Goalpara ...	4,433	72,653	145,919	145,859	291,778	63,465		
Kamroop ...	3,031	103,908	186,461	173,091	358,552	107,227		
Durrung ...	3,413	43,558	82,770	75,260	158,030	40,067		
Nowgong ...	3,618	44,050	83,480	78,418	161,878	49,647		
Seelsangor ...	2,413	55,604	99,718	90,245	189,963	55,222		
Luckimpore ...	3,145	26,398	42,023	36,099	78,322	22,669		
Naga Hills ...	4,900	.....	....	....	....	....		
Khasia & Jynteah Hills ...	6,157	....	39,882	44,298	84,280	28,611		
Garo Hills ...	3,390	....	....	....	....	....		
<i>Total for Assam.</i>	35,130	346,173	679,333	643,470	1,322,803	394,894		
Total country included in Census ...	230,832	11,573,513	20,868,333	22,808,369	43,676,702	12,530,272		
Waste and country not censused ...	17,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		
<i>Grand Total.</i>	248,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		

## Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

dren under 12 years.		Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	Prevailing Languages.
Female.	Total.					
117,291	280,586	307,045	374,830	771,875	110	Hindee.
225,364	499,300	621,518	615,575	1,237,123	103	Do. and aboriginal tongues.
77,257	165,874	207,026	207,007	415,028	92	Oriya and ditto ditto.
164,370	369,873	500,036	491,634	905,570	203	Bengalee and aboriginal.
78,771	163,954	205,925	200,055	405,980	26	Aboriginal tongues.
663,053	1,479,597	1,923,980	1,892,191	3,825,771	87	
69,528	152,983	229,374	215,387	444,761	100	Bengalee and Indo-Chinese tongues.
95,002	203,129	292,698	268,903	561,681	155	Assamese and ditto.
27,912	77,979	122,827	113,172	236,009	69	Ditto ditto ditto.
44,865	94,512	133,107	123,283	256,390	70	Ditto ditto ditto.
51,401	106,626	154,940	141,649	296,589	123	Ditto ditto ditto.
2,276	42,945	64,692	56,575	121,267	39	Ditto ditto ditto.
....	....	....	....	68,918	...	Naga language.
28,947	57,558	68,693	73,245	141,838	...	Khassee ditto.
....	.....	.....	.....	.80,000	..	Garo ditto.
848,894	735,732	1,066,231	992,304	2,207,455	63	
10,465,706	22,096,977	33,898,605	33,274,074	66,856,559	200	
....	....	....	...	....	260	

## Civil Divisions of

Province.	Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Bengal	Burdwan ..	Burdwan ...	6	3,588	2,034,745
		Bancoorah ...	1	1,346	526,772
		Beerbhoom ...	1	1,344	695,921
		Midnapore ...	4	5,082	2,540,963
		Hooghly with Howrah ...	3	1,470	1,438,556
	Presidency ..	Calcutta ...	1	8	447,601
		24 Pergunnahs	8	6,259	2,210,047
		Nuddea ...	6	3,421	1,812,795
	Rajshahye ..	Jessore ...	6	5,583	2,075,021
		Moorshedabad	4	2,75	1,353,626
		Dinagepore ...	1	4,126	1,501,924
		Maldah ...	1	1,813	676,426
		Rajshahye ...	2	2,234	1,310,729
		Rungpore ...	2	3,599	2,149,972
	Cooch Behar	Bogra ...	1	1,501	689,467
		Pubna*	2	1,966	1,211,594
		Darjeeling ...	2	1,234	94,712
	Dacca ..	Julpigoree ...	2	2,906	418,665
		Cooch Behar	1	1,202	532,565
		Dacca ...	3	2,807	1,852,993
	Chittagong ..	Furreedpore†	2	1,524	1,012,589
		Backergunge	5	5,264	2,377,433
		Mymensing‡	4	6,293	2,349,917
		Sylhet ...	1	5,415	1,719,539
		Cachar ...	2	5,000	205,027
		Chittagong ...	2	2,717	1,127,402
	Chittagong ..	Noakhally ...	1	1,557	713,934
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	6,882	69,607
		Tipperah ...	2	2,655	1,533,931
		Hill Tipperah ...	1	2,879	35,262
		Total, Bengal ...	81	94,520	36,760,735

\* This does not include 133 square miles of river area.

† This does not include 153 square miles of river area.

‡ This does not include 93 square miles of river area.

## British Territory.

Chief towns with population.*		Number of villages	How many Civil Judges.		How many Magistrates	Number of police. †	Revenue.	
Head quarters town.	Population.						Land.	Gross
Burdwan	32,321	5,191	15	12	782	32,08,021	36,09,723	
Bancoorah	16,984	2,028	8	6	388	4,03,160	5,45,791	
Soory	9,001	2,471	8	6	320	7,27,681	9,18,288	
Midnapore	31,491	12,962	8	9	944	22,19,953	26,12,852	
Hooghly	34,761	3,190	15	16	1,723	12,56,380	17,66,972	
.....	...	...	7	2	3,316	16,77,048	24,41,688	
Calcutta and the Suburbs	706,511	4,981	15	18	1,564	26,544	80,96,079	
Krishnaghur	26,750	3,691	10	10	873	10,19,701	12,95,557	
Jessore	8,152	4,247	12	11	708	10,46,135	14,31,581	
Berhampore	27,110	3,753	7	9	995	13,51,548	17,08,471	
Dinagepore	13,042	7,108	10	4	451	16,70,489	18,80,698	
English Bazar	12,859	2,100	1	4	312	3,95,055	5,61,460	
Rampore Deulaea	22,291	4,228	6	8	472	6,90,487	8,74,303	
Rungpore	6,279	4,206	8	6	439	9,74,647	13,67,793	
Bograh	5,872	2,666	1	4	342	4,43,907	5,64,129	
Purnia	15,730	2,792	3	6	385	6,68,923	8,10,924	
Darjeeling	3,157	...	3	7	224	71,903	1,05,111	
Julpigoree	...	...	4	4	269	2,77,928	3,47,875	
.....	...	...	1	2	...	.....	530	
Dacca	69,212	5,016	13	15	693	4,78,341	9,29,573	
Furreedpore	8,593	2,307	6	7	334	2,72,881	4,40,596	
Burrilas	7,684	4,269	9	11	654	15,00,967	18,76,589	
Mymensing	10,063	7,601	14	9	582	8,50,654	13,98,528	
Sylhet	16,846	5,589	8	9	688	4,75,496	7,90,544	
Silchar	...	389	4	5	594	1,64,709	2,92,691	
Chittagong	20,604	1,062	17	9	510	7,55,275	11,85,069	
Sudharam	4,752	2,034	1	4	302	5,52,310	6,90,364	
.....	...	...	...	4	657	.....	...	
Comillah	12,948	6,150	13	7	428	10,04,433	12,93,463	
.....	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	
.....	1,123,017	100,071	219	225	19,785	2,41,84,516	3,43,27,242	

\* Towns with a population of less than 5,000 cannot ordinarily be given.

† The Railway police are not included in these figures.

## Civil Divisions of

Assam and Adjacent Hills.	Chota Nagpore	Province.	Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.			
Orissa	Orissa	Orissa	Orissa	Patna ...	Patna ...	2,101	1,559,638			
				Gya ...	4	4,718	1,949,750			
				Shahabad ...	4	4,385	1,723,974			
				Tirhoot ...	6	6,343	4,384,706			
				Sarun ...	2	2,654	2,063,860			
				Chumparun ...	2	3,531	1,440,815			
				Bhaugulpore ...	3	3,913	1,812,986			
				Bhaugulpore ...	4	4,327	1,826,290			
				Purneah ...	3	4,957	1,714,795			
				Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4	5,488	1,259,287			
Total, Behar				... 87	42,417	19,736,101				
Assam	Assam	Assam	Assam	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	3,178	1,494,784			
				Pooree ...	2	2,505	769,674			
				balasore ...	2	2,066	770,232			
				Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	1	16,184	1,283,309			
				Total, Orissa ...	9	23,933	4,317,999			
				Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh ...	3	7,021			
				Lohadugga ...	2	11,945	771,875			
				Singhblloom ...	1	4,503	1,237,123			
				Maunbhoom ...	2	4,921	415,023			
				Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals ...	...	15,362	995,570			
Total, Chota Nagpore ...				8	43,712	405,980				
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Goalparah ...	2	4,433	444,761			
				Kamroop ...	2	3,631	561,681			
				Durrung ...	2	3,112	236,009			
				Nowgong ...	1	3,421	256,390			
				Seesbaugur ...	3	2,811	296,589			
				Luckimpore ...	2	11,906	121,267			
				Naga Hills ...	1	4,900	68,918			
				Khasi and Jyn teah Hills ...	2	6,650	141,638			
				Garo Hills ...	1	3,390	80,000			
Total, Assam ...				16	44,254	2,207,453				
Grand Total ...				151	248,836	66,856,859				

## British Territory.—(Continued.)

Chief towns with population.*		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Magistrates.	Number of police.	Revenue.	
Head-quarters town.	Population.					Land.	Gross.
Patna	158,900	3,412	5	7	1,438	14,53,830	20,66,623
Gya	66,843	6,530	5	7	922	13,84,888	18,57,839
Arrah	39,386	5,110	6	9	772	17,39,960	21,36,126
Mozufferpore	38,223	7,337	7	15	949	17,70,506	23,73,253
Chuprah	46,287	4,350	5	7	584	12,29,649	15,99,253
Motihari	8,266	2,299	1	7	399	5,15,206	6,81,529
Monghyr	59,698	2,457	4	8	511	9,85,447	13,54,011
Bhangulpore	69,678	2,739	5	8	595	4,66,421	8,76,301
Purneah	16,057	4,179	6	9	636	12,30,354	15,91,524
...	...	9,872	...	...	310	2,04,304	3,73,548
...	503,338	48,285	54	88	7,166	1,09,84,565	1,49,00,998
Cuttack	50,878	5,500	4	11	692	8,48,123	10,70,234
Pooree	22,695	3,175	1	6	512	4,86,220	5,70,851
Balasore	18,263	3,266	1	7	579	4,04,557	5,46,444
....	...	10,178	...	3	211	...	...
....	91,836	22,119	6	27	1,994	17,38,900	21,87,529
Hazareebaugh	11,050	6,703	8	11	586	1,10,637	2,50,036
Ranchee	12,086	6,486	6	6	566	94,505	2,66,060
Chyebassa	...	3,208	2	2	185	57,117	81,978
Purulia	5,606	6,368	8	9	380	92,334	2,17,431
....	...	3,001	...	...	...	...	...
....	28,832	25,766	24	28	1,717	8,54,593	8,15,505
Goalpara	...	...	3	7	321	1,31,837	2,45,796
Gowhattty	11,492	1,619	6	7	322	8,33,020	11,55,466
Tezpore	3,032	137	6	5	255	3,81,698	5,96,293
Nowgong	2,589	1,293	4	6	160	3,70,659	6,40,240
Seehsaugor	5,278	203	6	6	259	4,69,460	9,14,098
Debrooghr	...	125	4	10	353	1,93,839	4,86,538
....	...	...	2	2	164	6,113	6,495
....	...	...	2	3	134	1,04,095	1,07,801
....	...	...	...	1	163	...	...
....	22,661	3,407	33	47	2,131	24,90,716	41,52,727
....	1,769,684	199,648	936	415	32,796	3,97,53,290	5,68,97100

\* Towns with a population of less than 5,000 cannot ordinarily be given.

† The Railway police are not included in these figures.

*Census of the Metropolis.*—The jurisdiction of the old Supreme Court and now of the original side of the High Court, covering about 7 square miles, forms the portion of Calcutta which is under a special Municipality. But the city has long since, as in London, outgrown this nucleus so that, including the Suburban municipality and Howrah on the other side of the Hooghly, the nightly population is 900,000. The day population is not under a million and a quarter. The census of this nucleus of 7 square miles was taken on the night of 25th January 1872. It is believed to under-estimate all classes, and especially the Christian community, foreign and native. In 1800 the Police Committee returned the inhabitants of Calcutta at half a million. In 1814, Sir E. Hyde East enumerated them at 700,000. In 1821 the town assessors of property returned them at 179,917 while the magistrates fixed them at 230,552. In 1831 the Police Superintendent gave them in as 187,081 and in 1837 as 229,714. In 1850 Mr. Sims, the Surveyor of Calcutta, returned the inhabitants at 361,369. In 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took an imperfect census which showed 377,924. In 1872 the returns give 447,601 in this restricted portion of the capital of India. The details of 1872 are these:—

Fort	...	...	...	...	2,483
Shipping	...	...	...	...	3,122
Boats	...	...	...	...	13,501
Town	...	...	...	...	428,495
<hr/>					
Total souls					447,601

The inhabitants of the Town, 428,495, are distributed in 38,864 tenements thus:—

Brick-built houses	...	...	...	20,443
Huts	...	...	...	18,421

The number of brick-built houses and huts in Calcutta at five different periods, stood thus:—

			<i>Houses.</i>		<i>Huts.</i>
1834	...	...	15,303	...	54,773
1837	...	...	14,623	...	50,871
1850	...	...	13,078	...	48,314
1866	...	...	15,975	...	42,917
1872	...	...	20,443	...	18,421

This shows, that within the last twenty-two years, while brick houses have steadily increased in Calcutta, huts have been rapidly disappearing. The total number of tenements was less by 20,028 at the last Census than according to that of 1866. But the difference between the two occasions as regards population was in favour of the last Census by 69,677. Each tenement shows the large proportion of 11·026 souls. The population according to religion shews:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	...	189,422	101,772	291,194
Mahomedans	...	96,260	36,871	133,131
Buddhists	...	622	247	869
Christians	...	12,917	8,439	21,356
Others	...	636	415	1,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>299,857</b>	<b>147,744</b>	<b>447,601</b>

The table of "Infirmities" gives the following results :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insane	...	115	73
Idiots	...	82	41
Deaf and Dumb	...	264	185
Blind	...	398	395
Lepers	...	223	101

According to age we have the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 year	...	4,464	3,445
" 6 "	...	14,012	12,543
" 12 "	...	19,304	12,782
" 20 "	...	53,942	23,949
" 30 "	...	92,710	36,601
" 40 "	...	66,530	26,816
" 50 "	...	30,137	15,200
" 60 "	...	11,994	9,245
Above "	60	5,044	5,628
Not stated...	...	1,713	1,542

The geographical classification of the population is :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asia	294,015	145,218	439,233
Europe	5,266	2,059	7,265
America	558	461	1,019
Australia	13	1	14
Africa	65	5	70

The population is thus classified according to occupations :—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
I.—Persons employed under Government and Municipalities	...	6,377	6,377
II.—Professional persons	...	6,318	5,530
III.—Persons in service or performing personal offices	...	54,665	29,006
IV.—Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	...	7,241	6,626
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade	...	88,860	87,427
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, &c.,	...	101,633	90,880
VII.—Not classed	...	182,507	74,011
		<b>447,601</b>	<b>299,857</b>
			<b>147,744</b>

In a city like Calcutta, including sailors, soldiers, Europeans whose families are at home and native employés whose wives are in up-country villages, or in the towns easily reached by

railway every Saturday and holiday, the disproportion of the sexes must be considerable, but it may be doubted if it is so excessive as 33 females to 67 males in every hundred. The detailed proportions are said to be 35 females to 65 males among the Hindoos, 28 females per cent. among Mahomedans and Boodhists, and 40 females per cent. among Christians.

*Census of the Suburban Municipality.* The suburbs, covering an area of 23·7 square miles, are intersected by 3 canals and traversed by 550 streets and roads. They contain 5,264 brick houses, but the tenements are thus more correctly divided :—

4,930 Houses of better sort,  
28,131 Houses of inferior sort.

The results of the enumeration show a population, including the inmates of the Alipore Central Jail, the Cantonments of Alipore and Ballygunge and the several emigration Depôts, as also the floating population on the River Hooghly and Canals, of 257,149 persons, of whom 122,706 are male adults, 28,305 boys under 12 years, 81,768 female adults and 24,370 girls under 12 years, or 1 boy to every 4·33 adult men and 1 girl to every 3·35 adult women. Comparing the area with the number of houses and their inhabitants we find that there are in the Suburbs 1842·57 houses and 11,003·38 persons to every square mile, and the average of persons per house to be 5·97. The following is the classification of the population according to religion :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Hindoos	... 73,678	16,036	49,708	13,329
Mahomedans	... 47,522	11,741	30,884	10,463
Christians	... 1,393	504	1,084	533
Buddhists	... 75	11	44	10
Others	... 38	13	48	15
Total	... 122,706	28,305	81,768	24,370

The province of Madras was administered by Lord Napier and Ettrick till 19th February 1872, when his Excellency, as Senior Governor in India, assumed the office of Governor General of India rendered vacant by the lamented removal of the Earl of Mayo. On the 15th of May 1872 Lord Hobart took the oaths and his seat as Governor of Madras. On 30th May 1871 Lieutenant General Sir F. P. Haines, K. C. B., had been sworn in as Commander-in-Chief. The Province was governed from Ootacamund during the three months ending October 1872.

The Madras Presidency extends from Cape Comorin in Lat. 8° 4' north, to Ganjam District on the Orissa frontier, in Lat. 20° 18', and from Long. 74° 9' to 85° 15'. Its greatest length is about 950 miles and the greatest breadth about 450 miles.

The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godaverry and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevelly, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, governed by Feudatory Rajahs. North of these States, on the same coast, are the districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary and Nellore.

The water supply is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall ranges from 20 inches in Bellary to 120 in South Canara. The following shows the rain-fall in each District in the three years ending 1871-72:—

*Season.*

Districts.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Ganjam ...	38.46	46.27	29.79
2. Vizagapatam ...	34.69	52.63	25.52
3. Godaverry ...	37.79	47.24	30.45
4. Kistna ...	32.99	33.87	25.71
5. Nellore ...	30.49	35.28	35.80
6. Cuddapah ...	24.43	34.39	24.37
7. Bellary ...	21.61	24.14	20.69
8. Kurnool ...	24.54	29.38	23.64
9. Chingleput ...	32.27	36.01	47.69
10. Madras ...	... ..	38.90	53.23
11. North Arcot ...	25.88	37.56	39.43
12. South Arcot ...	35.71	44.93	44.11
13. Tanjore ...	45.16	43.58	41.38
14. Trichinopoly ...	39.73	38.43	32.98
15. Madura ...	44.26	30.69	25.94
16. Tinnevelly ...	38.54	29.88	21.02
17. Coimbatore ...	25.48	21.64	26.29
18. Neilgherries ...	56.53	57.21	55.65
19. Salem ...	34.93	35.16	28.46
20. South Canara ...	119.59	111.03	144.62
21. Malabar ...	108.70	98.51	125.12

The Census was taken with signal success. The houses were numbered and the statistics of area were collected before

July 1871. A deliberate house-to-house enumeration began on the 15th July, and was completed by the end of the month. After the results had been carefully tested, they were corrected by a rapid enumeration on the 15th November. A single establishment under a special officer is now employed in tabulating the results at Madras. The expenditure, including all preliminary operations and the preparation and publication of the report, will be about £20,000. The direct tabulation of numbers was not finished at the end of February 1873, but the population of the Province is known to be very nearly 31,312,150, distributed thus :—

	Districts.		Population	Square miles
1.	Ganjam ...	...	1,487,227	4,457
2.	Vizagapatam	...	2,284,254	18,635
3.	Godaverry	...	1,584,179	7,585
4.	Kistna	...	1,439,252	7,297
5.	Neilore	...	1,375,349	4,546
6.	Cuddapah	...	1,343,762	9,177
7.	Bolary	...	1,653,154	11,496
8.	Kurnool	...	955,457	7,470
9.	Chingleput	...	940,744	2,183
10.	North Arcot	...	2,007,667	15,146
11.	South Arcot	...	1,762,525	4,779
12.	Tanjore	...	1,975,042	3,735
13.	Trichinopoly	...	1,197,936	3,565
14.	Madura	...	2,259,263	8,790
15.	Tinnevelly	...	1,689,421	5,146
16.	Coimbatore	...	1,754,705	8,470
17.	Salem	...	1,963,243	7,664
18.	South Canara	...	918,870	4,206
19.	Malabar	...	2,274,466	6,259
20.	Neilgherries	...	50,194	.....
21.	Madras	...	395,440	.....
Total			31,312,150	140,726

The Census on four previous occasions gave these results :—

		Increment.	Per Cent.
1851	...	22,301,697	
1856	...	23,127,855	3·7
1861	...	24,656,509	6·6
1866	...	26,539,052	7·6

The increment on this occasion for the period from April 1866 to November 1871, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years, is 18 per cent. About half of this must be due to the correctness and completeness of the last

census, when travellers, the crews of ships in port, and many wild and wandering tribes were counted for the first time.

In 1870-71 the number of human lives destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle 5,314. The value of crops lost by the ravages of wild animals was rupees 49,347. The rewards paid by Government for killing quadrupeds amounted to rupees 25,114. Only rupees 27 was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes. Madras does not publish its annual Administration Report according to the tables of the Calcutta Statistical Committee, like most of the other Provinces, nor had its Census Report appeared at the end of February 1873.

### **The Punjab.**

The Punjab and its dependencies have been administered since 20th January 1871, after the lamented death of Sir Henry Durand, by the Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor. On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

*Area.*—The territories under the Government of the Punjab include all British India north of Sind and Rajpootana lying between the River Jumna on the east and the Suliman hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is the territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles ; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated ; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable ; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres ; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of 1871-72 was 412 miles.

Area, Cultivated, and Uncultivated, and Communications, in 1871-72.

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*The Punjab.*

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			Communications. Miles of.—				
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Uncultivable.	Unappropriated cultivable waste, in Acres.	Water navigable Rivers.	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Delhi ...	... 821	189	263	1,273	1,280	72	71	370 2
Gorakhpur ...	1,513	175	293	1,981	... 15	31	31	... 154
Kurnar ...	1,008	908	437	2,352	2,093	73	68	... 471
Hissar ...	2,105	1,167	968	3,540	... 15	... 29	471	... 516
Bilaspur ...	1,415	231	165	1,812	... 15	... 44	44	... 445
Sirsa ...	365	2,490	254	3,110	... 15	20	6	... 426
Umbhalia ...	1,477	444	707	2,698	2,124	60	121	... 42
Lodiana ...	1,141	128	90	1,359	... 15	62	38	164 31
Sialkot ...	157	3	... 18	1,715	... 15	... 43	20	... 49
Jalandhar ...	1,027	325	180	1,832	1,442	118	20	215
Hoshiarpore ...	1,174	402	810	2,058	... 15	110	7	650
Kangra ...	909	432	7,649	8,990	... 15	74	... 512	... 44
Umritsar ...	1,100	220	236	1,556	5,347	169	61	201
Sehore ...	1,290	239	375	1,955	1,236	75	9	693
Gooraspore ...	1,310	152	860	1,822	369	38	43	633
Lahore ...	1,540	1,558	659	3,647	277,107	120	21	530 79
Firozpur ...	1,767	704	226	2,696	2,562	112	23	474
Gujranwala ...	651	1,401	5,101	7,592	149,946	84	55	1,269
Rawalpindi ...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212	521,860	92	128	1,133
Jhelum ...	1,193	607	2,310	2,800	967	85	8	993
Gujrat ...	7,622	398	624	1,944	64,692	115	6	690
Shahpore ...	652	349	3,788	4,618	269,631	112	... 6	811
Mooltan ...	976	1,118	3,881	5,882	1,880,489	150	59	1,430 81
Jhang ...	377	831	1,436	5,714	2,308,480	180	9	863
Montgomery ...	841	944	3,752	5,557	5,298,654	205	... 9	941 84
Mohmandgarh ...	646	581	1,995	3,053	51,662	260	7	479
Dera Ismail Khan ...	546	2,078	4,172	7,096	376,811	120	3	696
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	367	1,220	732	2,319	13,082	200	5	1,217
Pannu ...	704	91	2,356	3,150	... 15	68	... 45	... 45
Peshawar ...	1,173	572	481	1,929	... 15	117	2	141
Kot ...	251	40	2,545	2,838	1,878	... 15	... 239	239
Hazara ...	330	11	2,659	3,000	... 15	46	... 280	280
Total	31,513	25,333	45,155	102,001	8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036 412

*Mountains.*—The mountains and elevated tracts within and bordering the Punjab consist of (1) the Western Himalaya, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenlueu range; (2) the Siwaliks and other subordinate groups, running parallel to the Himalayas; (3) the Salt Range, and the geologically-related hills of Kalabagh, Shekh Budin, and Balut; (4) the Suleiman range, and the hills of Sased Koh in Peshawur; and (5) the low ranges of hills in the Delhi and Goorgaon districts. The great mountain barrier to the north of our Indian Empire known as the Himalaya, or Himaleh, consists not of one but of a vast series of ranges; those towards Tibet and Central Asia form the Kuenlueu chain; those towards India between the Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers form the Himalayan range, the western portion of which is immediately connected with the Punjab. Starting from the great peaks above the Mansarovara lake is a range containing the Karakorum mountains, running north-east, and forming the northern boundary of the provinces of Balti, Nubra, Pangong, and Narikhorsum. Another range below this forms the boundary of the Provinces of Guge, Ladak and Dras. Below this runs the Indus, and then, inclosing the valley of that river, is another chain which forms the boundary of the provinces of Dras, Zanskar, and Parang; below these is the central range of the real or Indian Himalaya. Between these several ranges there is a vast system of subordinate chains varying in height. The main range of the Western Himalaya, commencing about Mansarovara and running north-east, terminates at the great peak of Nauga Parbat, 26,000 feet high; here the range rapidly sinks towards the Indus. At this point also the two ranges which inclose the Kaghan valley, traversed down the centre by the Nainsukh river, strike off in a south-easterly direction, and separate the Himalaya from the Hindoo Koosh and Sased Koh, beyond and below it.

The central range of the Western Himalaya runs nearly parallel to the Indus, and at some distance south of it. The provinces which it bounds are Kanawar, Spiti, Lahoul, Kishtwar, Kashmeer, and near the Indus the tract of hill country represented by Hazara and Murree. A remarkable pendant to this central range is the vast chain of mountains inclosing the valley of Kashmeer. The ranges inclosing this amphitheatre, which form, as it were, a loop depending from the main line, separate Kashmeer from Kishtwar on the east, and from Hazara on the west. The eastern portion of the central range has another range parallel to it on the south, enclosing the Chandra-Bhaga, or Chenab, and forming the valley of that river between Kishtwar and

the Taree pass. The remaining subordinate ranges are more easily considered with reference to the rivers which run among them. First, there is the Cis-Sutlej Himalaya, which runs down towards the plains separating the Ganges basin from the valley of the Sutlej; Simla is situated in this chain. Next comes a series of hills bounding the valley of the Sutlej and separating it from the valley of the Beas, including the Suket and Mandee territory. Beyond this comes the Dhauladhar range in Chumba, in which are Dhurmsala and other well-known places, separating the valley of the Beas from Chumba and the valley of the Ravee; and then a system rather than a definite chain of hills, separating the Ravee from the Chenab. Beyond the Chenab and to the south of the great Kashmeer valley is a varied series of hills running off from the Panjal mountains and forming the elevated country between the Chenab and Jhelum, including Rajauree. Beyond the Jhelum is a southward continuation of that long mountain series which forms the Himalayan wall of the Kaghan valley; on this is situated the hill station of Murree. This range may be taken as almost the limit of the Himalaya. Beyond it extends the hilly country of Hazara up to the Indus. The hills beyond the Indus form a series almost like a continuation of the Himalaya; they include the provinces of Gilgheet, Kuner, and the hilly countries north of Peshawur; below is the Safed Koh, from which numerous spurs descend, connecting the Suleiman range and hills of Beloochistan.

Of the lower formations the principal is the Siwalik range, which extends in a north-westerly direction from the right bank of the Ganges, and runs parallel to the Himalaya, forming the boundary of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna, and, continuing beyond the latter river, skirts the Umballa and Loodiana districts, and comes to its termination in the Hooshiarpore district. The breadth of this range is, at its widest part, about 10 miles when it approaches the Sutlej river; and towards its termination beyond that river the range assumes the form of little more than sand hills. The Salt Range, so-called on account of its productiveness of rock salt, is of inconsiderable elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, and is remarkably barren and scanty in its vegetation. It runs across the Sind Sagur Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, from east to west; it starts with three spurs or prongs, —one on the left, and two on the right bank of the Jhelum, which, uniting near Rasul, continue in one range up to Kalabagh on the Indus. From thence onwards there is a continuation of the range to the north in the hill series of the Bannu and

Kohat districts ; and to the south the range is continued under the name of the Chichali hills, which run nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, to the west bank of the Indus, joining the Kafar Kot and Shekh Budin hills, and terminating in a junction with the offshoots of the Suleiman range. The Suleiman range, which is named after its principal peak, *Takht-i-Suleiman*, or Solomon's throne, 11,000 feet high, forms the western boundary of the province for between 300 and 400 miles, and is said to be very productive of vegetation and trees. Owing, however, to the wild and lawless habits of the tribes inhabiting the range, our knowledge of it is limited. The hills at the lower extremity of the Province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravalee range; the principal are the Delhi hills in the south-west of the district of that name, and the Shekhawatee hills in Goorgaon.

**Rivers.**—A remarkable feature in the topography of the Province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction, generally southerly, to the ocean. These rivers usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry seasons till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent. The principal river is the Indus, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan range, dividing the Peshawur valley from Hazara; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Suleiman range, and, collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sind into the Arabian Sea. On the other side of the province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the Jumna river, which, at the point it leaves the Siwaliks, separates the Umbala and Saharanpore districts, and, after passing the large cities of Delhi and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Between the Indus and the Jumna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are (commencing with the more southerly) the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravee, the Chenab and the Jhelum. The Sutlej leaves the lower hills near Rupar, in the Umbala district, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Beas above Ferozapore; it then turns to the south-west, separating Bahawalpore from British territory, and, after receiving the

combined waters of the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum, joins the Indus at Mithankot. The Beas, though large in volume, has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Haripore, and, separating the Baree and Julundhur Doabs, unites with the Sutlej at Hareekée above Ferozapore. The Ravee issues from the hilly country of Chumba, and, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenab about 50 miles above Mooltan. The Chenab enters the Sealkot district from Jamoo territory, passes the towns of Wazeerabad and Ramnagur, and receives the waters of the Jhelum river at Trimoo Ghat below Jhung; thence its course is southerly, past Mooltan, about midway between which city and Trimoo Ghat it receives the waters of the Ravee, and ultimately falls into the Sutlej about 60 miles above Mithankot. The Jhelum enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmeer valley; its course is first south-westerly, past the towns of Pind Dadun Khan and Khushab; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenab at Trimu Ghat. Amongst the minor rivers of the province may be mentioned the Cabul and Swat rivers in the Peshawur valley, the Kuram in Upper Derajat, the Markanda and Ghagor in the Umbala district, and the Sohan near Rawulpindee.

*Plains.*—The plains of the Punjab are vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, apart from that of their containing or being free from the efflorescent salt locally known as *reh*, is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river-courses to districts where otherwise it would not be found. The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the great rivers of the province already described, thus forming the natural divisions of the country. The long and narrow strip between the Suleiman range and the Indus is known as the Derajat; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers is the Sind Sagur Doab; that between the Jhelum and Chenab, the Jach or Chaj Doab; that between the Chenab and Ravee, the Rechma Doab; that between the Ravee and Beas, the Baree Doab;

and that between the Beas and Sutlej, the Julundhur Doab. The country between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab; it includes, in the upper part, the Cis-Sutlej States, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. Of all these tracts the Julundhur Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. These *doabs* have some features in common. In the sub-montane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down the rivers exercise great influence over the soil,—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are tracts enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations; beyond its immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality; while, as the high central tract is approached, we meet either with *bar* (*i. e.*, uncultivated land covered with brushwood and trees of stunted growth, mostly used as fuel preserves, or for grazing cattle), as in the Baree, Rechna and Jach Doabs, or with *thal* (*i. e.*, an undulating desert of sand), as in the Sind Sagur Doab. Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing to the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in every direction.

*Forests.*—The hill sides and valleys in the interior of the Himalaya are frequently clothed with magnificent forests, though often in situations which render them valueless as sources of timber supply. Forests also occur of smaller extent clothing the sides and bases of the sub-Himalayan hills which front the plains; but in the alluvial lower tracts there is a general scarcity of large trees and hardly anything deserving to be called a forest exists. But the jungle growth of the *bar* is preserved as a source of fuel supply.

*Climate.*—During 1871 registers of rain-fall were maintained at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district; and observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometry, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at the stations of Lahore, Mooltan, Derah Ismail Khan, Rawulpindee, Murree, Sealkot, Dalhousie, Goordaspore, Dhurmsala, Loodiana and Umritsur.

Climate of the Punjab, 1871.

Places at which Observations were taken	Prevailing Winds.											
	Temperature in the Shade (in Degrees Fahrenheit).			July.			August.			September.		
	May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Delhi	62	25.3	1.7	52.2	1.3	22.5	0.9	38.3	1.1	9.4	0.4	16.2
Goorgaon	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Karnal	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Risear	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Kohat	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Sirsa	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Umbala	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Loodiana	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Sindia	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Juhunghur	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Hosliarpur	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Kangra	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Uniktur	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Sealkot	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Gooraspore	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Lahore	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Firozpur	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Gujranwala	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Kawalpindie	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Jhelum	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Goorat	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Shahpore	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Mooltan	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Jhang	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Montgomery	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Derahs Ismail Khan	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Derahs Ghazi Khan	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Bennu	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Peshawur	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Kohat	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Hasara	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Wazree	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Dharmousla	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Bahawalpore	62	31	1.4	24.4	0.9	6.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.6
Rain-Fall in Inches.												
Delhi	25.3	1.7	52.2	1.3	22.5	0.9	38.3	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Goorgaon	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Karnal	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Risear	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kohat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sirsa	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Umbala	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Loodiana	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sindia	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Juhunghur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Hosliarpur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kangra	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Uniktur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sealkot	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Gooraspore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Lahore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Firozpur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Gujranwala	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kawalpindie	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Jhelum	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Goorat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Shahpore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Mooltan	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Jhang	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Montgomery	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Derahs Ismail Khan	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
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Peshawur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kohat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
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Dharmousla	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
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Karnal	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Risear	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kohat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sirsa	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Umbala	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Loodiana	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sindia	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Juhunghur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Hosliarpur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kangra	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Uniktur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Sealkot	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Gooraspore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Lahore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Firozpur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Gujranwala	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kawalpindie	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Jhang	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Montgomery	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Derahs Ismail Khan	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Derahs Ghazi Khan	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Bennu	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Peshawur	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kohat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Hasara	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Wazree	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Dharmousla	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Bahawalpore	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Delhi	25.3	1.7	52.2	1.3	22.5	0.9	38.3	1.1	9.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Goorgaon	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Karnal	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Risear	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2	1.1	11.6	0.9	5.8	0.7
Kohat	22.5	1.3	28.9	0.9	12.7	0.7	18.2</td					

*Administrative Divisions.*—There are ten divisions, each under the control of a Commissioner, with an average area of 10,200 square miles; these ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, with an average area of 3,188 square miles; these are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsils*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 magistrates of all grades, most of whom exercise civil and revenue in addition to their criminal powers, and 20,122 police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. The Punjab contains 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Law Court. The principal towns of the province are—

	<i>Population.</i>				
Delhi	...	...	...	...	... 154,417
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	... 135,813
Lahore	...	...	...	...	... 98,924
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	... 58,555
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	... 56,826

The revenue derived from the land tax in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,99,96,219, and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,59,42,432.

*Population.*—The last census of the Punjab was taken in January 1868. It returned 17,596,752 souls, giving an average of 173 per square mile. The districts of Umbala, Sealkot, Hooshiarpore, Goordaspore, and Umritsur contain the largest population,—that of Umbala and Sealkot being each a little over a million. Omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the most thickly populated districts are—

Julundhur	...	...	...	586	per square mile.
Umritsur	...	...	...	535	" "
Sealkot	...	...	...	514	" "
Goordaspore	...	...	...	497	" "
Delhi	...	...	...	490	" "
Hooshiarpore	...	...	...	450	" "
Loodiana	...	...	...	429	" "

Of the total population 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 females; 10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 youths and young women, and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,045 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindoos, 9,331,367 Mahomedans, and 1,006,10 of other classes;—9,430,868 were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 non-agriculturists.

*Civil Divisions of British*

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population:
Delhi	Delhi	3	1,873	621,075	Delhi, 154,417; Sonepat, 12,176 <sup>1</sup>
	Goorgaon	5	1,931	690,295	Faridabad, 7,990;
	Kurnal	5	2,363	608,942	Riwar, 24,003; Palwal, 12,629;
	Hissar	5	3,540	484,681	Purarknugger, 10,781;
Hissar	Rohtak	4	1,812	531,327	Kurnal, 29,000; Panipat, 25,276;
	Sirs	3	1,310	210,785	Kasihal, 14,940;
	Umbala	6	2,628	1,035,488	Hissar, 14,183; Hansi, 13,503;
Umbala	Loodiana	3	1,359	583,245	Bhiwani, 32,954;
	Sinla	3	18	33,995	Rohat, 14,153; Berie, 9,722;
	Julundhur	4	1,332	780,165	Jhajjar, 10,545;
Julundhur	Hooshiarpore	4	2,086	930,972	Sirs, 11,000.
	Kangra	5	8,990	743,882	Umbala city, 84,040; Cantons,
	Umritsur	4	1,556	832,750	16,622; Jagadhl, 11,676;
Umritsur	Sealkot	5	1,955	1,005,004	Ludianah, 39,989; Goorgaon,
	Gurdaspore	4	1,822	906,126	7,096; Balkot, 9,165;
	Lahore	4	3,647	789,662	Simla, 7,037.
Lahore	Gujranwala	3	2,562	550,576	Julundhur, 45,607; Rahun, 14,394;
	Firozapore	4	2,690	549,258	Kartarpore, 16,962; Nurmahal,
	Rawulpindee	7	6,212	711,256	8,866; Nakodar, 6,800; Philar,
Rawulpindee	Jhelum	4	3,910	500,988	7,530.
	Goojrat	3	1,944	616,381	Hoshiarpore, 12,964; Urmur,
	Shahpore	3	4,698	368,796	9,632; Hariana, 7,745; Miani,
Mooltan	Mooltan	5	5,882	471,563	7,706; Anandpore 6,859;
	Jhung	3	5,704	348,027	Nurpore, 9,928; Kangra, 4,338.
	Montgomery	4	5,577	359,437	Umritsur, 135,813.
Derajat	Muzuffurgurh.	3	8,022	245,547	Sealkot, 25,387; Fasur, 8,627;
	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	394,864	Zafarwal, 5,041;
	D. G. Khan	4	2,319	308,840	Dianuggur, 7,622; Kalanaur,
Peshawur	Bannu	4	3,150	287,547	6,121; Batala, 28,725.
	Peshawur	8	1,929	523,162	Lahore, 98,924; Muzang, 8,321.
	Kohat	3	2,838	145,419	Mean Meer, 13,757; Kasur, 15,209.
Peshawur	Mazara	2	3,000	367,218	Gujranwala, 19,381.
					Firozapore, 20,592.
			132	102,001	Rawalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb,
					8,223;
					Jhelam, 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan,
					13,340; Chakowal, 5,467; Talla-
					gang, 5,647.
					Gujrat, 15,907; Jalalpore, 15,628.
					Bhera, 14,514; Miani, 6,857; Khu-
					shab, 8,509; Sanwal, 8,900.
					Mooltan, 66,826.
					Maghiana, 10,854; Chisusti,
					41,477; Jhang, 9,224.
					Kamalpur, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,096.
					Kot Adu, 5,152; Jntohi, 4,812;
					Muzaffurgurh, 4,719.
					Derah Ismail Khan, 24,906; Leis,
					17,033; Kulachi, 9,921.
					Derah Ghazi Khan, 17,164
					Jampore, 7,706.
					I'sa Khel, 17,746; Kalabagh,
					6,419; Edwardesabad, 3,185.
					Peshawur, 94,555.
					Kohat, 11,274.
					Harrispore, 4,646; Abbottabad,
					4,483.
					Total ...

Territory 1871-72.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrate traces of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	No. of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
704	10	18	24	12	1,061	8,90,371	38,76,405
1,264	9	9	52	8	595	10,88,915	12,17,553
913	14	16	70	15	543	6,80,081	7,97,800
659	12	19	38	26	563	4,02,849	26,34,447
436	11	11	18	6	540	9,06,680	10,05,851
654	8	11	40	20	382	1,05,813	1,32,829
1,324	20	24	28	10	1,182	7,41,460	10,13,628
880	21	12	54	13	549	7,71,209	9,41,317
270	6	6	12	2	216	1,58,528	2,27,440
1,257	13	11	20	5	544	13,27,563	16,05,354
2,182	15	16	48	12	490	12,88,164	15,72,117
781	18	17	34	10	412	6,23,661	7,65,320
1,574	16	28	27	12	897	8,57,279	11,37,849
2,314	18	17	25	13	611	10,85,659	13,27,095
1,880	11	12	21	8	567	10,80,918	13,18,924
1,455	13	23	30	10	1,527	5,90,348	9,89,805
1,202	12	19	32	12	526	4,48,312	5,66,802
312	15	15	44	16	554	4,79,946	6,20,332
1,658	16	16	36	8	1,026	6,85,931	8,91,176
960	11	11	35	16	535	6,06,202	7,10,766
1,428	9	9	28	5	899	5,66,910	6,69,772
667	8	8	54	10	474	4,46,376	44,07,511
1,211	12	18	50	16	859	6,43,671	9,10,513
786	9	7	46	39	504	4,20,170	4,84,608
2,155		14	40	15	519	4,23,554	5,00,361
552	9	9	45	19	876	6,01,019	6,83,819
716	14	14	50	15	501	4,07,081	5,15,892
354	17	18	30	8	500	3,26,821	4,12,925
625	10	10	32	29	453	4,27,408	5,02,187
654	17	17	38	9	1,007	0,44,606	8,14,236
343	7	6	65	16	458	98,499	1,95,795
1,251	15	11	87	20	564	1,69,210	2,12,642
84,402	404	451	87	14	20,122	1,99,96,219	3,36,62,978

## Population of the Punjab, 1871-72.

District.	Inhabited Houses.						Population.						Classification of Population.							
	Total		Adult Females		Young Women		Children under 13 Years.		Males.		Females.		Bengal N. <sup>o</sup> .		Bengal M. <sup>o</sup> .		Euro-peans.		Mixed.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Native	Native	Native	Native	Native	Native	Native	Native
Delhi ...	111,678	171,314	193,996	175,743	27,545	17,698	112,345	95,098	621,615	490	643	223	1,362							
Gorakhpur ...	22,716	33,648	166,424	165,996	166,677	20,276	10,052	18,941	113,137	98,953	345	17	1							
Kurnool ...	42,639	61,492	115,321	186,593	107,061	125,539	20,007	18,531	98,053	78,774	55	33	1							
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,691	107,431	160,321	141,477	20,056	19,770	98,410	84,694	51	62	9							
Robots ...	25,913	111,635	45,455	43,121	67,225	52,504	8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	32	16	1							
Sirs ...	1,362	18,830	218,472	26,362	337,046	281,165	45,212	26,094	191,672	20,795	1,005,483	294	1,195	111	80					
Umballa ...	15,441	188,190	151,934	183,986	184,766	17,825	10,709	10,709	91,827	53,945	429	81								
Lochdiana ...	7,350	216,918	212,832	247,724	208,632	35,236	20,701	14,477	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87				
Jutialpur ...	11,030	192,189	206,160	284,406	225,067	214,651	38,878	24,629	181,470	154,911	930,972	450	539	23	5					
Rangra ...	442	146,592	174,431	188,046	272,589	220,649	57,040	21,236	160,564	114,494	743,882	83	248	3	26					
Timriser ...	43,305	154,741	156,915	107,485	91,637	32,508	15,416	16,166	131,807	84,750	884,750	635	358	37	129					
Sehkal ...	11,240	16,604	192,682	218,266	290,741	288,075	31,214	18,744	172,819	201,014	1,005,074	612	1,535	62	214					
Gorakhpore ...	56,197	144,739	201,598	260,882	2,646	28,012	16,519	14,431	128,407	96,126	497	119	10	2,292	... 598	98				
Lahore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,482	23,750	15,531	16,934	98,954	94,091	589,553	204	900	10	24					
Ferozpur ...	4,000	121,464	188,270	181,572	144,639	94,582	16,455	19,742	84,186	86,076	660,576	207	118	25	67					
Birwanpura ...	4,000	75,579	215,123	184,189	133,010	14,611	18,591	17,755	14,213	12,036	711,256	115	2,072	64	61					
Jehann ...	2,564	116,393	141,697	166,195	187,191	163,122	20,367	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,958	128	42	16	5					
Gooti ...	14,558	12,787	73,732	88,549	111,329	100,327	14,823	12,823	10,488	10,488	616,361	32	25	21	5					
Shahpore ...	18,256	93,539	157,275	129,875	14,526	7,708	9,929	7,708	98,603	72,577	411,663	80	910	252	72					
Jhung ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,219	11,398	6,592	6,770	72,031	6,346	388,027	62	13	5	5					
Montgomery ...	7,555	65,021	72,276	116,966	91,306	11,319	6,529	6,529	58,293	46,718	236,547	64	48	4	3					
Muzaffargarh ...	5,678	59,517	65,195	99,453	81,599	10,870	6,139	6,139	52,007	39,840	368,840	98	24	6	6					
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,459	66,100	124,782	112,223	12,822	7,845	7,845	75,120	63,007	384,840	56	169	31	33					
Bannu ...	10	60,527	57,884	62,139	86,554	9,615	6,096	6,096	47,994	38,612	368,840	183	554	10	2					
Peshawar ...	4,848	116,648	121,456	163,980	163,779	6,103	9,035	9,035	10,964	10,964	250,547	91	27	11	4					
Kohat ...	96	28,513	28,639	44,390	32,012	5,844	3,141	3,141	28,943	28,943	638,162	271	3,375	87	44					
Hazara ...	300	75,060	75,360	99,162	17,955	20,438	14,141	14,141	76,706	62,706	367,218	123	55	7	7					
Total ...	365,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,955	4,717,830	638,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,355,982	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513						

*Population of the Punjab, 1871-72.*

*Population Classified.*

District.	Classification of Population.				Occupation.				Prevailing Languages.			
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	Urdu, Hindoo.	Ditto.	Litto.	Urdu, Punjabee, Jatoo, Billee.
Delhi ...	682	447,679	138,912	37,859	277,91	277,91	0	344,184	290,469	290,469	305,974	Urdu, Punjabee, Billee.
Georgetown ...	128	47,214	212,914	20	636,876	636,876	0	294,826	302,368	302,368	311,385	Urdu, Billee.
Kurnal ...	9,236	516,816	151,213	92	696,941	696,941	0	494,681	351,385	351,385	312,622	Urdu, Panjabee, Billee.
Hissar ...	1,812	516,958	102,905	2,086	71,329	631,227	0	149,489	149,489	149,489	61,926	Urdu, Billee.
Rohri ...	233	422,902	71,327	29	210,95	210,95	0	601,056	601,056	601,056	601,056	Urdu, Billee.
Sirsa ...	21,535	82,905	29,125	1,485	1,035,598	1,035,598	0	382,245	320,033	320,033	320,033	Urdu, Billee.
Turbania ...	56,410	681,328	218,874	61,019	934	934	0	18,466	20,629	20,629	218,750	Urdu, Panjabee.
Locailana ...	95,413	219,771	206,619	0	31,173	31,173	0	1,771	57,524	57,524	516,301	Urdu, Panjabee.
Jiandhar ...	410	21,194	311,932	23	326,195	326,195	0	405,041	511,771	511,771	540,034	Urdu, Panjabee.
Hoosharpore ...	114,938	312,471	4,318	126,065	526,416	526,416	0	516,301	503,848	503,848	543,078	Urdu, Panjabee.
Kangra ...	78,400	43,555	3,188	126,065	526,416	526,416	0	516,301	527,750	527,750	527,750	Urdu, Panjabee.
Umtisur ...	1,314	63,843	48,613	35	743,852	743,852	0	540,034	540,034	540,034	540,034	Urdu, Panjabee.
Sehukot ...	223,219	193,327	97,135	93,855	332,750	332,750	0	475,916	475,916	475,916	475,916	Urdu, Panjabee.
Georgesport ...	50,289	218,771	60,193	132,174	1,063,904	1,063,904	0	433,817	471,387	471,387	471,387	Urdu, Panjabee.
Lahore ...	79,387	303,07	282,296	101,227	906,626	906,626	0	316,696	389,470	389,470	405,041	Ditto.
Gropore ...	110,388	116,387	40,216	80,907	789,866	789,866	0	334,076	455,591	455,591	455,591	Ditto.
Ghurawala ...	160,487	68,406	26,639	7,842	549,552	549,552	0	340,842	208,411	208,411	327,423	Ditto.
Rawalpindie ...	38,911	104,156	337,550	49,886	550,576	550,576	0	213,514	235,230	235,230	235,230	Ditto.
Jhelum ...	24,325	60,720	62,169	2,815	711,256	711,256	0	475,916	189,114	189,114	189,114	Ditto.
Goorjat ...	13,365	43,111	49,157	3,734	386,988	386,988	0	302,874	252,697	252,697	252,697	Ditto.
Shahpora ...	20,653	65,174	63,741	4,734	616,381	616,381	0	383,664	191,015	191,015	191,015	Ditto.
Moolkan ...	3,222	6,390	305,507	6,561	368,736	368,736	0	177,781	275,174	275,174	275,174	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Jang ...	907	87,009	30,190	22,223	471,563	471,563	0	196,389	228,408	228,408	228,408	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Montgomery ...	2,994	67,297	20,519	16,899	348,127	348,127	0	119,619	153,401	153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Murraffurghur ...	12,286	69,305	27,729	.....	259,437	259,437	0	205,739	89,748	89,748	178,931	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Derah Ismail Khan ...	2,471	38,748	24,985	6,333	295,547	295,547	0	215,933	135,430	135,430	135,430	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Barnu ...	1,124	45,756	38,387	6,901	394,304	394,304	0	206,380	83,136	83,136	83,136	Urdu, Punjabee, Moolkan.
Peshawur ...	493	20,222	20,655	240	297,647	297,647	0	2,441	205,416	205,416	205,416	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
Kohat ...	2,014	27,403	41,447	8,871	523,052	523,052	0	100,255	45,162	45,162	45,162	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
Hazara ...	673	18,563	136,112	1,516	135,419	135,419	0	367,218	99,714	99,714	99,714	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
Total ...	1,141,888	6,049,759	9,331,361	1,006,810	17,596,752	17,596,752	0	9,430,363	8,165,884	8,165,884	8,165,884	

## Oudh.

The Province of Oudh, annexed to British India in 1856, is administered by a Chief Commissioner under the Government of India. Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart., C. B., has officiated for Major General L. Barrow, C. B., as Chief Commissioner since 19th May, 1871.

**Area.**—Oudh lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces. It contains no mountains. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills; elsewhere it is in the plains. The area is 23,042 square miles; 12,673 square miles are under cultivation; there is culturable waste to the extent of 5,583 square miles; the unculturable area is 4,781 square miles. The unappropriated culturable waste is given at 446,251 acres.

The province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The *turrai* stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy on first settlement; there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Goudah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the *turrai* gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the *turrai* fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhawrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Goomtee, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions.

The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Goomtee and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapore, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Goomtee. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general.

The tract of country between the Goomtee and Ganges is the finest part of the province. The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is *domat* (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small; the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

No minerals have been discovered in Oudh.

## Area.—Cultivated and Uncul-

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Waste.			
		Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.
	British Possessions.				
Lucknow,	Lucknow ...	533	387	268	988
	Unao ...	901	394	452	1,747
	Sara Bunkes ...	621	172	251	1,044
	Total ...	2,255	753	971	3,979
	Sectapore ...	1,313	430	345	2,127
Seetapore,	Hurdut ...	1,920	566	422	3,298
	Kheree ...	1,200	683	565	2,838
	Total ...	3,953	1,822	1,330	7,105
Faizabad	Faizabad ...	917	291	407	1,615
	Bharailch ...	1,318	1,061	287	2,636
	Gouda ...	1,624	746	320	2,690
	Total ...	3,869	2,088	994	6,971
Roy Bareilly,	Roy Bareilly ...	986	389	466	1,841
	Sultnepore ...	890	315	497	1,702
	Pratabgurh ...	700	221	523	1,444
	Total ...	2,576	925	1,488	4,997
	Native States.—Nil.	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	12,673	5,698	4,781	23,152

*Area and Communications.*

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*Livated, and Communications.*

Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of					
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navi- gable rivers and canals.	Made roads—first, second and third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.		
.....	.....	(a) 140	1st 158	{ 31	(a).—73 Miles of Goomtee na- viable, 67 miles of Sai na- viable during the rains only.			
.....	...	(b) 59	2nd 343	{ 26	(b).—The Goomtee, navigable. (c).—18 Miles of Ganges and 84 of Gunti navigable, 28 of Chanka navigable dur- ing the rains only.			
.....	...	(c) 160	3rd 837	{ (k)	(d).—78 Miles Gogra, 97 of Goomtee navigable, 48 of Chanka navigable, during the rains only.			
.....	...	359	838	{ 57	(e).—33 Miles Ganges, 64 Gogra, 42 Ramganga, 76 Sut, 47 Suketa, the last two navi- gable during the rains only.			
.....	...	(d) 174	1st 55	{ (l)	(f).—61 Gogra, 132 Sarda, 38 Goomtee, all unnavigable.			
8,337	8,337	(e) 261	2nd 221	{	(g).—95 Gogra, 141 Goomtee, navigable, 74 Tons navi- gible during the rains.			
4,43,699-95	4,43,699-95	(f) 229	3rd 46	{ 15	(h).—Rupted navigable in the rains only.			
4,46,486-95	4,46,486-95	664	1st 5	{ (m)	(i).—54 Ganges navigable ; 55 Sai navigable in the rains only.			
1,031	1,031	(g) 310	2nd 167	{	(j).—44 Ditto, 114 ditto.			
.....	...	.....	3rd 259	{	(k).—78 Miles under construc- tion.			
.....	...	41	1st 0	{	(l).—62 Miles under construc- tion.			
.....	...	(h) 37	2nd 178	{	(m).—60 Miles under construc- tion.			
1,031	1,031	388	3rd 153	{				
.....	...	(i) 109	1st 26	{	GENERAL REMARKS			
.....	...	.....	2nd 193	{	Portions of the Gogra, Sarda Goomtee and Sai bound two dis- tricts; and are therefore avail- able for both. Thus, the Gogra skirts Bharail for 114 miles, Gonda for 55 miles, the Sarda skirts Scatapore for 43 miles, the Goomtee skirts Hurdia for 115 miles, Roy Bareilly for 16 miles, Sultanpore for 198 miles Pratapgarh for 4 miles, and the Sai skirts Una for 114 miles. Their lengths are al- ready included.			
4,46,251-95	4,46,251-95	267	3rd 42	{				
.....	...	.....	1st 29	{				
.....	...	.....	2nd 263	{				
.....	...	(j) 158	3rd 72	{				
.....	...	.....	1st 42	{				
.....	...	.....	2nd 226	{				
.....	...	.....	3rd 42	{				
4,46,251-95	4,46,251-95	1,678	1,196	{				
.....	...	.....	1,182	{				
.....	...	.....	4,225	{ 72				

*Forests.*—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st, or Khairigurh Division, lies between the rivers Soheli and Mohana. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (*Shorea robusta*) (2.) Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) (3.) Tun (*Cedrela toona*) (4.) Ebony. (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) (5.) Dhau (*Conocarpus latifolia*) (6.) Arseni (*Terminalia tormentosa*), (7.) Kher (*Acacia catechu*) (8.) Tikoi or Haldū (*Nauclea cardifolia*). Of these sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. The other trees are found on the lower ground or *turrai*. There is a very small tract under sissoo reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtelgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

*Rivers.*—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Raptee, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Surda, the Ul, the Katna, the Goomtee, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Goomtee and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The *Raptee* is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The *Babai* is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The *Girwa*, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down. The *Kauriali* is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju, a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjoudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelgunj near Chupra. The *Mohana* is the boundary of the British territory from Gwaree Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but

timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the gurial or long-nosed species. The *Soheli* is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The *Sarda* is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out of Oudh. It has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the *Soheli* and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called *Kalee* in the hills and *Surda* in the plains after emerging from the hills. The *Ul*, which receives the *Barauncha*, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehanpore. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of Lukhimpore and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district. The *Katna* rises in Shahjehanpore and is not navigable. It falls into the Goomtee about where the Seetapore and Hurdui road crosses that river. The *Goomtee* is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpore by rocks. The *Sai* rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Pailani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

*Jheels and Marshes*.—There are no lakes, though some of the *Jheels* are very extensive sheets of water. The country between the Goomtee and the Ganges is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sadee, and about midway between that river and the Goomtee and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral *nullas*, which fall mainly into the *Sai*, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the *Sai*, from the Shahjehanpore boundary to that of Jounpore and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The Oudh *jheels* are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the *turrai* marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers in the hot weather.

## Climate.

Places at which ob- servations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.		Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing wind.										
			May.		July.		December.		January to May.					June to October.					
	Total.	Per cent.	Sunrise.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	Clouds.	
Lucknow	573	57.24 <sup>c</sup>	2115	65.087	76.4	98.9	86.0	80.5	90.3	85.0	51.6	73.9	62.3	North.	North.	North.	North.	W. N. W.	
Una Dispensary	5.5	34.9	1.5	41.9	31.5	103.5	93.3	81.4	88.5	83.7	51.0	72.0	67.4	4	7	26	-	-	
Bata Puknee	6.3	65.7	3.3	75.3	80.4	95.3	89.3	81.9	86.4	82.9	50.9	73.1	65.2	...	6	40	...	8	80
Faizabad	4.4	59.5	0.5	64.4	81.2	86.4	86.9	82.1	84.2	84.7	54.3	76.7	68.0	...	68	...	...	...	104
Gonda	4.9	79.0	0.3	84.2	82.9	83.5	85.5	82.2	83.3	83.6	58.8	62.7	61.4	11	39	21	1	5	33
Bharatpur	8.3	77.0	0.5	95.8	81.5	87.3	86.3	82.7	85.4	84.3	58.4	66.2	64.2	1	...	55	...	...	92
Seetapore	6.8	42.5	1.6	50.8	80.9	89.2	85.3	85.3	39.48	81.5	57.3	64.8	63.8	...	60	...	...	...	91
Hurdil	3.0	34.7	2.6	40.3	50.4	97.6	91.9	89.8	86.0	83.5	54.5	69.4	68.4	1	2	58	1	4	1
Kheria	7.2	62.6	1.9	71.7	77.0	91.6	86.2	86.4	67.1	84.1	53.0	70.5	65.0	22	2	37	1	2	3
Roy Bareilly	7.0	42.1	1.4	59.5	84.4	95.3	91.7	84.1	87.6	84.5	56.2	70.7	67.5	10	45	4	33	2	19
Suitanpore	3.7	63.55	0.8	68.05	80.6	98.3	92.0	81.6	80.6	84.5	56.5	70.7	67.5	11	28	...	4	107	4
Pratapgarh	2.7	64.6	0.8	68.1	55.1	104.0	91.3	82.9	91.8	86.2	54.9	74.7	65.4	27	2	21	7	3	1
General Average	5.46	56.949	1 434	63 844	S1.0	94.2	88.8	1 89	87.0	94.8	54 70	3 65.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

July to September.

October to December.

January to May.

June to October.

November to April.

May to September.

October to April.

May to

## Climate.—(Continued.)

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Jan. to May.	June to September.			October to December.			Prevailing wind.	Climate.
		Out of gear.	Variable.	Calm.	Out of gear.	Variable.	Calm.		
Unao Dispensary	26	36	32	1	6	20	27	4	12
Bara Banree	1	3	5	88	..	24	2	..	5
Fazabad	25	4	54	102	..	20	..	..	20
Gonda	3	35	5	..	12	9	3	..	..
Bhataich	25	..	103	..	..	17	2	..	..
Serai	3	..	..	99	..	23	..	..	..
Hurdia	2	..	2	83	2	1	33	..	..
Kheria	1	14	2	94	1	6	5	..	..
Roy Bareilly	32	1	6	43	3	33	3	19	2
Sultnepore	1	..	6	60	1	2	51	1	..
Pratapgarh	21	..	16	7	39	9	3	7	31
General average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* The direction of wind for Lucknow is given in hours.  
+ The direction of wind for dispensaries is given in days.

## Oudh.

**Civil Divisions.**  
*Showing Area and Boundary of Commissionership, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1871-72.*

Name of Commisariat or Sub-district.	Name of Executive District.	Area in square miles.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-districts.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of VII.	Average of Dist.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Number of Police.	Land.	Gross Revenue.
Lucknow.	3	998	7,89,460	Lucknow, 2,84,779 Amauthia, 7,128 Rakibad, 8,345 Malibad, 7,293	979	19	25	10	1,768	2,91,732	7,20,301	7,63,339		
Unao.	4	1,764	9,45,955	Unao, 7,277 Purwa, 10,886 Morawan, 7,997 Bangerman, 7,621	1,754	12	10	6	868	1,07,540 City, 889 Cant., 62	7,136 94,150			
Bareilly.	4	1,735	11,01,954	Nawabganj, 10,496 Rudauli, 12,617 Zaidpore, 10,680 Fatehpore, 7,484 Daribud, 5,939 Ranibugor, 5,714	2,065	12	28	13	486	1,21,625	13,46,310	18,32,508	Local funds and rates	68,656
									Dist., Town,	448	37,094			39,771
									Town,	18	695			4,912
									Dist., Town,	490	68,120	15,75,056		16,66,626



*Civil Divisions.—(Continued.)*

Name of Preventive District.	Name of Commissionership.	Hoy Basilli.	Name of Sub-districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue J udges or M illes.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	M aximum distance in miles of all roads from nearest Court.	Degrees from nearest Court.	Average of Dist.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	Revenue.								
																		Rs.	1,67,162	12,96,375	14,82,941					
Roy Bareilly	4	1,741	938,636	Roy Bareilly,	11,544	1,768	Dalmow, Jes.	5,654	17	10	16	10	16	10	16	10	16	10	459	1,67,162	12,96,375	14,82,941				
Sultansore ...	4	1,704	935,816	Parkongur	4,960	2,593		9	9	25	9	25	9	25	9	25	9	25	9	366	1,62,885	11,07,246	13,16,139			
Pratabgurh	3	1,423	784,164	Pratabgurh,	3,758	2,209	Manikpore,	4,048	13	13	24	13	24	13	24	13	24	13	23	54,086	9,68,205	11,24,446				
	43	23,973	11,177,508																	97,988						
Grand total																			24,760	169	145	50	13	8,502	17,68,282	

Oudh.

*Administrative Divisions.*—There are four Divisions, administered by Commissioners, and each Commissionership comprises three Districts, which are administered by Deputy Commissioners, and these again are sub-divided into Tahsils, of which there are 43 in Oudh, averaging 534 square miles in area. Each Division has on an average an area of 5,993 square miles and 2,794,377 inhabitants. The average area of each District is 1,998 square miles, and the average population 931,459 souls. The area ranges from 3,046 square miles in Kheree to 988 square miles in Lucknow, and the population from 1,172,055 in Gonda to 737,732 in Kheree.

The number of Civil and Revenue judges of all classes was 169, and of Magistrates 145; with very rare exceptions the offices of Judge and Magistrate are held by one and the same person. The total number of police was 8,502. The total cost of officials of all classes was Rs. 22,96,083 in 1870-71. The land revenue was Rs. 1,32,46,039 and the gross revenue Rs. 1,59,83,044 as against Rs. 1,29,12,789 and Rs. 1,55,58,856 the year before.

*Population.*—The last census was taken on 1st February 1869. It showed 11,220,232 souls, or 474 to the square mile. If three tahsils be excepted, its population on 84 per cent. of its area is 514 to the square mile:—

Inhabited houses,	...	...	...	...	1,771,355
Men,	...	...	...	...	3,636,333
Women,	...	...	...	...	3,554,456
Boys,	...	...	...	...	2,186,330
Girls,	under 12	...	...	...	1,843,538

The classifications of the population shows:—

Europeans,	...	...	...	...	5,446
East Indians and other mixed classes.	...	...	...	...	985
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	10,002,731
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	1,195,879

6,543,296 are entered as agriculturists, and 4,677,451 as non-agriculturists.

Popu-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Popu-				
	Number of buildings.	Number of masonry buildings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Children under 12 years.		Male.	Female.
					Men.	Women.		
Lucknow ...	4,090	130,603	134,692	347,697	319,176	170,462	144,974	
Unao ...	4,872	119,767	124,739	234,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	
Bara Bunkee ...	925	147,271	148,166	295,834	295,512	166,857	141,854	
Total ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	
Sesatapore ...	1,456	161,169	162,025	317,113	302,876	180,872	153,284	
Hurdui ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	
Kheree ...	129	110,042	119,171	263,803	222,982	136,079	115,770	
Total ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618	
Faizabad ...	8,288	276,507	279,850	456,382	466,859	283,681	235,108	
Bharatpur ...	52	121,853	121,905	250,146	237,837	150,779	130,378	
Gonda ...	...	...	...	354,414	354,827	250,210	209,211	
Total ...	8,288	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	684,070	674,695	
Roy Bareilly ...	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	
Sultanpore ...	1,721	155,368	156,760	281,647	312,704	184,895	151,927	
Pratabgurh ...	735	184,725	185,460	280,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	
Total ...	3,500	501,156	504,659	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	
Grand total ...	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,855	3,638,333	3,554,546	2,186,380	1,843,538	

*lution, Political, and Fiscal Geography.*

Iation.	Classification of population.						Occupation.	Remarks
	Total.	Christians.			Mohammedans.			
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Hindoo.			Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
969,278	706	4,229	780	769,096	187,589	898,342	593,936	
725,154	638	10	2	678,019	51,980	408,076	317,078	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
875,687	650	67	9	748,061	127,315	741,089	403,508	1,093 600 :
2,583,019	681	4,229	771	2,204,116	366,834	1,278,407	1,304,612	1,093
923,443	419	480	85	812,770	117,448	53,377	309,698	
931,377	406	39	9	845,293	85,684	509,696	331,631	
788,604	242	78	18	601,610	73,687	474,810	263,794	
2,603,426	956	547	62	2,922,679	276,769	16,08,253	995,173	Urduo and Purbia dialects of Hindoo.
1,411,028	613	426	41	1,301,756	135,253	946,140	494,888	
774,640	286	34	6	676,313	98,124	405,751	278,889	
1,168,462	425	82	7	1,050,433	117,383	758,720	414,742	
3,884,130	443	402	54	3,028,502	360,760	2,195,611	1,188,510	
783,246	580	47	35	749,148	83,736	308,634	383,612	
930,663	593	48	40	838,467	81,658	521,357	409,366	
936,263	543	18	23	859,819	76,234	540,094	396,228	
2,650,172	572	108	98	2,447,434	201,515	1,461,026	1,180,147	
11,920,747	465	6,446	985	100,02,731	1,105,879	6,548,2	4,677,451	1,716

The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9 do not correspond with the total given in column 11 to 13. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in caste was given.

*The Central Provinces.*

The Central Provinces were formed into a Chief Commissionership by Lord Canning on 2nd November 1861. Sir R. Temple, the first Chief Commissioner, was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. George Campbell. The present Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Morris, was appointed on 27th May 1870.

*Area.*—The Central Provinces extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. The area is 112,680 square miles, of which 84,643 are British territory and 28,037 are under Native Feudatories. The extreme length of the Province from north to south is 500 miles, and the extreme breadth from east to west 600 miles. To the east the Province extends to within 100 miles of the Bay of Bengal, to the west it touches the Khandeish district of Bombay and Berar. On the north the feudatory States of Bundelkund and Bhopal, and more to the west Kolkar's territory, form its boundary; the southern border reaches the dominions of the Nizam and the district of Rajamundry in Madras. Of the area described as ordinary British territory, little more than one-fourth is cultivated, and of the remainder less than one-half is culturable. It will be long before the population comes to press on the land, or before any considerable portion of the large reserve of culturable land is broken up. Two thousand and ninety miles of made roads traverse the Province in various directions, and 466 miles of railroad are open for traffic.

*Climate.*—The normal monsoon rain-fall is generally light at the stations nearest to the Western Ghats, and increases with the advance of the monsoon eastward. In the country south of the Satpooras the average rain-fall of the monsoon over the Taptee watershed, is between 20 and 30 inches; over East Berar and the Wurdha district between 30 and 40 inches; while the rain-fall over the Wyangunga watershed ranges from 40 inches at Nagpore to between 60 and 70 in Balaghat. The rain-fall at Hatta and Lanji, in the latter district, close under the western face of the Maikal range, is the highest in the Province. Along the Satpooras, the central watershed, the rain-fall is lightest at Ascer-gurh, the point furthest to the west; heaviest at Mandla and Ramgurh, near the eastern extremity of the range. The average rain-fall of the five years, 1866-1870, was 39 inches at Khundwa, the station farthest to the west, 59 inches at Jubbulpore, which lies at the head of the valley. Along the line of the Vindhya range the fall at Bhopal is less than 40 inches, while at Sagur, further east, it is 52 inches.

### *Area and Communications.*

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### *Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.*

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Dindhi, Shikar, and Sher; (b) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa, and Ganjai; (c) by Wynaad, and Wardha rivers at certain seasons; (d) by Pench and Kanhān rivers; (e) during raids by Wyuguns, Baghnadi and Uhnidan; (f) by Wynaad and Wardha rivers at certain seasons; (g) by Wataanudee; (h)

\* \* \* The increase, as compared with last year's figures, is due to resumption during the year of clearance lease grants previously made.

## *Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

Jubbulpore		2,116	Lanji	55,704	2,527	10	14	40	18	63	1,66,447	5,64,657	7,50,044	
Garha		5,580	Bijeragudhgrah		2,516	Patan		2,667	10	18	63	81,582	4,47,926	
Seora		4,780	Bilhri		2,628	Sagar		43,312	2,107	10	18	63	10,14,517	
Panagurh		4,433	Karangi		3,353	Garhakota		9,316	Reili		4,545	Dumoh		
Murwara		3,918	Bilhri		2,628	Kurai		4,469	Deori		3,953	Dumoh		
Kurangi		3,353	Bijeragudhgrah		2,516	Dumoh		7,911	1,337	4	7	60	31	
Bilhri		2,628	Patan		2,667	Hatta		6,432	Hindoria		3,360	Hindoria		
Sagar		498,642	Rauh		3,071	Raueh		3,071	Seonee		10,621	Raueh		
Dumoh		2,800	283,625	Seonee		4,166	1,695	6	9	40	20	314	86,762	
Seonee		3,606	421,650	Mundla		1,618	1,618	4	8	61	25	250	2,24,652	
Mundla		2,4719	202,548	Brahmani		2,576	Hoshnungabad		13,070	1,364	8	19	53	1,23,492
Hoshnungabad...		4,2922	440,433	Hurdia		7,735	Seonee		7,497	Schagapore		460	2,09,382	69,710
Kutnugpore		3,1916	336,706	Babai		7,090	Babai		7,090	Kan-		358	4,17,988	
Nerbunder		3	Nursingpore		3,205	Nursingpore		3,205	Gadawara		9,604	1,034	1,22,532	
Nerbunder		2	Gadawara		5,641	Singapore		5,641	Singapore		3,882	Gadawara		
Betul.		2	Singapore		3,158	Kauria		3,158	Kauria		3,158	Singapore		
Betul.		2	Tendukhera		2,670	Betul		4,466	Tendukhera		1,261	Tendukhera		
Betul.		2	Badnur		3,437	Badnur		3,437	Badnur		2,320	Badnur		
Betul.		2	Muitai		3,320	Muitai		3,320	Muitai		3,320	Muitai		

*Civil Divisions of British Territory.—(Continued.)*

## Population.

Districts	Inhabited Houses.			Population.			Number per square mile.	
	Number of masonry dwellings	Ditto of all other kinds		Population.		Total.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.		
Nagore	52,114	99,900	220,263	202,537	115,188	101,358	172	
Bhundara	489	128,081	176,081	187,951	128,850	115,595	639,341	
Chunda	651	118,417	160,333	172,646	108,920	96,086	605,480	
Wardha	12,835	65,064	110,611	110,965	64,174	57,725	605,295	
Balaghat	55	83,978	48,399	51,223	37,334	33,978	537,485	
Jhabulpore	2,175	165,763	163,244	183,465	118,556	103,952	170,934	
Sagar	76,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	100,728	90,333	33,978	
Dantoh	21,005	42,886	91,733	87,057	66,211	45,564	56,642	
Seonee	...	91,836	124,398	126,726	89,112	81,474	293,625	
Musala	134	46,525	68,618	60,140	44,530	39,061	421,650	
Bohdungabad	3,189	56,965	139,910	129,766	90,779	79,978	202,549	
Betul	24	82,669	75,996	55,47	76,500	50,352	440,433	
Nursingapore	450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,334	55,355	101	
Chindwara	48	69,184	86,725	89,225	61,693	57,175	336,796	
Nimar	25,215	14,305	63,829	53,681	36,580	31,471	81,818	
Raigarh	617	164,639	346,466	378,164	20,890	277,142	294,561	
Bilaspore	37	139,987	211,128	216,191	188,878	165,652	190,561	
Sumibpore	67	169,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	222,622	
Upper Godavary	175	40,911	86,381	85,534	77,528	74,971	812,343	
Grand Total	194,862	1,580,442	2,682,906	2,679,153	1,968,287	1,735,712	9,060,38	
		1,775,304					79	

*The Central Provinces.*

Population.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Classification of Population.				Occupation.			
	Christians.		Hindoos.		Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.	
	Europeans.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	Muslims.	Aborigines.	Traders.	Prevailing language.
Nagpore	2,462	(A)	570,282	(B)	27,409	23	6,010	276,157
Bhandardara	12	16	98	498,971	12,134	1,364	95,887	362,884
Chhindwara	23	48	49	364,074	9,447	166	163,491	414,570
Wardha	64	48	28	2,81,145	12,782	8	12	193,012
Balaghat	2	...	...	143,917	2,098	4	22,905	284,524
Jimbolpore	1,018	77	330	400,021	27,049	4	161,718	186,779
Satara	884	163	...	889,227	21,129	5,113	71,199	118,143
Dumoh	13	6	...	932,565	8,335	191	42,526	210,373
Seonee	46	55	10	265,340	16,956	10	...	290,028
Mindla	8	3	...	93,452	1,464	...	139,223	157,306
Hoshangabad	101	190	47	3,31,647	21,586	6	107	m g t h
Betul	6	14	...	163,231	4,357	...	90,737	m g t h
Nursingapore	62	...	...	211,761	11,457	1	...	m g t h
Chhindwara	49	3	123	170,694	9,931	(B)	114,018	m g t h
Nimar	63	127	6	137,247	18,279	3	34,806	m g t h
Raiapore	52	11	189	1,102,039	16,158	...	205,723	145,839
Bilaspore	3	3	...	628,704	9,035	...	142,758	602,814
Sonibulspore	47	(A)	16	666,960	2,567	...	142,758	225,654
Upper Godavery	16	25	156	292,736	1,900	...	119,531	314,574
Grand Total	...	4,931	756	6,929,975	233,103	95,21,005	4,795,153	4,269,789

\* In Marathes, u Urdu, h Hindoo, g Gondee, t Telugu, c ChhattisgarLee, n Nirmare, u Uriya, k Kora,  
 (A)—Included among Europeans, (B)—Included among Hindus.

## North-Western Provinces.

This, the Lieutenant Governorship of oldest creation in India, was established as the Government of Agra under Sir C. Metcalfe, by Act of Parliament, in 1835. After a short tenure of office he was succeeded, as Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thomason and Mr. Colvin. Before the appointment of Sir George Edmonstone in 1858 Lord Canning removed the capital of the Province to Allahabad. Sir George Edmonstone was succeeded by the Hon'ble E. Drummond. The present Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I. took his seat on the 7th March 1868. In 1872 his five years' term of office was extended by one year.

**Area.**—The Province, covering 89,901 square miles, lies between lat.  $30^{\circ} 7'$  and lat.  $23^{\circ} 51'$  N., and long.  $77^{\circ} 4'$  and  $84^{\circ} 40'$  E. It is bounded on the north by the territories of the Rajah of Gurhwal, Thibet, Nepal, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the east by the Divisions of Behar and Chota Nagpore, in Lower Bengal; on the south by the Native State of Rewa, the petty Principalities of Bundelkhund, the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Gwalior, Dholapore and Bhurtapore; on the west by the District of Goorgjan in the Punjab, and the River Jumna up to its confluence with the Touse, after which point the latter stream forms the boundary. By far the larger portion of this area is an alluvial plain, traversed by great rivers which take a south-east-erly direction after leaving the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Of these the most important are the Jumna and the Ganges, which inclose between them the great plain known as the Upper Doab. The Raingunga traverses Robilkund, and is recruited by numerous smaller streams issuing from the hills. It joins the Ganges near the city of Kunnoj, in the Farrukhabad District. The Sarda or Gogra, issuing from Kalesi Kumaon, forms the boundary between the British and Nepal Terai; then between the districts of Pilibheet and Shahjehanpore and the Province of Oudh; having traversed the latter province, it re-appears in the North-Western Provinces in the District of Gorakhpore, again forms the boundary of the province, where it separates the Districts of Ghazeeapore and Saran, and contributes to the Ganges a body of water greater than that of the latter river itself, near the town of Manjhee, latitude  $25^{\circ} 46'$  N., longitude  $84^{\circ} 40'$  E. An important minor stream is the Goomtee, which chiefly drains the Province of Oudh, and falls into the Ganges after having passed by the city of Jonnpore. The Roptee is also a large river, rising in Nepal, which, after traversing Oudh, and

for some distance marking the boundary of that province and the Goruckpore District of the North-Western Provinces, falls into the Gogra in the south of the latter district, on the boundary of Azimgurh.

All these streams are perennial; the Jumna, Ganges, and Gogra being fed from the Himalayan snows, while the Rangua comes from far within the hill ranges, and the Goomtee takes its rise in swamps and springs at their foot. The country traversed by them presents throughout very similar features. The Himalayas are skirted to the south by a region called the Terri, the existence of which depends on the arrangement of the water-bearing strata of the range. These here touch the surface, and the numerous springs issuing from them unite in extensive swamps, covered for the most part with forest and jungle, the atmosphere of which is deadly to all but the aboriginal races for the greater part of the year. From the boundary of this region southwards the alluvial land tends down towards the watershed of the Ganges valley in one gentle and continuous slope, unbroken by hill or rock. Almost the whole of this plain is culturable, and most of it highly fertile; facilities for irrigation exist in numerous wells and streams capable of being diverted into canals. Of these latter, the most valuable is the great Ganges Canal, itself in its upper dimensions a river, which leaves the Ganges at Hurdwar, where it issues from the hills, and rejoins it in the Cawnpore District, after a fertilizing course of more than 600 miles.

Such is the character of the northern side of the great Jumna-Ganges valley. That of the southern, stretching from the Muttra to the Ghazepore District, is very different. Here the stony strata approach very near to the river. At Chunar only does the range of hills actually touch the Ganges; but in all the Trans-Jumna and Trans-Gangetic districts, the southern portion is hilly and broken, covered with wide jungle, the resort of numerous wild beasts, and traversed by rain rivers, floods during the rainy season, and dry, or nearly so, in the winter and spring. In the western districts of this tract the soil is generally less fertile, but in Jaloun, Humeerpore, and Banda are found extensive patches of the "black soil" or "Mar," the detritus of trap-rock, well-known for its richness. Irrigation is here almost unknown, but is occasionally practised from large reservoirs formed by running dykes to join two spurs of hill, and damming up the drainage water from above. In the districts of Muttra and Agra a canal is under construction, which will draw its water from the Jumna, a few miles below Delhi.

In addition to these great divisions of the territory under this Government, the plains lying to the north and the broken country to the south of the great valley, its administration extends to the Kumaon and Garhwal, the hill Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawar, and the valley of the Dehra Doon. The first and second of these are similar in character, and consist entirely of mountain and valley, all but the cultivated portion of the latter, and the too precipitous sides of the former, being covered with forests of oak, rhododendron, pine, and many other trees of temperate climates. These ranges rise in ridge after ridge until at last vegetation ceases, and the snow-line is attained. This mountainous region is rich in mineral wealth. The Government possesses mines of iron and copper, and were communications extended, and a proper supply of fuel obtainable, could doubtless work them with great profit. The forests in the lower ranges, where the tributaries of the Ganges and Jumna afford water-carriage for their produce, are invaluable. The hill sides are suitable for the growth of tea, and many plantations have already been established by European speculators; while the lower lands in the valleys are sufficiently fertile to produce enough for the few wants of the inhabitants.

Attached to the hill districts, between the foot of the mountains and the oozy soil of the Terai, is a belt of land called the Bhabur, formed from the debris of the lower ranges, which is cultivated almost exclusively by the natives of the hills, who visit it in the cold season, returning with the gathered harvest in April or May. Being porous to a great depth there are no wells in it, and cultivation is only practicable where the hill streams can be led out into the fields. This tract is rapidly becoming the granary of the hills—the source whence supplies for the important stations of Nynee Tat and Raneekhet are drawn. These patches are watered by numerous small canals fed from springs or mountain streams, and the profits of the management, as in the Terai, are devoted to further reclamation and general improvements.

The Dehra Doon is a valley bounded east and west by the Ganges and Jumna, and enclosed within the last of the Himalayan ranges and the Sewalik Hills. In the centre and highest point of the valley lies the town of Dehra. The elevation above the sea level is considerable, being 2,640 feet; and the climate, though still that of the plains, is more temperate. The valley is covered with large breadths of forest, and considerable tracts of land have been sold or granted to tea-planters and other European colonists. A great portion of it is still unclaimed, and contains extensive swamps.

*Area Cultivated, Uncultivated, and Communications in 1871-72.*

Table of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds, for the year beginning 1st April, 1871,  
and ending 31st March, 1872.

Station.	Highest maximum.*	Lowest minimum*					Pervailing wind.	Remarks.
Chuckrata	June, 72,	January, 34,	66	59	55	74.40	N. E. S. S. W.	This is a hill station about 7,000 feet above the sea.
Banekhet	April, 75,	" 39,	69	53	60	51.88	Ditto,	This is also a hill station, 6,000 feet above sea.
Debra	May, 90,	" 46,	81	61	...	124.96	N. S. calm,	This may be called a semi-hill station; it is surrounded with hills.
Roorkee	April, 97,	December, 44,	86	63	74	59.75	N. W. S. E.,	Situated on the plains but on north side hills are from 10 to 20 miles distant.
Meerut	" 99,	" 45,	88	65	73	32.25	N. W. S. N. W.,	On the plains no hills nearer than 70 miles in a northern direction.
Bareilly	May, 99,	" 46,	87	63	73	48.40	N. W. S. E.,	Situated as Roorkee is, but hills farther to the N.
Agra	April, 100,	" 50,	87	67	77	33.56	N. W. S. W. S. E.,	The land gets higher to the west and south.
Futtahburgh	" 101,	" 47,	88	65	76	26.60	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	On the plains.
Lucknow	" 102,	January, 47,	90	64	76	62.36	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	Ditto.
Allahabad	" 100,	December, 50,	87	67	77	65.31	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	Ditto.
Goruckpore	" 98,	" 45,	87	61	78	81.78	N. E. N. W. S. W.,	Ditto.
Benares	" 101,	" 40,	90	64	77	58.71	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	Ditto.
Jhansi	" 105,	January, 51,	92	68	80	32.17	Various,	This station is situated at the beginning of the slope, which culminates in the high plateau of the Deccan.

\* All the temperatures quoted in the columns marked thus have been obtained from thermometers in the shade.

**Population.**—The last Census was taken on the night of 18th January 1872 when the population was 30,777,941. The detailed results have not yet appeared. The following figures are based on the very careful census of 1865 when the population was 29,746,661, and the number of houses 6,125,578, or almost 5 persons to a house. Of these, 10,043,350, or 33.7 per cent., were adult males; 9,126,818, or 30.7 per cent., adult females; 5,900,097, or 19.9 per cent., boys; and 4,676,436, or 15.7 per cent., girls. Classified according to religion, 25,308,156, or 85.1 per cent., were Hindoos; 4,151,486, or 13.9 per cent., Mussulmans; and the remainder Christians, Boodhists or Jains, and aboriginal tribes. According to occupation, 17,740,785, or 59.9 per cent., were agriculturists; while 12,005,876, or 40.4 per cent. followed other callings. The average population per square mile was 368. The most densely populated district was Benares, with 797 to the square mile; the most thinly, Gurhwal, with 50. The Benares Division is generally the most thickly peopled; the Allahabad, Agra, Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions are very much the same in density of population, while the Jhansie Division is the most thinly peopled of all the plain country.

With the exception of the non-Aryan tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who inhabit the debatable land in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindoo. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed; but the former, which is the result of the mixture of population, caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population also, decreasing, however, as one advances further among the unmixed Hindoo classes of the cultivators.

The following table gives the names and totals of the chief Hindoo castes, as determined at the census of 1865 :—

Brahmin, agriculturist, trader, and priest,	...	3,489,494
Rajpoot, ditto, ditto, or servant,	...	2,793,692
Jat, agriculturist, trader, or servant,	...	597,121
Goojur, agriculturist, or herdsman,	...	232,226
Aheer, ditto,	...	2,195,210
Kayeth, writer,	...	349,827

Kormee, agriculturist,	...	...	...	971 295
Kachee, ditto,	...	...	...	1,348,316
Bunaria, trader,	...	...	...	883 202
Telie, oilman,	...	...	...	423,960
Lohar, blacksmith,	...	...	...	312 648
Burhai, carpenter,	...	...	...	301 471
Kombar, potter,	...	...	...	437 681
Hujjam, barber,	...	...	...	424 507
Kunar, bearer and water-carrier among Hindoos,	...	...	...	688,115
Guduria, shepherd,	...	...	...	566 981
Loths, cultivator,	...	...	...	585,932
Chumar, leather worker, but very generally agriculturist and field-labourer,	...	...	...	3,553 451
Mehter, sweeper,	...	...	...	310,795

A few of these tribes are more numerous in certain parts of the country than in others; and some, as the Jats and Goojurs, may be said to be confined to particular tracts: but the vast majority are pretty equally distributed over the whole of the province.

The Mussulman population is traditionally divided into Sheikh, Syed, Moghul and Pathan. The last three classes are well marked and really distinct from the others, but the denomination of Sheikh is very loosely applied. Properly speaking, it denotes descent from the Arab invaders of India, as Pathan does that from the Affghan, and Moghul that from the Mongolian conquerors. But it is generally assumed by all Mahomedans who do not come under the other three classes. The Syeds are returned as numbering 166,016 souls, the Moghuls as entered as 40,782 in number, and the Pathans as 509,082, while the Sheikhs are returned at 1,125,548. The remaining Mussulman population is made up of Jullaha (weavers), Bhistee (water-carriers), Kassacee (butchers), Rungreze (dyers), and other classes which take their name from their trade, and maintain among themselves caste distinctions as to marriage, &c. (though not as to food), which they have adopted from the Hindoos. The most numerous of these inferior classes is the Jullahas, 449,239. Throughout the North-Western Provinces, but principally in the Upper Doab, are found extensive settlements of converted Hindoos, chiefly Rajpoot, Jat, and Goojur. The richer and more educated members are often in no way distinguishable from other Mussulmans; but the poorer and more ignorant are for the most part but half-converted. They retain their clan customs and family superstitions and traditions, and sometimes among the Mussulman Rajpoots have two names, one Hindoo and the other Mussulman.

## The North-Western Provinces.

Pop u

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.			Popu-	
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.		Male.	Female.
Dehra Doon,	1,238	18,976	20,214	41,380	26,766	19,908	15,267	
Saharanpore,	19,145	224,746	243,894	295,867	250,493	179,954	140,149	
Moozaffernuggur,	...	...	159,260	228,905	197,071	141,261	116,052	
Meerut,	22,138	214,113	236,246	414,851	359,897	274,380	201,515	
Boolundshuhur,	7,77	107,490	114,769	262,086	244,103	162,689	131,309	
Allygurh,	483,11	229,237	257,556	314,885	281,293	184,764	144,596	
Kumason,	...	...	86,399	117,218	101,007	82,797	61,678	
Gurhwal,	49,18	...	49,186	75,891	79,385	51,995	40,904	
Bijnour,	...	...	149,967	227,379	212,066	141,743	109,948	
Motadabad,	...	...	232,728	370,852	336,829	209,599	178,026	
Rudson,	...	180,665	180,665	277,119	263,027	182,056	146,408	
Pateelly,	7,63	73,593	81,224	806,47	436,813	293,182	257,270	
Shahjehanpore	2,44	180,199	182,640	318,867	274,573	178,574	151,886	
Tersi,	...	34,063	34,663	49,281	40,319	25,229	21,329	
Muttra,	13,49	164,481	177,973	270,618	241,283	164,502	123,998	
Agra,	23,81	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,056	198,681	162,806	
Farrukhabad,	...	261,064	261,064	315,087	277,203	187,590	137,447	
Mynpoorie,	...	...	148,910	247,071	208,225	147,814	100,110	
Etwah,	2,56	132,046	184,668	220,668	187,819	128,828	90,128	
Etah,	...	...	120,269	213,728	179,194	128,559	92,880	
Jaloun,	9,56	80,866	90,581	144,298	130,778	76,912	53,042	
Jhansie,	19,24	57,750	76,999	119,937	111,367	68,853	57,607	
Lullutpore,	...	...	36,982	78,243	73,966	51,633	44,407	
Cawnpore,	92,40	184,889	277,289	492,358	371,843	213,908	180,850	
Futtehpore,	8,85	148,996	157,851	228,617	215,928	126,639	119,307	
Banda,	...	...	169,138	249,159	230,001	136,092	116,120	
Allahabad	7,344	292,258	399,502	476,509	443,124	267,991	215,556	
Humeerpore,	29,746	118,089	142,536	179,536	165,000	94,622	81,783	
Jonnepore,	1,065	195,514	196,579	268,181	315,923	197,716	143,647	
Goruckpore,	...	...	359,665	624,147	604,021	427,113	337,635	
Bustee,	684	241,658	342,362	448,900	428,584	315,095	262,117	
Azimgurh,	198	296,772	297,008	464,149	443,637	288,351	189,685	
Mirzapore,	8,375	174,621	177,730	345,236	344,196	197,641	167,440	
Benares,	...	...	116,607	268,894	266,508	168,854	115,021	
Ghazeeopore	...	293,251	293,251	452,681	460,494	253,419	174,911	
Railway,	...	...	...	...	16,986	2,418	1,128	817
Military,	...	...	...	38,061	38,061	8,405	5,086	3,885
<b>Total</b>	...	...	6,126,578	10,042,350	9,196,813	6,900,007	4,676,486	

Children under  
12 years.

lation.

		Classification of population.						Occupation.					
		Christians.											
		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Indians classes.	Other mixed	Buddists.	Mahomedans.	Buddists and Jains.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Pervailing languages.
102,831	110	791		120	"	91,097		10,823	"	49,563		53,248	
866,483	389	\$1,126		116	111	585,781		273,098	6,257	670,954		395,529	
682,381	614	80		18	18	62		482,450	190,318	9,354		280,849	401,340
1,199,593	608	317		328	529	889,857		291,104	17,338	521,890		677,703	
800,481	434	48		90	23	630,932		149,343	"	396,647		403,834	
826,538	492	66		74	67	829,296		93,557	2,479	308,908		526,630	
385,790	60	180		29	4	256,582		128,986	9	280,767		25,023	
248,142	60	26		8	8	247,963		733	12	202,591		46,151	
690,976	287	17		17	120	468,506		222,255	"	276,680		414,895	
1,095,306	450	38		21	107	738,084		302,106	"	660,505		434,801	
883,810	451	21		6	55	772,308		117,361	"	630,528		259,282	
1,492,812	582	718		137	1,183,466	309,496		1,012,104		1,012,104		481,708	
918,850	584	71		6	98	797,016		120,759	"	665,826		260,524	
136,108	209	3		...	...	81,476		44,638	"	81,251		54,867	
800,821	469	81		...	69	729,804		66,802	3,665	438,672		361,649	
1,023,76	645	873		619	800	927,628		98,740	"	508,641		480,219	
918,27	533	700		172	278	813,018		103,202	862	539,978		378,249	
700,210	420	68		11	104	662,597		37,450	"	446,316		253,904	
626,441	384	52		9	18	689,220		37,150	"	394,016		239,429	
614,351	437	29		40	...	565,200		56,091	"	372,137		242,214	
405,030	262	14		18	...	365,381		59,622	"	217,838		187,494	
357,774	222	84		25	...	243,776		13,916	"	187,263		190,521	
248,146	126	11		3	...	231,781		5,073	11,278	145,813		102,333	
1,186,802	502	626		281	214	1,114,870		73,121	"	717,813		471,049	
680,766	431	42		22	33	608,876		171,811	"	354,024		326,762	
724,372	239	48		42	13	681,144		48,110	17	412,396		311,976	
1,393,183	504	398		695	741	1,207,859		188,335	465	773,343		619,840	
520,941	232	11		3	...	488,161		33,738	"	263,27		217,914	
1,015,427	663	34		23	17	927,945		87,468	"	638,361		382,076	
1,983,816	423	53		26	188	1,792,803		191,048	"	1,555,478		428,388	
1,465,715	520	31		1	...	1,232,114		223,569	"	1,125,894		329,821	
1,385,872	546	20		35	...	1,204,642		181,176	"	901,049		484,823	
1,064,413	202	117		112	188	985,666		68,320	"	580,234		474,179	
793,277	707	238		660	413	721,684		70,087	198	570,414		422,863	
1,312,466	604	157		69	210	1,214,414		127,600	"	715,518		626,937	
14,414	...	686		128	...	10,706		2,925	"	...		14,444	
68,317	...	14,271		284	...	80,154		11,508	"	...		56,317	
20,746,661	1,368	21,987		4,051	4,658	25,612,700		4,151,486	51,684	17,760,784		12,005,876	

\* Includes European Troops at Roorkjee at date of Census.

Urdu more prevalent to North-West; Hindoo to south and south-east.

*Administrative Divisions.*—The North-Western Provinces are divided into seven divisions, each administered by a Commissioner: these are the Commissionerships of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkund, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansie and Kumaon. Rohilkund contains five districts; Jhansie and Kumaon three; the rest have six districts each. Again, these districts are divided into regulation and non-regulation. The regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to the Provinces generally have force; the non-regulation are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and where the separation of administrative functions has not been so completely carried out. These latter are for the most part the wilder tracts, where the people are considered unsuited for the stricter and more technical procedure of the general administration, and to require more exceptional powers of control on the part of the Government Officers.

The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Térai: the two former are administered by Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners; and the latter, which is occupied almost entirely by cultivating tenants, holding direct from Government without the intervention of any proprietor, by a Superintendent, who, besides being the chief Civil Judicial and Executive Officer, is also the manager of the estate on the part of the landlord—Government. All three are under the direction of the Commissioner of Kumaon, who also has the immediate management of the tract at the base of the hills called the Bhabur. In the Meerut-Division the district of Dehra Doon may be said to have been non-regulation until the 11th July, 1871, when its administration, with the exception of the outlying Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, was assimilated by law (Act XXI. of 1871) to that of the rest of the Provinces. The Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, once a portion of the Tebree Rajah's dominions, still retains the more primitive procedure. The whole of the Jhansie Division is non-regulation. Its administration approximates very closely to that of the Punjab. The executive and magisterial officers have also the powers of Civil Judges; but these powers are exercised in subordination, not, as in Kumaon, to the Local Government, but to the High Court.

The Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares are in a certain sense non-regulation. In Magisterial and Civil (money) cases they are under the ordinary Courts; but in revenue, settlement, and land suits they are subject to a special administration, the Board of Revenue being the ultimate controlling authority, with a Deputy Superintendent under them as head of the local Courts.

The only remaining non-regulation tract is the Doodhee Pergunnah of the Mirzapore District—a wild region of hill and forest inhabited by non-Aryan tribes, who as yet are but little civilized.

Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1871-72.

The population figures in column 5 of this Statement are based on the Census of 1872, those in column 6 on the Census of 1865.)

Division.	District.	Population.	Revenue.			Number of Villages.	Land.	Gross.	Rs.
			Area in square miles.	Chief Town, with population.	7.				
Dehra Deon	...	2	931	116,961	6,847	423	56,377	2,06,630	2,09,478
Saharanpur	...	4	2,227	880,633	44,119	1,916	11,64,920	13,32,910	14,09,473
Mozaffarnagar*	...	4	1,650	701,030	10,748	1,039	11,27,027	12,79,229	13,00,225
Aerut,	...	4	2,368	1,271,454	79,378	2,061	21,08,973	24,56,751	25,37,158
Bidhuna	...	6	1,910	936,733	24,584	1,596	18,99,681	21,37,343	22,15,801
Aliyaghur	...	4	1,858	1,057,939	48,403	1,039	15,27,787	17,61,225	18,39,681
Kumam	...	6	6,000	430,360	6,151	3,487	1,32,374	1,37,343	1,41,374
Gurawal	...	3	5,500	349,947	1,300	4,417	95,801	1,37,343	1,41,374
Tera	...	1	651	185,677	14,556	500	9,73,022	2,88,760	2,95,888
Amour	...	2	1,884	714,415	15,66	3,028	12,72,165	14,39,588	15,00,588
Mirandaabad	...	5	2,277	1,118,933	6,304	2,857	12,05,236	16,42,623	17,12,225
Bhatton	...	7	1,960	934,424	31,094	2,021	11,17,225	13,04,222	13,85,770
Pareli	...	5	3,028	1,506,517	10,649	3,600	18,35,770	24,27,465	25,00,000
Habibnagar	...	9	1,719	945,745	7,719	2,356	9,87,714	13,16,767	14,00,104
Mutta	...	7	1,612	892,512	51,540	1,102	16,61,000	16,61,000	17,38,322
Agra	...	9	1,887	1,097,435	1,42,661	1,144	16,14,201	16,14,201	16,88,855
Farrukhabad	...	6	1,702	619,091	73,110	1,635	11,30,468	13,85,336	14,60,000
Mymoorie	...	5	1,666	753,971	21,179	1,124	11,98,007	13,54,437	14,34,437
Etawah	...	5	1,631	671,237	2,725	1,91	6,307	7,81,162	13,88,540
Etah	...	3	1,401	700,638	...	...	...	...	...

\* Only an approximate estimate.

## Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1871-72.

Division.	District.	Chief Towns, with population.				Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of Tributaries.	Area in square miles.	Revenue.		
		1.	2.	3.	4.					5.	6.	7.
Jhansi	Jaloun	5	1,552	400,781	Orai	... ... ...	6,461	952	8,82,977	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhansi	Jhansi	2	1,610	311,773	Mhow	... ... ...	18,410	699	4,89,580	9,92,016	8,14,506	
Jhansi	Lallupore	2	1,947	214,533	Lallupore	... ... ...	9,258	749	1,41,248	2,46,772	2,46,772	
Rawnpore	Futtahpore	9	2,353	1,152,628	Cawnpore	... ... ...	113,801	2,772	21,39,204	26,28,109	15,82,249	
Allahabad	Futtahpore	6	1,582	661,555	Futtahpore	... ... ...	20,478	1,617	13,25,930	16,82,010	14,00,722	
Allahabad	Banda	6	3,150	661,443	Banda	... ... ...	2,878	1,265	3,694	20,88,161	25,65,431	
Allahabad	Allahabad	9	2,765	1,321,826	Allahabad	... ... ...	10,926	17,690	10,86,391	12,04,546	14,32,260	
Allahabad	Himnerpore	6	2,289	537,540	Riast	... ... ...	1,694	918	4,363	12,47,935	12,47,935	
Allahabad	Jomnpore	5	1,555	1,622,556	Jomnpore	... ... ...	26,531	4,363	1,659,832	20,50,758	13,22,745	
Gorakhpore	Gorakhpore	6	4,585	2,044,821	Gorakhpore	... ... ...	60,583	8,361	7,349	7,557	14,10,301	
Benares	Bunsee	5	2,797	1,457,372	Mehndawali	... ... ...	14,543	6,316	1,64,944	18,14,320	18,14,320	
Benares	Azingurh	6	2,550	1,497,580	Azingurh	... ... ...	71,649	6,376	8,47,381	8,76,676	8,76,676	
Benares	Mirzapore*	3	5,200	1,667,200	Mirzapore	... ... ...	172,382	2,298	8,92,884	14,06,176	14,06,176	
Benares	Renares	2	995	703,433	Benares	... ... ...	34,386	6,115	14,88,973	18,00,000	18,00,000	
Ghazepore*	Ghazepore	6	2,226	1,454,060	Ghazepore	... ... ...	1,635,152	91,296	4,05,5,932	5,68,80,462	5,68,80,462	
Total	-	177	80,901	20,777,941	-	... ... ...						

\* Only an approximate estimate.

## British Burma.

The three divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim were formed into the Chief Commissionership of British Burma in January 1862. The Chief Commissioners have been Sir Arthur Phayre, Major General Fytche and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden. The latter, who still administers the Province, was appointed on 18th May 1871.

*Area.*—British Burma extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from Chittagong to the kingdom of Siam in  $10^{\circ}$  N. Lat. It is geographically divided into Arakan, the valley of the Irrawaddy, the valley of the Salween, and Tenasserim.

*Arakan,* originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmaudeng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north—the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level—diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, are more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Rainroe, is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramroe. The principal streams are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan river, rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about  $23^{\circ}$  N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden,

and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab. Rivers of little importance are the Tulak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tomyoop and the Gwa streams. The latter alone has any importance, owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole coast-line is a labyrinth of creeks, which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. There are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes, rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain, stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poungloung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence, after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier, hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The Sittoung valley, in its northern portion, resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwe-gyen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultiva-

tion. From below Sittoung to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks. The coast-line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing, or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude  $28^{\circ}$  N. and Longitude  $97^{\circ} 30'$  E., flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net-work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygaylay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles as far as Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths. The waters commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitnakat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers, flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom, conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable

with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwe-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward; and flows into the gulf of Martaban. The Beeling river rises in the Peungloong hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung. There is only one canal, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There are four lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  across ; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy ; the Kaudaungyee, or "Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 3 miles round ; and the lake of clear water in the Basscin district about 5 miles in circumference.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen river on the east bank there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Mouhmein. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne is navigable for 150 miles for small boats.

*Tenasserim* lies between  $17^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tayoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands. The Tenasserim, which rises in about  $15^{\circ}$  N. Latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its

bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships.

The *total area* of the Province of British Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 28,404 in Pegu and 46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sitoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward, drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this area of 93,664 square miles, 3,450 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1870-71, when 3,283 miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3·7 per cent. of the total area, and 9·5 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 36,204 square miles, exclusive of the area in Northern Arakan, which is, however, very limited. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,418 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. There are but 814 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 203 miles as second and third class.

*Minerals.*--With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Rainree, there are no mineral productions of any value in Arakan. In Pegu the Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in large quantities near Thayetmyo, but after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities in Tenasserim and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes;" but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found, and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has lately been discovered in the hills beyond Toungoo about 24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the Islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal, and a sample of that from Toungoo yielded, on assay, a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

## Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles:		Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.		Communications—Mileage of Railroads.	
		Cultivated.	Waste.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total	Year.
Akayab	British Possessions.	821	3,424	4,858	682,712	1,322	681,380
Ramree		160	419	3,740	4,309	217,626	273
Sandowey		67	68	3,532	3,667	43,620	217,353
Northern Arakan		2	*	*	*	*	831
Rangoon		774	7,708	1,237	9,800	5,018,915	267
Bassein		354	760	7,840	8,954	500,177	1,289
Myanmung...		450	2,925	775	4,150	1,889,768	4,078
Prome		294	755	1,186	2,225	480,526	371
Thayetmyo		155	1,180	1,940	3,275	622,778	789
Amherst		346	4,889	9,909	15,144	1,164,712	2,114
Tavoy		96	3,502	3,542	7,200	2,276,853	274
Mergui		66	3,000	4,654	7,760	1,910,476	114
Shwe-zyen		131	6,719	3,306	10,272	4,319,479	265
Toungoo		55	3,246	3,053	6,354	2,076,588	899
Total	...	3,451	36,204†	48,258†	92,664†	8,498†	23,123,363†
							6,045
							814

• Unknown. † Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

*Climate.*—The climate is moist, and depressing for part of the year, but cooler than India; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops during the year 1871 was 12·68 per 1,000. During the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans there stationed, or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. On the whole the climate of British Burma seems much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The rainfall varies considerably from 245·85 inches at Moulmein to 54·85 inches at Thayetmyo.

*Civil Divisions.*—The estimated area is 93,664 square miles, with a population of 2,562,323 souls, or 27·4 to a square mile. To control this extensive Province with its 1,000 miles of frontier, on some parts of which there are very turbulent races of people, only 6,058 police were employed during the year. This is equal to one policeman to every 423 persons, and to upwards of 15 square miles of country.

The following are the principal towns having a population of upwards of 10,000 souls:—

Rangoon	...	...	...	100,000
Moulmein	...	...	...	53,653
Prome	...	...	...	24,682
Bassein	...	...	...	19,577
Akyab	...	...	...	15,281
Henzada	...	...	...	15,285
Tavoy	...	...	...	14,467
Shwe-doung	...	...	...	12,411

## British Burma.

## Climate.

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.		Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing wind.							
	June to September.	October to December.	May.		July.		December.		January to May.		June to September.		October to December.			
1871.	Total.	Defer.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Sunset.	2 P.M.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunset.	Sunset.	Sunset.	S.W.	E.S.E.	
Akyab	22	163	15	270	80	83	82	79	79	79	79	78	78	N.E.	S.E.	
Bassein	20.1	153.2	17.9	191.2	79.2	81.6	84.6	77.0	77.9	77.4	76.7	75.0	75.0	S.W.	E.	
Sandoway	28.44	195.92	12.42	236.39	79	87	82	76	83	77	64	81	70	E.N.E.N.N.W.S.W.S.	S.W.S.E., N.N.W.	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...	...	...	N.E.	N.N.E.	
Mangoon	27.27	106.17	9.87	143.61	68	94	90	82	90	86	72	87	82	S.S.W.	S.W.	
Bassein	10	72.60	11.91	84.31	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...	...	...	S.E.	S.W. & E.	
Bearada	...	10.43	71.85	74.44	89.72	77	80	83	70	82	78	66	81	S.N.E. & S.W.	S.W. & E. & N.W.	
Pyin	...	13.55	33.14	11.42	63.51	78	86	82	76	82	80	64	80	N.E. & S.W.	S.E. & S.W. N.E. & N.W.	
Thayetmyo	...	8.75	40.02	6.08	51.85	78	89	85	77	85	82	59	73	E. & S.W.	S.E. & S.	
Myitmaein	...	39.25	159.50	17.10	245.85	76	83	80	75	80	77	66	80	N.E.	S.E. & N.E.	
Tavoy	...	39.80	175.90	14.10	229.80	76	83	80	75	80	73	61	82	N.E. & S.W.	S.S.W.	
Hergui	...	47.30	123.9	16.90	188.10	77	86	74	74	82	74	63	80	N.E. & E.	S.S.W.	
Shwe-gon	...	35.50	144.60	16.93	216.9	76	91	74	73	93	77	66	80	E.N.E.	S.E. & S.W. N.E. N. & N.S.E.	
Toungoo	...	19.21	64.47	10.4	95.2	73	89	85	81	90	86	82	87	N.E. & S.W.	S.W. & N.E.	
General average	...	24.73	119.9	12.91	156.93	78.10	80.94	81.50	76.67	85.76	79.26	67.10	82.55	74.91		

*Population.*—The revenue collectors furnish annual returns for the capitation tax. A regular census was taken in 1872 but the results are not yet known. In 1871-72 the population was 2,562,323 souls, against 2,491,736 souls in the year 1870-71, being an increase of 70,587 souls, or 2·8 per cent. This increase is partly due to natural causes and partly to immigration. The following statement shows the steady increase that has taken place in the population of the Province during the past 10 years:—

Years	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Per cent.
1861-62	1,897,897	...	...
1862-63	2,020,634	122,737	6·4
1863-64	2,092,041	71,407	3·5
1864-65	2,198,130	104,139	5·0
1865-66	2,273,049	75,909	3·5
1866-67	2,330,453	57,404	2·5
1867-68	2,392,312	61,859	2·6
1868-69	2,395,955	3,673	0·11
1869-70	2,463,484	67,499	2·8
1870-71	2,491,736	23,752	1·16
1871-72	2,562,323	70,587	2·8

Of the total population 848,801 were adult males, and 795,875 adult females. Of children above 12 years of age, there were 472,129 boys, and 445,518 girls. The greater part of the population are Buddhists, there were 267,752 aborigines. These are the Karen, Khyens, and other wild tribes who inhabit the Forests and Hills. There were 1,337 Europeans, and 5,192 East Indians. Hindoos and Mahomedans number 36,427 and 82,002, respectively. The majority of the Mahomedans are the descendants of Mahomedan fathers and Burmese mothers. There were 75,690 emigrants, and 97,679 immigrants during the year. There were 1,133 masonry houses in the Province, and 527,274 houses of all other kinds, giving an average on the total population of 4·8 souls, to each; such buildings are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground. The population of the three Divisions of the Province as compared with that in 1870-71, was as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Arakan	... 462,925	461,136
Pegu	... 1,467,94	1,524,422
Tenasserim	... 570,917	576,765

*Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.*

en masse — (continued.)

## Population

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Number per square Mile.	
	Number of Masonry buildings.	Number of all kinds.	Total.	Men.		Women.		Children under 12 years of age.			
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Akyab	41	57,957	57,958	103,394	80,118	25,917	46,728	268,152	56·18		
Bamree	1	28,180	28,187	89,773	43,284	31,717	26,145	140,919	34·54		
Sandoway	1	10,598	10,598	14,221	13,692	11,384	10,470	50,117	13·67		
Northern Arakan	...	1,923	1,923	2,380	2,159	1,489	970	6,048	1·22		
Total	43	98,614	98,657	159,718	139,152	80,957	81,908	461,186	24·88		
Rangoon	587	79,643	80,930	144,491	122,548	56,194	48,905	278,078	38		
Bassein	86	65,686	65,722	116,020	114,959	46,748	39,111	316,933	35		
Myanoung	8	64,908	84,916	112,501	144,945	79,874	77,130	444,760	1·07		
Prome	178	58,115	58,287	80,955	82,120	47,168	48,914	267,167	1·15		
Thayestmyo	37	30,333	30,370	44,507	44,933	22,708	20,398	132,604	·40		
Total	840	318,685	319,825	528,634	509,505	252,625	233,458	1,524,422	53·00		
Amherst	236	38,946	39,181	70,946	55,871	56,280	52,629	235,738	11·69		
Tavoy	1	12,766	12,767	18,499	21,220	16,885	14,884	71,494	9·02		
Mergui	1	8,267	8,366	12,993	12,614	10,968	9,610	46,184	5·95		
Shwe-gyen	...	29,775	29,776	35,857	36,040	36,403	36,819	144,319	14·10		
Toüngoo	12	20,122	20,124	21,953	21,466	18,001	17,010	78,430	12·34		
Total	250	109,975	110,225	160,249	147,217	138,547	130,752	570,766	12·84		
Grand Total	...	1,183	527,274	628,407	648,601	795,875	472,129	445,518	1,562,328	27·35	

### *Population.*

91

for 1872.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.			Prevailing languages.
Christian.				Buddhist and Jain.				Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.				Emigration or Immigration during the year.
187	95	21	8,687	47,349	...	192,885	13,928	51,086	208,066	E. I. E. I.	1,915 2,098 1,808 1,517
7	21	...	206	8,955	...	137,078	9,650	31,548	149,371	I. E. I.	302 882 40
4	11	1	47	1,958	...	43,584	4,512	9,935	40,182	I. E. I.	302 882 40
3	...	...	27	27	...	1,584	5,247	2,231	4,717	I. E. I.	286
201	127	22	9,029	53,289	...	365,131	33,337	98,800	362,836	E. I.	5,025 5,783
837	2,218	5,243	4,814	7,578	206	269,620	68,562	41,369	331,709	E. I. E. I.	14,103 14,822 2,973 3,826
64	187	20,689	908	2,603	20	213,806	78,084	31,369	285,464	E. I. E. I.	19,043 26,215 6,051 8,220
38	105	4,684	1,090	911	7	377,931	60,039	65,705	370,045	I. E. I.	4,682 6,812
29	24	101	2,850	883	3	239,431	13,829	39,178	217,979	I. E. I.	
6	44	76	390	470	12	118,305	13,301	28,674	103,930	Burmese.	
959	2,548	30,653	10,662	12,447	249	1,283,100	231,415	206,395	1,318,127	E. I.	46,152 57,925
148	2,277	1,656	16,598	12,279	6	208,774	...	35,585	200,153	E. I. E. I.	21,937 31,219 518 386
7	66	...	404	515	...	70,412	...	21,988	49,806	I. E. I.	186 196 82
6	131	...	44	2,223	...	43,678	...	7,639	38,485	I. E. I.	51 1,799 1,669
9	36	...	626	24	1	144,211	...	20,842	124,076	I. E. I.	
5	7	19	572	1,125	7	78,528	...	11,347	66,883	I. E. I.	
177	2,617	1,847	17,946	16,266	14	538,598	...	97,663	479,103	E. I.	24,522 33,971
1,337	5,192	32,522	38,427	32,003	262	2,130,829	267,752	402,757	2,159,566	E. I.	75,699 97,679

## Coorg.

The small Province of Coorg was annexed, owing to the atrocities of its Rajah and "in consideration of the unanimous wish of the people," in 1834. Twenty years afterwards its suitability for coffee cultivation gave it importance. Coorg is administered by an English officer as Superintendent, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore under the Government of India.

*Area.*—Coorg is included between  $11^{\circ} 55'$  and  $12^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude, and between  $75^{\circ} 25'$  and  $76^{\circ} 14'$  east longitude. The length from north-west to south-east is about 50 miles, and the average breadth of the Province may be put down at 32 miles. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the mountains, which form the western boundary and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavatee river; on the south by the Tambacheree pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. The total area is estimated at 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 statute acres, of which 163 are cultivated, 122 culturable waste and 1,715 unculturable. The unappropriated culturable waste sold during 1871-72 was 342 acres leaving 6,641 for disposal. There are 140 miles of roads in the Province.

The following table shews the estimated area under cultivation:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wet or rice lands	66,896	67,278
Dry lands	1,402	1,895
Areca and coconut gardens	72	73
Lands granted for coffee cultivation	68,870	69,745
Do. cardamom do.	77,890	76,275
Do.                   do.	30,973	30,973
Total	170,783	175,993

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and those of the lower districts into the Indian Ocean.

*Climate.*—The rainfall of the year 1871-72 was 130 inches, as against 108.66 in 1870-71 and an ordinary average of 120 inches. The fall of rain lasted longer and was lighter, and more

continuous during the monsoon than in the previous year. The mean temperature for the whole year was 65·3 as against 66·2 in 1870-71. The maximum and minimum temperature registered at the Central School at Mercara was 85° and 50° respectively. Easterly winds prevailed from October to April. The south-west monsoon continued till September.

*Population.*—The tabulation of the returns of the census taken on the night of the 14th November 1871 has not yet been completed. According to the annual returns, the population was 113,689 as against 111,830 in 1870-71. The ratio was about 56·85 per square mile.

Races.	No. on the 31st March 1871.	No. on the 31st March 1872.
Coorgs ... ...	24,468	25,833
Hindoos ... ...	80,243	80,765
Mahomedans ... ...	5,791	5,880
Christians ... ...	1,330	1,721
	111,830	113,689
Increase ...		1,859

The census of European British subjects taken in June 1871 shewed that there were 126 non-official residents, exclusive of German missionaries, and other foreigners, who have settled in Coorg.

*Administrative Divisions.*—In Coorg there are 6 principal revenue and 8 judicial sub-divisions. There are 510 villages. The chief towns, with their inhabitants, are these.

Mahadevapete	... ..	3,628
Virajendrapete	... ..	3,000
Fraserpete	... ..	869
Somavarpete	... ..	1,016
Sanivarsante	... ..	550
Kodlipete	... ..	750
Ponampete	... ..	137

There are 31 Revenue and 14 Civil Judges and 20 Magistrates of all grades. The average distance of villages from a court is 5 miles, the maximum is 25. There are 44 ordinary and 3,829 peasant police. The cost of local civil officials and police is Rs. 1,48,397. The Land revenue was Rs. 2,80,889 and the gross revenue Rs. 5,50,688.

## Mysore.

The Province of Mysore was created in 1799 by Lord Wellesley, in opposition to the advice of Sir Thomas Munro, out of the débris of Tippoo's territory. Instead of partitioning that territory between the East India Company and the Nizam as that statesman urged, Lord Wellesley selected a child of the old Hindoo family as Rajah, but declared that the "nominal" Kingdom "constituted substantially an integral portion of our own dominions." In 1811 the Rajah, then sixteen, proclaimed his majority, and in 1831-32 after repeated warnings he was pensioned on a great income as unfit to administer the state. In 1834 the Joint Commissioners gave place to one Commissioner. From that time to the present Mysore has been governed by a Commissioner or Chief Commissioner. Sir Mark Cubbon, the first, was succeeded by Mr. L. Bowring, C. B., and he by Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., who entered on the office on 10th February 1870. But on the death of the pensioned Maharajah the Secretary of State directed the Government of India to recognise his adopted son as likely to attempt the administration of the Province when he should prove himself fit for the responsibility. For the last three years, accordingly, Mysore has been excluded from our financial arrangements, though no other change has yet taken place in its administration. The education of the young Maharaja, Chamarajendra Wadiyer Bahadoor, made satisfactory progress under the able direction of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., who officiated as Guardian to His Highness during the year. The Maharaja, who is 9 years old, enjoys generally excellent health, and is attentive to his studies, and fond of his sports. Towards the end of December, some of the members of the Maharaja's family and of the young Arsoos, accompanied the officiating Guardian on a trip to Madras, which they greatly enjoyed.

*Area and Climate.*—Mysore is situated between  $11^{\circ} 36'$  and  $15^{\circ} 0'$  north latitude and  $74^{\circ} 42'$  and  $78^{\circ} 37'$  east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 27,004 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The Province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornaiya between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800—1807. A revenue survey on the Bombay system including the classification and assessment of the land, is in progress.

## Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications for 1871-72.

Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of—		
	Waste.		Remaining waste.		Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (Navigable Rivers.)	Made Roads.	Railways.	
	Cultivated	Culturable	Uncultivable	Total.						
Bangalore ...	862	714	1,347	2,914	456,936	...	456,936	...	457	17
Kolar ...	723	293	1,561	2,576	176,880	...	176,880	...	460 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>1</sup>
Toomkoor ...	1,000	1,280	1,315	3,608	872,980	48,000	824,980	...	382 <sup>1</sup>	...
Mysore ...	1,684	187	2,201	4,072	141,438	4,869	136,579	...	512 <sup>1</sup>	...
Hassan ...	778 <sup>1</sup>	77 <sup>1</sup>	2,436 <sup>1</sup>	3,292	49,627	6,282	43,345	...	327 <sup>1</sup>	...
Shimoga ...	1,816	676	1,306	3,798	448,920	15,000	433,920	...	326	...
Kadoor ...	698	191	1,405	2,294	122,240	...	122,240	...	210	...
Chituldroog	1,574	1,072	1,824	4,470	677,417	86,820	640,597	...	396	...
Total ...	9,164	4,498 <sup>1</sup>	13,899 <sup>1</sup>	27,004	2,946,318	110,981	2,835,337	...	3,072	48 <sup>1</sup>

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier, by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau and is 3,031 feet above the sea level. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Toougabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south west, and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Marjarabad and

Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Doorgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former Pallegars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills. The Toonga and Bhadra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting form the Toongabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of the Toongabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kaveree rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemavatee, the Lokanee, the Shimsha and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lakshmantirtha and the Kabbanee from the south. The Kaveree and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite composed for the most part of four different ingredients, viz., quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white colour, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in colour from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre colour, and has lost all lustre and cohesion, while the mica retains its colour, lustre and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected. Chlorite slate is found near Sira, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood.

*Rainfall. Population.*

of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following:—Clay iron stone, schorl in quartz, mica slate, magnetic iron stone, pot Stone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, carbonate of soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

*Rainfall:—*

Districts.	Rainfall in Inches.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
Bangalore	6.47	15.53	6.6	28.7
Kolar	6.65	11.67	4.13	22.45
Toomkoor	8.90	18.95	6.70	34.55
Mysore	13.15	6.11	8.12	27.38
Hassan	8.10	12.2	7.47	27.59
Shimoga	11.39	17.13	6.76	35.28
Kadop	11.15	11.66	13.10	35.92
Chituldroog	4.61	9.27	4.96	18.84
Average	8.80	12.79	7.16	28.76

*Population.*—The results of the census taken on 14th November 1871 have not yet appeared. In the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, with respective areas of 2,576 and 2,914 square miles, the tabulation of the returns for which has been completed, the population amounts to 618,954 and 685,832 souls, with an average of nearly 5½ to one house, being an increase of more than 17½ and 24 per cent, over the old *khaneshumari* accounts of the year previous. Should a similar increase be found in the returns for other Districts, the Province will contain about three-fourths of a million more inhabitants than estimated in the latest reports, previous to the general census. The following statement shews the number of the various classes of which the population is composed:—

		No.
Christians.	Europeans	4,146
	East Indians and others of mixed descent...	2,792
	Native ...	8,303
Hindoos	...	4,191,927
Mussulmans	...	201,643
Parsees	...	32
Jains	...	12,772
Other Classes	...	594
	Total ...	4,422,209

The ratio of the population to the area of 27,004 square miles is 163.8 per square mile, against 144 of the previous year.

*Mean Meteorological Monthly Results from the Registers of the  
Mysore Observatory for the year 1871.*

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*Mysore.*

Month.	General Weather.											
	Wind.			Depth of rain.			Cloudy sky.			Ozone.		
Barometer reduced. daily means.	Dry bulb. Maximum.	Wet bulb. Minimum.	Humidity.	Altimeter on Grass.	Altitude on vacuo.	Velocity of wind.	Direction of prevailing wind.	Miles.	Inches.	Miles.	Inches.	
January ...	26.982	80.3	59.3	63.3	60.3	67	128.4	55.6	97 N.E. by E	0.06	65.59	Light clouds.
February ...	26.966	85.8	61.5	73.1	63.4	60	136.0	56.3	85 East.	...	79	Fine : passing clouds.
March ...	26.963	83.8	64.5	75.5	64	58	137.2	60.0	97 S.E.	1.50	74	Do.
April ...	26.907	91.9	68.7	78.8	68.9	63	139.5	65.5	85 S. by E.	0.52	75.3	Passing clouds.
May ...	26.884	91.6	68.5	77.1	70	72	137.5	66.7	79 S. by W.	3.92	43	Do.
June ...	26.829	86.0	67.2	74.5	69.0	77	128.3	65.0	146 S.W. by W.	4.10	43	Do.
July ...	26.852	83.5	66.2	72.6	68.0	80	126.6	64.2	160 W. S. W.	3.90	41	Cloudy.
August ...	26.880	83.6	65.6	72.6	69.1	76	127.1	63.9	126 W. by S.	4.34	49	Passing clouds.
September ...	26.938	82.2	65.7	72.3	67.5	79	130.9	63.6	109 W. S. W.	5.89	39.36	Cloudy.
October ...	26.961	82.4	65.9	72.5	67.1	78	134.8	63.3	61 S. by E.	8.14	33.46	Passing clouds.
November ...	26.955	79.2	63.8	69.6	65.1	80	127.6	61.9	70 East.	1.69	32.42	Cloudy.
December ...	27.013	79.5	60.0	68.1	62.8	75	129.9	57.3	69 E. N. E.	0.25	42.50	Passing clouds.
Means ...	26.928	84.5	64.7	72.0	66.3	72	132.0	61.9	98 S. by E.	29.12	42.52	

*Population.*

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*Population.*

District	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Population.		Classification of Population.		Occupation	
		Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.		
1 Bangalore	5,474	151,856	168,320	221,363	115,750	105,656	Total.
2 Erode	...	154,777	184,675	200,847	165,757	96,887	Total.
3 Coimbatore	11	127,614	127,625	148,164	109,901	77,987	Total.
4 Mylore	293	174,568	174,866	239,923	203,065	189,886	Total.
5 Hassan	95	147,262	147,357	220,787	188,736	111,054	Total.
6 Sholinga...	24	100,682	100,696	140,818	140,842	94,711	Total.
7 Kedoor	...	71,109	71,109	92,819	88,967	60,593	Total.
8 Chintalod...	4	114,486	114,490	163,043	156,890	99,344	Total.
Total	...	6,004,1,043,1,043,1,138,1,479,213,1,318,286,685,069		756,542,4,422,209		163,8	Average.
						4,146,2,792	8,303,4,101,937
							201,643,33
							12,772,584,1,780,044,2,682,105

*Administrative Divisions.*—The average areas of divisions and districts are 9,001 and 3,375 square miles respectively. The average area of the 81 taluks is estimated at little more than .333 miles.

The principal towns in the Province are Bangalore and Mysore, the former including the Cantonment, contains a population of 132,196, or, according to rough calculations from the recent census, nearly 150,000, and the latter 50,153. Shimoga, Toomkoor and Hassan are rising into importance.

**Bombay, Sind and Aden.**

The Presidency of Bombay was formally created in 1668. In 1817-18 it received extensions of territory from the dominions of the Peishwa, Sindia and Holkar. In 1843 Sind was annexed to it, and in 1864 the District of Canara was transferred to it from Madras. The Bombay Government also rules over Aden, which was acquired in 1838. The present Governor is the Hon'ble Sir Philip Wodehouse who took his seat in Council in May 1872. Like Madras Bombay has one Executive and a Legislative Council and Commander-in-Chief and its Government may correspond direct with the Secretary of State.

**Area.**—The Presidency of Bombay reaches from north latitude  $28^{\circ} 32'$ , the northernmost point of Sind, to latitude  $14^{\circ} 3'$ , the southernmost extremity of the Collectorate of Canara, and from longitude  $66^{\circ} 43'$ , the most westerly part of Sind, to  $76^{\circ} 20'$ , the eastern extremity of Khandesh. Exclusive of feudatory states the area is  $131,298\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.

The Bombay Presidency consists physically of two main divisions, exclusive of Sind, of which the Satpoora Mountains, between the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Taptee, may be considered the natural boundary. The Northern, or Goozerat division, comprises the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Punch Mahals, and the territories forming the Native States of Baroda, Mahikanta, Rewakanta, Pahlunpore, Kattiawar and Kutch. The mainland of Goozerat, as distinguished from the peninsula of Kattiawar, has some considerable rivers, which intersect and drain the country. Among them may be enumerated the Banas, the Saburmatee, the Mahee and the Nerbudda. The Gulf of Cambay, which falls within the limits of the Goozerat division, receives the waters of the Saburmatee, the Mahee, the Nerbudda, and lower down of the Taptee also; and on the west side, the less considerable streams of the Guina and Satrunjarja, flowing from Kattiawar. The tides are very high and rush in with great rapidity, causing much danger to shipping; and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals, caused by the frequent inundation of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet, being the channel by which much of the abundant and valuable produce of Central Goozerat and the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach is exported.

The Southern Division, comprising parts of the Deccan, the Konkan, and Southern Mahratta country, or the Carnatic, forms a narrow strip of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. Its greatest breadth from Neephar, in the district of Surat, to a point near Boorhanpore, on the Taptee, is 240 miles. The grand geographical feature of this

tract is the chain of Ghats which runs along the western boundary of the Deccan for its whole length, at a distance of 40 or 50 miles from the sea. The table-land on the east is nearly as high as many parts of the ridge of the Ghats; but there are many hills rising above it to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The plateau is for a considerable distance rendered very broad by numerous spurs issuing from the range, among which are deep, winding, rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. Further east the branches from the Ghats become less frequent, and the country becomes more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain.

The western portion of the Deccan, including the districts of Nassick, Poona and Satara, is hilly; the valleys rich and highly cultivated; and the country diversified and beautiful. Further to the east the country is more level, the soil of a more arid description and much less productive, owing to the diminished rainfall. The absence of timber, except a few stunted babool trees, or other acacias, is also remarkable. The country south of the Krishna, or, as the Marhattas call it, the Carnatic, has few hills, and few tracts incapable of cultivation. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghats, where are large tracts of very valuable forest, it consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Cotton forms the principal product.

The District of Kanara, forming the Southern portion of the Presidency, is one of the most fertile in India. The plains are studded with cocoanut palms and rice fields; the hill slopes produce cardamums, pepper and areca nuts; and the summits of the Ghats are crowned with dense primeval forests of teak and other valuable woods. In consequence of the profusion of vegetation, the hilly districts are very unhealthy and the population is therefore exceedingly sparse.

In proportion to its area, the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive sea coast, reaching from north to south from Honawar, in latitude  $14^{\circ} 3'$ , to Cambay, at the head of the Gulf of the same name, in latitude  $22^{\circ} 16'$ , a distance of 581 miles; in addition to which, along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay, is a sea coast of 80 miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with harbours, including Coompta, Karwar or Sadashiogurh, Vingoorla, Deogurh, Viziadroog, Jayagurh, Rajapore, Chawal, Bombay, Bassein, Damaun, Surat, Broach and several others of less importance. None of these, however, with the exception of Bombay and, perhaps, Karwar, can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon.

Sind.—The province of Sind lies between north latitude  $23^{\circ} 37'$  and  $28^{\circ} 22'$ , and east longitude  $66^{\circ} 43'$  and  $71^{\circ} 3'$ , and embraces an area of 52,120 square miles according to some authorities, and 60,240 square miles according to others. The population is remarkably scanty, scarcely exceeding 20 persons to the square mile. The general aspect of the province is that of an alluvial plain, shut in by the Hala Hills on the west and by deserts on the east, and is such as to have occasioned a comparison with Egypt, which country Sind, in many points, strongly resembles, being almost as dependent on the Indus as Egypt is on the Nile for irrigation and fertilization; resembling it as regards the scanty fall of rain, and agreeing very much in its vegetable and animal products. At Kurrachee the annual fall of rain does not exceed 6 inches; at Hyderabad 2·55 inches; and at Larkhana, in North Sind, three years have been known to pass without any rain at all. The great feature of Sind is its river. The Indus is called Sindhuh throughout its course; but from Kalabagh to Attok it is sometimes locally termed Attak. From Bakar to Kalabagh is the Upper Indus, from Bakar to the sea the Lower Indus. From the sea to Attok, in a straight line, is 648 miles; by the river 942 miles. The width of the surface water in the dry season is from 480 to 1,600 yards; the average width 680. The greatest depth is found between Kalabagh and Attok, where it is 186 feet; the average depth is 24 feet in the freshes, but in the dry season from 9 to 15 feet. The velocity is 7 miles per hour in the freshes, 3 in the dry season. The maximum discharge per second is 446,080 cubic feet in August; 40,857 feet in December. The river rises in March and falls in September; unlike the Ganges and Mississippi, it does not submerge its delta or inundate the valley through which it passes to a very wide extent. Its floods are capricious, taking for several years together to the right bank, and then for a like period to the opposite side; they are also partial, and at the height of the freshes the Persian wheel may be seen at work watering the fields on the banks.

Throughout Sind the soil is a stiff greasy clay, occasionally mixed with sand and almost everywhere impregnated with salt and nitre. East of the Indus, and beyond its fertilizing influence, the country becomes a desert of hard clay, interspersed with sand-hills covered with coarse, nutritious grass, affording food for herds of camels, oxen, buffaloes and flocks of sheep. West of the Indus a few limestone and salt ranges are the only heights met with till the valley terminates in the mountains of Beloochistan.

The climate is remarkably dry and sultry. At Sukkhur the summer temperature is  $102^{\circ}$ , and even the waters of the Indus obtain a warmth of  $92^{\circ}$ , while further north the heat is much greater. The hot season lasts from March to September; the cold from October to March. During the latter, in the northern districts, frosts occur. Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons. One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust: the slightest wind raises it in clouds and frequently dust storms occur that almost defy description.

The arable parts of Sind produce two crops a year—the kureef crop, which is sown in Spring and reaped in Autumn, consisting of those products which require considerable heat to bring them to maturity, such as rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo; and the rubbee crop, which forms the Spring harvest, consisting of wheat, barley, millet, oil seeds, hemp and tobacco. In the districts not affected by the inundation the crops are artificially irrigated, in some places by simply opening canals and drains, in others by means of Persian wheels worked by camels. Besides the staple crops, pulses, pumpkins, and other similar plants, dates, mangoes, plantains, figs, grapes and many other fruits are grown. In most situations gigantic grasses abound and furnish excellent material for ropes and thatch.

The northern limit of the Western Ghats is the valley of the Taptee, of which a branch from the Sahyadree Mountains (as the upper parts of the Western Ghats are called by the Natives) forms the southern inclosing range, about latitude  $21^{\circ} 21' 15''$ , and is connected with groups which diminish in height towards the east, until they sink into the table-land of Berar. The Sahyadree range in this part consists of trappean formations, which extend to the sea coast, forming the rocks of Bombay and Salsette, and others in that vicinity. In latitude  $21^{\circ} 10'$ , longitude  $74^{\circ}$ , this great range turns south, nearly at right angles to that which forms the south inclosing range of the valley of the Taptee. Its elevation increases as it proceeds southwards, and at Mahabaleshwur, in latitude  $18^{\circ}$ , longitude  $73^{\circ} 40'$ , is 4,700 feet above the sea. In this part, as elsewhere, the western declivity is abrupt, and its base depressed nearly to the level of the sea; on the eastern side, though generally undulating—or even rugged—it slopes gradually eastward towards the plain of Hyderabad. In respect to geological structure, it may be observed generally that the great core of the Western

Ghats is of primary formation, inclosed by alternating strata of more recent origin. These strata, however, have been broken up by prodigious outbursts of volcanic rocks, and from Mahabaleshwur to their northern limit the overlaying rock of the Western Ghats is stated to be exclusively of the trap formation. The face towards the Konkan is not uniformly precipitous, but consists of vast terraces with abrupt fronts, such a confirmation being characteristic of this kind of rock.

The scenery displays stupendous scarpas, fearful chasms, numerous waterfalls, dense forests and perennial verdure. Chasms and breaks in the brows or the culminating ridges of the range give access to the highlands, and are denominated ghats or passes, a name which has become generally applied to the range itself. The principal elevations between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude are Purandur, 4,472 feet; Singhur, 4,162; Hureechundergur, 3,894. In consequence of the boldness of the declivities and the precipitous character of the faces of the trap rocks, the summits in many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible. The natural strength of these portions has in many instances been increased by art, and the hill forts in all ages of Indian history have been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan. The trap formation terminates southward on the sea coast in about latitude  $18^{\circ}$ , and is succeeded by laterite, a ferruginous clay, easily cut when first raised, but by continued exposure to the atmosphere becoming hard as brick. This last mentioned formation extends southwards as the overlying rock, almost without interruption, to Cape Comorin, covering the base of the mountains and the narrow slip of land that separates them from the sea. South of Mahabaleshwur, and in latitude about  $13^{\circ}$ , the elevation diminishes, so as not to be more than 1,000 feet above the sea; the slopes are gradual and the outlines rounded.

The Konkan is that part of the country which lies between the Ghats and the sea, and extends along the coast from Sadshiawur to the Taptee. Although so far below the great chain of mountains stretching along parallel with the Western coast of India, the Konkan is by no means a flat country; on the contrary, it is in most parts remarkably rugged and broken, interspersed with huge moutains and thick jungles, intersected by rivers and numberless rivulets, rocky and clear, until they descend on the level, where they are affected by the tide, when they are very deep and muddy. The roads are generally stony footpaths, and become more inaccessible as they approach the Sahyadree Mountains.

Notwithstanding the roughness of feature which characterizes the Konkan, it is in many parts remarkably fertile. Its breadth from the sea to the summit of the Sahyadree range, is of unequal extent, varying from twenty-five to fifty miles. The top or table-land, which is in many places very extensive, forms part of what the natives call Konkan-Ghat-matha, or Konkan on the top, to distinguish it from Thul-Konkar, or Konkan below the Ghats. The highest part of the ridge is that which immediately faces the Konkan, and the summit is generally from one to two thousand feet above the table-land. The breadth of the Konkan-Ghat-matha is about twenty or twenty-five miles, and comprehends all the mountainous tracts on the upper or eastern side, including the valleys that lie between the smaller branches of hills. The Mahrattas, in short, reckon the Konkan-Ghat-matha from the points at which these branches terminate in the plain on the eastern side to the summits of the ridge facing the Konkan.

The principal rivers in the Southern Division are—the Taptee, the Godaverry, the Bheema and the Krishna. For some distance along the banks of these rivers the soil is in general excellent, and the crops raised cannot be exceeded in quality and luxuriance. The banks of the Godaverry, or Gunga as it is termed by the Marhattas, and of the Bheema, and its tributary streams the Neera and Man, are all celebrated for their breed of horses—particularly the two last; these horses, though small, are accounted the best and the hardiest that are reared in the Deccan.

*Aden.*—Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, Aden is situated in latitude  $12^{\circ} 47'$  north and longitude  $45^{\circ} 10'$  east. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low, narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater formed by lofty and precipitous hills; the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet; those on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists opposite the fortified island of Seerah.

*Climate.*—The following tables exhibit in a compendious shape the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year. Table No. I is a comparative statement showing the normal meteorological characteristics of each month,

as contrasted with the actual observations taken in the year 1871, the difference either of excess or of decrease being noted :—

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total fall of Rain.		
	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.
January ...	29.938	29.894	-0.044	0.692	0.692	+0.040	73°	74.0	+1.1	0.05	2.22	+2.17
February ...	29.890	29.891	+0.016	0.698	0.641	+0.045	74°	76.3	+2.1	0.01	0.60	-0.01
March ...	28.909	28.868	+0.031	0.698	0.724	+0.020	77°	79.2	+1.8	(0.0)	0.00	0.0
April ...	27.988	27.933	+0.055	0.806	0.856	+0.050	81°	85.6	+2.5	0.03	0.00	-0.05
May ...	27.958	27.908	+0.050	0.876	0.900	+0.024	83°	85.6	+1.6	0.51	1.25	+0.71
June ...	26.651	26.641	-0.010	0.935	0.915	-0.020	88°	88.4	+0.0	20.84	8.91	-11.93
July ...	26.619	26.672	+0.23	0.917	0.890	-0.027	80.4	80.7	+0.3	24.26	9.96	-14.3
August ...	27.712	27.438	+0.21	0.889	0.866	-0.023	79°	79.7	-0.6	12.74	8.95	-3.79
September ...	27.704	27.779	+0.09	0.869	0.863	-0.006	79.5	79.4	-0.1	9.53	0.01	-3.52
October ...	28.229	28.211	-0.018	0.821	0.773	+0.022	80.5	81.2	+0.7	2.29	0.25	-2.04
November ...	28.028	27.571	+0.052	0.862	0.786	+0.04	78.3	80.4	+2.1	0.45	2.97	+2.51
December ...	28.024	28.932	+0.002	0.883	0.866	+0.033	76.9	77.4	+1.5	0.03	0.06	+0.01
Year ...	29.808	29.804	-0.003	0.773	0.800	+0.025	79.0	80.1	+1.1	70.82	40.58	-30.24

Months.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.					
	North or South component.			East or West component.		
Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Excess of 1871.
January ...	7.6 N	7.2 N	0.4 S	1.6 W	0.0	1.6 E
February ...	7.0 N	6.2 N	0.8 S	3.0 W	2.6 W	0.4 E
March ...	6.6 N	6.5 N	2.1 S	5.3 W	4.0 W	0.7 E
April ...	5.9 N	2.2 N	1.7 S	6.6 W	5.8 W	0.8 E
May ...	0.3 N	0.4 S	0.7 S	8.2 W	8.9 W	0.7 W
June ...	7.1 S	4.6 S	2.5 N	10.5 W	14.0 W	3.5 W
July ...	6.4 S	4.5 S	1.9 N	16.2 W	20.0 W	3.8 W
August ...	3.1 S	3.9 S	0.8 S	14.6 W	17.3 W	2.7 W
September ...	1.5 S	2.5 N	4.0 N	7.8 W	8.7 W	0.9 W
October ...	4.4 N	4.5 N	0.1 N	1.5 W	2.2 W	1.7 W
November ...	5.8 N	2.4 N	3.4 S	1.3 E	1.9 E	0.6 E
December ...	6.1 N	6.0 N	0.1 S	0.3 E	0.7 W	1.0 W
Year ...	2.0 N	1.8 N	0.2 S	6.2 W	6.9 W	0.7 W

Table No. II shows the mean, maximum, and minimum values of the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year.

Months,	Barometric pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.		
	Mean.		Maximum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Mean.		Total.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
January ...	29.694	30.068	29.677	0.632	0.512	0.392	74.9	88.8	88.4	2.22	1.87	0.03
February ...	.891	.948	.765	.931	.813	.415	76.8	85.8	85.2	0.00	0.00	0.00
March ...	.869	.000	.745	.720	.054	.346	79.3	89.1	87.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
April ...	.793	29.970	.847	.826	1.015	.528	88.5	93.3	79.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
May ...	.768	.895	.653	.900	1.037	.805	85.6	92.8	76.4	1.28	0.77	0.31
June ...	.641	.810	.468	.915	1.110	.808	83.4	91.8	76.2	8.91	1.88	0.81
July ...	.672	.790	.554	.890	0.990	.774	85.7	86.9	74.7	9.96	1.54	0.48
August ...	.738	.913	.598	.860	.992	.762	79.1	85.0	75.0	8.95	4.64	1.88
September ...	.779	.919	.637	.863	.982	.749	79.1	86.0	74.2	6.01	3.49	0.58
October ...	.821	.047	.082	.873	1.051	.475	81.2	91.8	73.9	0.25	0.13	0.12
November ...	.870	30.019	.688	.786	0.961	.449	80.4	93.3	74.2	2.97	2.05	0.44
December ...	.932	.067	.786	.606	.842	.405	77.4	87.3	67.9	0.08	0.06	0.06
Year ...	29.805	30.068	29.466	0.800	1.051	0.846	80.1	93.3	88.1	40.58	4.64	1.58

Months,	Velocity of wind in miles per hour.											
	North South or component.						East or West component.					
	Mean.	Or Maximum wind.	Or Minimum wind.	Mean.	Or Maximum wind.	Or Minimum wind.	Mean.	Or Maximum wind.	Or Minimum wind.	Mean.	Or Maximum wind.	Or Minimum wind.
January ...	7.2 N	18.4 N	1.0 N	6.0	44.3 E	0.0	44.3 E	9.2 W	1.0 W	44.3 E	0.0	0.0
February ...	6.2 N	22.2 N	10.0	2.6 W	9.2 W	1.0 W	9.2 W	19.8 W	0.0	9.2 W	1.0 W	0.0
March ...	4.5 N	19.8 N	1.0 N	4.6 W	19.8 W	0.0	19.8 W	0.0	0.0	19.8 W	0.0	0.0
April ...	2.2 N	23.1 S	0.0	5.8 W	0.6 E	0.0	5.8 W	0.6 E	0.0	5.8 W	0.6 E	0.0
May ...	0.4 S	32.3 S	0.7 N	8.9 W	18.4 E	0.0	8.9 W	18.4 E	0.0	8.9 W	18.4 E	0.0
June ...	4.6 S	14.9 S	0.4 S	14.0 W	36.0 W	0.0	14.0 W	36.0 W	0.0	14.0 W	36.0 W	0.0
July ...	4.6 S	0.0	0.8 N	20.0 W	36.0 W	0.0	20.0 W	36.0 W	0.0	20.0 W	36.0 W	0.0
August ...	2.9 S	18.4 S	0.0	17.3 W	32.9 W	0.0	17.3 W	32.9 W	0.0	17.3 W	32.9 W	0.0
September ...	2.5 N	10.9 N	1.8 S	8.7 W	24.0 W	0.0	8.7 W	24.0 W	0.0	8.7 W	24.0 W	0.0
October ...	4.5 N	17.7 N	1.0 N	2.2 W	17.7 W	0.0	2.2 W	17.7 W	0.0	2.2 W	17.7 W	0.0
November ...	2.4 N	44.8 S	0.0	1.9 E	18.4 E	0.0	1.9 E	18.4 E	0.0	1.9 E	18.4 E	0.0
December ...	6.0 N	23.1 N	0.4 S	0.7 W	9.8 W	0.0	0.7 W	9.8 W	0.0	0.7 W	9.8 W	0.0
Year ...	1.8 N	18.4 N	0.0	6.9 W	44.3 E	0.0	6.9 W	44.3 E	0.0	6.9 W	44.3 E	0.0

The climate of Northern and Middle Sind is very trying. The rainfall is almost nil, and the hot weather may be said to last for six months in the year. In general, rain falls only once in three years, when from 8 to 10 inches may be expected. During the last two years rain has almost deserted the province. In no place has more than two inches fallen in the two years and in some places less than half an inch represents the total

rainfall of the year. The country is in consequence—except on the banks of the Indus—quite bare of vegetation. Within reach of the sea breezes the climate is very different, and the temperature seldom excessive; but beyond their influence, the hot winds from the great desert on the one side and from the rocky hills on the other are exceedingly severe. It is not uncommon for the thermometer to remain at 100 Fahr. day and night in bungalows for days at a time. The cold season, on the contrary, is very bracing. It often, at night, falls below freezing point and the temperature in the daytime is delicious. The prevailing winds are from the north in the cold season, and from the south in the hot. Save the drought above mentioned, there was nothing to deserve notice in the climate of the year under report. This drought caused great mortality amongst the flocks and herds. In the hilly districts to the west of the Kurrachee Collectorate, where the Beloochees live solely on the produce of their flocks, it is estimated that two-thirds of the sheep and goats died.

*Administrative Divisions.*—The Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of the Province of Sind, is divided, for administrative purposes, into two Divisions. Each Division is the charge of a Revenue and Police Commissioner. These Divisions are subdivided into eighteen executive districts, which are administered by Officers officially styled "Collector and Magistrate." The Northern Division consists of—

Ahmedabad,  
Kaira,  
Punch Mahals,  
Surat,  
Broach,

Khandesh,  
Nassick,  
Thana, and  
Kolaba.

The Southern Division consists of—

Ahmednugur,  
Poona,  
Sholapore,  
Satara,  
Kaladgee,

Rutnageeree,  
Dharwar,  
Belgaum, and  
Kanara.

These districts, with the exception of Punch Mahals, are subject to the Regulations. The district of Punch Mahals is attached to the Kaira Collectorate.

## CIVIL DISTRICTS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

*Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the Districts in the Southern Division.*

*Civil Districts of British Territory.—(Continued.)*

Revenue.		Land.		Gross.	
Name of Commis. sioner of Police.	Number of Police officers.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Total cost of M- all Sotis.					
Distt. and Police of- ficer.					
Average du.					
Maximum disburse- ment of VII- classes from Devaraya- lages.					
Hon. Distt. Officer- trials of all sorts.					
Hon. many J.C.VI- Juries of all sorts.					
Number of VII- Leges.					
Chief Towns, with population.	864,138				
Population.	11,4517				
Area in square miles.					
Number of the Ex- -comittee.					
Names of the Ex- -comittee.					
HeadGece.	8,4942				
HeadGece.	74,660				
Dharwarr.					
Names of the Ex- -comittee.					
HeadGece.					
Talukas.					
Mangalore	... 6,860				
Beejapure	... 5,775				
Bengalur	... 13,245				
Gudigad	... 12,939				
Kerur	... 10,800				
Gajandaghar	... 7,150				
Ikal	... 1,204				
Amnughar	... 6,047				
Kaladige	... 10,136				
	... 6,003				
	... 4,283				
Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	48,668	9	2		
Grand Total ...	24,35,839	13	9		
Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	11,92,013	7	8		
Grand Total ...	14,70,924	14	3		
Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	443,298,621	3	6		
Grand Total ...	14,70,924	14	3		

Revenue and Police Commissioner Sodher District—continued.		Revenue		Gross.			
Number of Comunis.		Names of the Pocoas.		Land.			
Number of Villas.		Names of the Mestras.		Re. A. P.		Re. A. I.	
Population.	Acre in square miles.	Pocoas.	Mestras.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. I.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. I.
Chier Towns, with population.		Karwar Coonaris Honawar Sindipore Sirsa Hapore Hallal	13,263 10,290 4,935 1,675 6,285 1,631 5,071	10 10 5 21 50 10 697	1,12,474 0 0 0 0 0 0	8,10,280 0 0 0 0 0 0	2,24,826 0 0 0 0 0 0
Area in square miles.	7 4,235	372,542				Forest: ...	4,53,668 0 0
Number of Talukas.	8 4,280	792,352	Poonas Juner Indopore Khed Sasar Talegon Dharbandhae Talegon Dhablunde	80,416 10,901 7,007 3,762 1,202 9 35 6,416 3,964 6,010	53 1,629 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	Total Revenue of Reserved Forests ... 11,11,059 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18,04,018 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Number of Pocoas.	8	1,086,624	Banageeree Khapatun Sangameswar Rajspore Malwan Venguria Olinian Golgarh Dapnee Bankot	10,614 2,919 3,196 5,367 3,110 6,558 2,592 2,664 3,831	43 774 ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	Grand Total ... 1,13,424 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9,48,358 14 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Names of the Pocoas.	8	3,931					Total Revenue of Forests ...
Names of the Mestras.							3,260 3 11
Number of Pocoas.							12,90,926 11 1
Names of the Mestras.							Total Revenue of Forests ...
Number of Villas.							3,260 3 11
Names of the Pocoas.							12,94,256 15 1

*Civil Districts of British Territory.—(Continued.)*

*Civil Districts of British Territory.—(Continued.)*

Sind is divided into five parts, of which three are administered by Collectors and two by Political Superintendents. The Collectorates are those of Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpore, and the Political Superintendencies are the Upper Sind Frontier, and the Districts of Thur and Parkur on the South-Eastern Frontier.

The head-quarters of the Collector of Kurrachee are at the town of that name. The district is situated on the south-west of the Province, and consists of three Divisions, each of which is managed by a Deputy Collector, who is also a Magistrate of Division. The principal of these is Sehwan, and includes four Talookas, which, commencing from the north, lie in the following order : Dadoo, Sehwan, Majanda and Kotree. They are all on the right bank of the Indus. The Deputy Collector is stationed at Kotree, on the banks of the river, which is the terminus of the Sind Railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla. The two last mentioned Talookas contain a mere strip of culturable land on the banks of the Indus ; but Dadoo and Sehwan are very extensive and fertile, being watered by the Western Nara River, which is a branch of the Indus, by the Muncheer Lake, and by the Arool River. The length of this charge is 126 miles. The next two Divisions are those of the Jharrak, on the right bank, and Shahbandur, on the left, and include the whole of the Delta. The first contains the three Talookas of Tatta, Sakra and Ghorabaree, and the second Jatee, Mirpore, Batora, Bela and Shahbandur. The principal towns in them are Tatta, and the seaport town of Ketee in the Ghorabaree Talooka at the mouth of the Indus. The Deputy Collectors of both these divisions live at Jharrak, in the Tatta Talooka. It is intended to station the officer in charge of the Shahbandur at Sujaawul, within his District, but the measure is delayed for want of a bungalow. Besides the three Divisions just described, the Collectorate contains the hilly tract which is called Kohistan and the Kurrachee Talooka. These are administered by the Collector himself.

Each Talooka is managed by a Revenue Officer called a Muktiarkar, who is usually a First-Class Subordinate Magistrate. It is divided into groups of one or more villages called Tappas, the accounts of which are kept and the revenue collected by stipendiary officers called Tappadars.

The Hyderabad Collectorate lies wholly on the left bank of the Indus, between the Kurrachee Collectorate on the one side, and the Thur and Parkur Districts on the other. It is separated from a portion of the Shikarpore Collectorate by the territory of His Highness Meer Alee Murad. The most northern Division is that of Nanshaka, containing in the order named, the four

Talookas of Kaudiara, Nanshaka, Mora and Sakkarand, the two first of which are a portion of the resumed districts of the Khairpore State. The Deputy Collector's head-quarters are at Tarushalee, in the Nanshahra Talooka. South of this Division is that of Hala, at the town of which name the Deputy Collector resides. The Talookas here are also four in number, viz., Hala, Meerpore, Khashahadpore and Tanda Alhār. The Hyderabad Talooka is managed by an Extra Assistant Collector, who also carries on the Magisterial duties of the town. This Talooka is on the bank of the Indus, the town being only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the river, across which communication with Kotree is maintained by a steam ferry, which plies on the river daily from daylight till dusk; and at short intervals. The most southern portion of the Collectorate consists of the Division of Mohamed Khan's Tanda, with the Talookas of Gunee, Badeen, Tanda Baga and Mohbat Dera. The whole of this Collectorate is permeated by canals and is very productive.

The Shikarpore Collectorate lies mostly on the right bank of the river, north of the Kurrachee Collectorate and south of the Upper Sind Frontier Districts. One Division, however, having within it a portion of territory resumed from Meer Alee Murad, is on the right bank, between the State of Bhawulpore and the northern boundary of the Khairpore State: this is Rohree, so called from the town of that name. The Deputy Collector's head-quarters are at Ghotkee. This district is the largest in the Collectorate, containing 4,220 square miles. It consists of five Talookas, Rohree, Saidpoor, Ghotkee, Meerpore and Abantea. On the left bank, the most southerly division is that of Mehar also a Deputy Collector's head-quarters, containing the Mebar, Teeggceer, Nusseerabad and Kukkur Talookas. It, as well as the succeeding Division, are traversed by the Western Nara. North of Mehar comes Larkhana, another Deputy Collector's charge, with his residence there, containing most fertile lands and valuable canals; Rata Dera, Sejawal, Larkhana, Kumbarund and Labdaria are the names of its Talookas. The remaining Division is that of Shikarpore and Sukkur: it consists of two Talookas of these names, and of a third, the Nahshahrai. The Deputy Collector lives at Sukkur. It is the most northern of all, and contains, as the name of the Talooka implies, the capital of the district, a large commercial city, and Sukkur, on the Indus, a great emporium of trade. Altogether the Collectorate is the richest in Sind.

The Upper Sind Frontier consists of only three Talookas, namely, Jacobabad, at the town of which name the head-quarters of the force for the protection of the frontier is posted, Thul

and Kashmore. It is bounded by the Shikarpore Collectorate in the south, and by Beloochistan and the Punjab District of Dehra Ghazee Khan on the west and north, on the east by the Indus. It is on the right bank of the Indus and is watered by several large canals. The revenue, compared with ordinary districts, is large. It is managed by a Deputy Collector under the orders of the Political Superintendent, who is also Commandant of the Frontier Force.

The last district in Sind is that of Thur and Parkur. It contains 7 Talookas, named Umarkot, Miti, Dipla, and Chachra on the Thur, Nugur in Parkur, and Kipra and Sangar on the Nara. The head-quarters of the Political Superintendent, who, like the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, is his own Superintendent of Police, is at Umarkot, the birth-place of the Emperor Akbar. The administration of the country is carried on on the same model as the rest of Sind, save in respect of civil suits.

*Population.*—A census was taken on the night of February 1st, 1872, of which these are the general results:—

Collectorates.	Population.			Total.
	Males.	Females.		
<b>Northern Division.</b>				
Ahmedabad	370,207	342,373		712,579
Baloch	145,259	142,390		287,649
Kotali	157,776	146,090		303,766
Katra	404,841	382,859		740,200
Khandesh	494,845	462,315		957,160
Nasick	318,545	324,240		672,791
Nach Mahals	116,716	101,365		218,581
Surat	.....	.....		492,634
Taura	.....	.....		638,183
Total Northern Division	.....	.....		5,018,586
<b>Southern Division.</b>				
Ahmednugur	361,292	336,975		697,537
Balgam	436,729	396,209		832,938
Kabura	197,348	177,427		374,775
Lharwar	465,812	427,799		883,611
Kaladighee	385,249	356,890		742,135
Poona	414,066	373,436		789,502
Ruthnagerees	313,284	317,291		630,577
Satara	534,067	494,463		1,028,530
Sholapore	292,217	277,605		571,822
Total Southern Division	3,420,037	3,184,435		6,604,472
<b>Sind Division.</b>				
Hyderabad	8,2023	250,386		572,889
Kurrachee	.....	.....		84,1000
Shikarpore	297,818	244,097		541,915
Thur and Parkur	183,416	91,584		25,000
Upper Sind	46,500	29,500		75,000
City of Bombay	.....	.....		610,638
Total Sind Division and Bombay	.....	.....		2,380,910
Presidency of Bombay	.....	.....		13,958,998

## Berar.

Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of the treaty obligations of 1853 and 1861, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The province is administered by two Commissioners under the Resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 5 districts in 2 divisions.

**Area.**—Berar forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Taptee river; it is half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpore territory. On the west it extends with the Khandesh Collectorate, in Bombay, along some forty miles of border. The extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles, and the breadth averages 144 miles. It lies between longitudes  $76^{\circ}$  to  $79^{\circ} 13'$ , and is traversed by  $19^{\circ} 30'$  to  $21^{\circ} 46'$  parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into culturable and unculturable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; of the culturable land one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation. There is no water communication in the province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the length of railway communication open in the end of the year was 166 miles.

In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar. There are no large tanks nor artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally for drinking water. At Sindhkhern and at Basin, however, there are a few handsome stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapore and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Mahomedan governors at Ellichpore, to supply the town with water, as it still does. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee, the Purna, the Wurdah and the Pacengunga, or Pranheeta.

**Climate.**—The Berar valley is less congenial to the European constitution than other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar, such as Euldana and Ellichpore. The hot weather sets in early, the

short bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase till the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes very trying; but the fierce hot winds of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool.

In 1871 the rainfall was unusually scanty and led to much hardship. The following shows the rainfall during each month of the year at the head-quarter stations of the several Districts, and also of the mean temperature at the head-quarter stations of the Akolah, Oomrawuttee and Buldanah Districts where Meteorological Observatories exist—

Rainfall.

	West Berar.			East Berar.		
	Akolah.	Buldanah.	Basim.	Oomrawuttee.	Elliobpore.	Yestmal.
January	2.57	5.23	1.3	9.60	1.96	0.70
February	...	...	0.13	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	0.34	1.06	0.20	1.20
June	4.93	2.86	3.78	6.66	5.47	6.05
July	8.01	2.23	2.72	7.42	4.63	7.10
August	1.35	1.84	2.09	1.21	1.42	1.70
September	3.05	6.33	5.90	6.72	4.04	10.03
October	0.26	...	0.26	...	...	...
November	2.	1.59	0.85	...	...	...
December	...	0.10	...	0.16	...	0.20
	17.47	20.18	17.57	23.83	17.77	27.0

*Mean Temperature in shade.*

	Akolah.	Oomrawut-tee	Buldanah.
January	69.3	68	66
February	74	77	74.8
March	77	85	80
April	89.7	91.7	87
May	92.84	90.70	86
June	86.5	84.9	81.6
July	81.8	86.3	77.35
August	81	79.2	76.1
September	80.12	78.9	75.3
October	80.57	80.3	79
November	78.52	77.8	76.4
December	74.4	74.9	72.8

**Population.**—No census has been taken since 7th November 1867, when the population was 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782, Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. This gives an average of 128 for every square mile. The District of Akolah contained the largest population, both absolutely and relatively, the number being 649,134, or 191 per square mile; and the District of Woon the smallest, namely, 477,361, which is only 86 per square mile. Of the total population, 1,153,197 were males and 1,078,368 were females; 1,435,374 were adults; 796,191 were youths, young women and children, under 13 years of age. Of Christians, there were 903, of Hindoos 55,219, of Mahomedans 151,951, of Parsees 75 and of other classes 2,020,417. The agriculturists were 100 to 63 non-agriculturists.

The principal divisions of the peoples as to creed and caste were :—

<b>Christians</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	903
<b>Jews</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
<b>Paroos</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
<b>Mahomedans</b>	...	...	...	...	...	154,951	
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,843
Kashabtriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,881
Vaishya	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,018
Sudra	...	...	...	...	...	1,441,271	
Out Castes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,319
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,059
<b>Hindoo Sects</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,219
						Total	2,281,599

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers
I. Professional ... {	Government Servants ... Engaged in defence of the country ... The learned professions, &c. ...	2,756 6,202 1,178
	Total. ...	10,137
II. Domestic... ... {	Domestic ... Engaged in performing personal offices ...	10,247 10,247
	Total. ...	10,247
III. Commercial... ... {	Persons who buy or sell ... Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals ...	42,625 13,127
	Total. ...	55,652
IV. Agricultural... ... {	Persons possessing or working the land ... Persons engaged with animals ...	448,672 8,601
	Total ...	448,273
V. Industrial... ... {	Artizans and Mechanics ... Textile fabrics and dress ... Food and drink ... Dealers in animal substances ... Dealers in animal substances ...	88,658 22,246 2,396 5,927 2,898
	Total. ...	71,725
VI. Indefinite... ... {	Labourers ... Persons of property ... Persons supported by the community, &c. ...	76,923 845 48,389
	Total. ...	126,108
	Grand Total ...	731,142

## CHAPTER II.

*BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.*

*Feudatory.*—The Governor General, through the Foreign Office, controls the feudatory portion of British India, which consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently happened to be under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of their chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the population at 18 millions. There is more than one-third of the area and nearly one-fourth of the population of all India under Native administration. From that area and that large body of Her Majesty's subjects the revenues of India derive no benefit, while the expenditure is charged with the excess for political establishments not met by tribute, and with the military defence. Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. That law is partly expressed in the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, or Act XI. of 1872. The cost of administering the Feudatory States, or of our political establishments, is about £300,000 a year. In 1870-71 it was £291,459 of which £28,348 was for Durbar presents. The allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements amounted to £1,737,637 in the same year, or an average of £1,800,000. The tributes and contributions from Native States amounted to £719,421 in the same year, which is about the average. It is impossible to state the military charges for our troops in Feudatory States.

*Foreign.*—The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Munipore, Bhootan, Sikkim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allow-

ance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace ; while he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

### The 153 Feudatories by Patent.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign Queen Victoria. As a reward for loyalty all who had remained faithful and were in actual administration of their estates, including the Maharajah of Benares and, subsequently, the young Maharajah of Mysore, received a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government. In that despatch he thus wrote—“The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs.” This is the Sunnud or Patent :—

“ Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued ; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagements thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.”

17th March, 1862.

A similar Patent was given to Mahomedan Princes. The following is a complete list of the Feudatories, many of whom are entitled also to salutes varying from 9 to 21 guns. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah	Bundelcund.	Kishengur Chief	Rajpootana.
Akukote Rajah	Satara.	Kolhapore Rajah	Kolhapore.
Allipoora Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Koomharsen Chief	Punjab.
Bansda Chief	Surat.	Koonhier Chief	Punjab.
Banswara Chief	Bajpootana.	Kotah Chief	Rajpootana.
Baonee Nawab	Central India.	Kothur Chief	Punjab.
Beejah Chief	Punjab.	Kothee Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.
Behree Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Kunny, Dhane Jagheerdar	Punjab.
Behut Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Kupperothulla Rajah	Guzerat.
Belaspore Chief	Punjab.	Kutch Chief	Bundelcund.
Benares Maharanah	Benares.	Logassie Jagheerdar	Punjab.
Beronda Rajah	Bundelcund.	Loharoo Nawab	Dental Provinces.
Bhaghul Chief	Punjab.	Makrake Chief	Punjab.
Bhopal Begum	Central India.	Maler Kaita Nawab	Southern Maharatna Country.
Bhowmugur Chief	Kattiwar.	Moodhole Chief	Punjab.
Bhu-nat Chief	Punjab.	Mundee Chief	Punjab.
Bhujee Chief	Punjab.	Mungul Chief	Punjab.
Bhurtapore Maharanah	Rajpootana.	Myheri Chief	Bundelcund.
Bijawar Rajah	Bundelcund.	Mylong Chief	Punjab.
Bijna Chief	Bundelcund.	Myore Maharanah	Madras.
Bikaneer Maharanah	Rajpootana.	Nabha Rajah	Punjab.
Boondee Rajah	Rajpootana.	Nagoda Chief	Bundelcund.
Bosun Chief	Punjab.	Naura Chief	Punjab.
Buganpully Jagheerdar	Naadraa.	Nalagurh Chief	Punjab.
Bussashir Chief	Punjab.	Nimbalkur Jagheerdar	of
Bustar Rajah	Central Provinces.	Pulton	Satara.
Callinjer Ghobeyes, six	Bundelcund.	Nizam of Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.
Gambay Nawab	Bombay.	Nowanuggur Chief	Kattiwar.
Chirkarla Rajah	Central India.	Nyugwan Rebal Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.
Chumba Chief	Punjab.	Oodeypore Maharanah	Rajpootana.
Chatterporo Rajah	Bundelcund.	Baraore Chief	Bundelcund.
Cochin Rajah	Cochin.	Pahlumpore Dewan	Bombay.
Cooch Behar Rajah	Assam.	Patnecotee Nawab	Punjab.
Cuttack Tributary Chiefs, sixteen	Orissa.	Pertabgurh Rajah	Rajpootana.
Dewoss Chief	Central India.	Poodocootta Chief	Madras.
Dhamies Chief	Punjab.	Punish Rajah	Bundelcund.
Dhar Chief	Central India.	Punt Prithee Nidhee	Satara.
Dholepore Rana	Rajpootana.	Punt Sucheo	Satara.
Dhoorwy Chief	Bundelcund.	Puttina Maharanah	Punjab.
Dhurmipore Chief	Surat.	Patwuridhuns, &c.	Southern Maharatna Country.
Doojana Nawab	Punjab.	Radhunpore Nawab	Bombay.
Doongarpore Chief	Rajpootana.	Rajpeepia Chief	Rewa-Kanta.
Duffly Jagheerdar of Jhant	Satara.	Bamuroog Chief	Southern Maharatna Country.
Durkei Chief	Punjab.	Rampore Nawab	Rohilkund.
Duttia Rajah	Bundelcund.	Rewah Rajah	Bundelcund.
Edur Chief	Guzerat.	Sawant Waree Chief	Sawant Waree.
Furidkote Rajah	Punjab.	Sarobee Chief	Rajpootana.
Gerowies Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Shapoura Rajah	N. W. Provinces.
Ghurwai Rajah	N. W. Provinces.	Sindia Maharanah	Central India.
Gonrihar Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Sirdar Shunshere Sing	Punjab.
Guikwar	Baroda.	Sindhunwal	Bundelcund.
Hoskar	Central India.	Schwawil Chief	Punjab.
Jessulmere Chief	Rajpootana.	Sooket Chief	Bombay.
Jeypora Maharanah	Rajpootana.	Suechen Nawab	Bundelcund.
Jhalawar Rana	Satara.	Sunthor Rajah	Madras.
Jheend Rajah	Punjab.	Sudoor Chief	Punjab.
Jignee Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Tehre Chief	Bundelcund.
Joodbi Chief	Punjab.	Tej sing	Bundelcund.
Jounagarh Nawab	Bombay.	Tank Nawab	Rajpootana.
Joudhpore Chief	Rajpootana.	Tores Chief	Bundelcund.
Joura Nawab	Central India.	Travancore Maharanah	Travancore.
Jussoo Jagheerdar	Bundelcund.	Turoch Chief	Punjab.
Karonda Rajah	Central Provinces.	Ulwur Chief	Rajpootana.
Kashmire Maharanah	Punjab.		
Keouthul Chief	Punjab.		
Kerowia Chief	Rajpootana.		
Khulsea Chief	Punjab.		

Besides these there are several great landholders and pensioners. The latest statistical and political information regarding the Native Chiefs is given in the following sections under each Province to which they belong:—

## Native and Tributary States of Bengal.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
<b>TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHOTA NARPOLE.</b>								
Sitrojiah	Money. Rs. As. P. 1,691 11 0	162,831 and general service.	2,04,000	The chief keeps up no regular military force; he ordinarily maintains only a police force, but when required by Government, he calls out men who hold land on condition of service, and on his subordinate seminaries or feudatories who do the same. Ditto ditto.	Aboi	Brought forward ...	482,877	1,05,000 0 0
Udaiपोर	... and General service.	27,708	8,000	Ditto ditto.	Kilna Tachere	1,059 10 5 and service.	38,021	41,473 9
Jahapore	... ... and general service.	66,926 775 0	20,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Dhekanal	5,059 0 9 and service.	178,072	70,100 0 0
Gangpore	... ... and general service.	500 0 0 73,637	20,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Runpore	1,400 13 2 and service.	27,306	6,961 12 3
Bond	... ... and general service.	200 0 0 24,832	6,000	The chief keeps up no regular military force; he maintains a few police, but when required by Government, he calls out his relations and retainers and his subordinate zamindars or feudatories, who are bound to stand with armed followers.	Ditto Mohurbhunj	1,067 11 9 and service.	268,658	2,05,146 8 0
Kores	... ... and general service.	400 0 0 21,127	7,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Boad	800 0 and service.	57,058	7,000 0 0
Chang-Bhukar	... ... and general service.	386 3 0 59,373	3,000 30,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Autmullick	450 0 0 and service.	14,336	7,101 6 0
Kherwan	... ... Total	28,220	15,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Burumte	1,387 16 6 and service.	24,071	26,063 14 2
					Ditto Nyagurh	5,555 4 2 and service.	58,949	64,888 35 51
					Ditto Khandpurs	4,211 8 8 and service.	80,877	22,851 3 7
					Ditto Daspura Joromo	661 7 11 and service.	26,805	13,494 4 9
					Ditto Tigiriah	0 0 and service.	16,420	3,000 0 0
					Ditto Nilgiri	3,900 7 8 and service.	38,944	21,792 2 5
					Ditto Keonjhur	1,976 11 11 and service.	161,871	63,385 15 7
					Ditto Pal Lehra	268 10 8 and service.	15,450	12,000 0 0
					Ditto Hindole	561 3 11 and service.	28,025	16,000 0 0
					Ditto Agnab	2,800 0 0 and service.	26,336	14,839 14 6
					Ditto Nursingpore	1,455 8 3 and service.	24,758	9,899 6 3
					Carried forward ...	...	...	...
					Total	482,573 309,000	8,92,297 7 84	125

Note.—The population figures are estimated. The precise revenues derived by Rajahs from their estates are estimated. The military force, though it appears large in figure, is absolutely contemptible. The figures represent the number of males, or men holding small plots of rent-free land, one consideration of ready service.

*Native and Tributary States of Bengal—(Continued.)*

Name of State.	Tribute in men and money.	Population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military forces.	Name of State.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
Brought forward...	In money.	Rs. As. P.	1,658,030	8,92,297 7 84				
Jaoch Bhusar!	... 67,700, 15 0	552,565	9,70,662	60/- poys.	Bhowal ... ditto	... ditto	369 No information	None.
					Cherra ... ditto	... ditto	8,050 ditto	ditto.
					Dwara Notomen ... ditto	... ditto	5,511 ditto	ditto.
					Jarang ... ditto	... ditto	375 ditto	ditto.
					Khyrim ... ditto	... ditto	591 ditto	ditto.
					Longshom Sonai Poon ... ditto	... ditto	20,504 ditto	ditto.
					Joe ... ditto	... ditto	69 ditto	ditto.
					Lunree ... ditto	... ditto	1,867 ditto	ditto.
					Mahearan, Upper ... ditto	... ditto	6,157 ditto	ditto.
					Lower ... ditto	... ditto	12,266 ditto	ditto.
					Myleem ... ditto	... ditto	213 ditto	ditto.
					Blowdon Poones ... ditto	... ditto	917 ditto	ditto.
					Mcwasram ... ditto	... ditto	1,218 Re. 600 ditto	ditto.
					Boyley ... ditto	... ditto	290 ditto	information
					Holoi Charnut ... ditto	... ditto	2,306 ditto	ditto.
					Marlow ... ditto	... ditto	961 ditto	ditto.
					Nobosphon ... ditto	... ditto	6,924 ditto	ditto.
					Nongthaw ... ditto	... ditto	871 ditto	ditto.
					Nongpoung ... ditto	... ditto	7,765 Re. 10,000 ditto	ditto.
					Nistene ... ditto	... ditto	1,371 ditto	information
					Hain Ra! ...	... ditto	1,371 No information	ditto.
Sikkim	None ...	7,000	7,000	None.				
Himachal Tipperah	Formerly a notorium of 126 goldmohurs at the ceremony of investiture of a new Governor; now according to Government Resolution dated 30th March 1870, half a year's revenue of the State in the case of direct, and a whole year's revenue in the case of indirect successions.	25,000	18,45,000	400				
Grand Total					2,160,595	36,44,359	7 84	

Madras.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Income.	Military Force.
* Prince of Arcot.	Carnatic ...	" 6,653	... 51,596	Nair Troops.	
Maharajah of Travancore .....	Travancore ...	6,653	1,500,000	525,000	Cont. £17,800
Rajah of Cochin .....	Cochin ...	1,131	390,060	123,700	Do. £2,228
Rajah of Pondoocherry .....	Poodoochettah ...	1,037	263,750	32,413	
Jigheerdar of Bangalorepally .....	Ouddapahali ...	500	35,200	16,617	
Rajah of Sardivee .....	Bellary ...	145	13,440	3,782	
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars.	Northern Circars ...	13,04	391,230		
Ali Rajah .....	Cannanore and Southern Laccadive Islands ...	9,446	1,000	2,000	
Jeypoor Agency consisting of several hill states, north-west of Vizagapatam .....	... ...	9,000	500,000	...	
Total .....		40,953	3,178,676	755,108	

North Western Provinces.

State.	Population.	Square miles.	Gross Revenue.	Military Force.
Nawab of Rampore ...	507,018	945	141,177	1,806 with 28 guns and 992 police.
Maharajah of Benares,	Beckoned in Ordinary Territory.			
Rajah of Tehree, Gurwhal }	200,000	(say) 445	8,000	.....
Total .....	707,013	1,390	149,177	1,806

The census of Rampore, taken in January 1871, shewed that of the population 266,819 were males and 240,194 females. The population is almost equally divided between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There were 8 schools and 4 dispensaries in the State.

Punjab.

The total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions, their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum, and their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men. The total tribute received from them is £28,000 per annum.

Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government. 1871-72.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Jummoo and Kashmire	...	One horse, 12 pairs of shawls	Rs. 1,620,757	26,667	[Cereals.
Putials	...	100 horsemen	Rs. 1,566,000	8,637	Timber, shawls, paper, mach & wort, saffron, borax, iron, stone quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabathu, marble and copper mines in Narmada, cereals.
Bha wulpore	...	25 horsemen	Rs. 472,793	19,27,998	Lungis and silk goods, saltpetre, alum, indigo, cotton, cereals.
Jeend ...	...	...	Rs. 189,872	4,000	Sugar, Indigo and cereals.
Kapurthals	...	1,81,000	Rs. 227,205	1,810	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
Mundee	...	1,00,000	Rs. 189,249	7,45,338	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phitpura.
Sarour (Nehuan)	...	...	Rs. 100,000	3,62,557	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
Kahur (Bilaspore)	...	8,000	Rs. 60,000	2,10,000	Opium and grains.
Busndar	...	3,946	Rs. 90,000	1,04,000	Ditto.
Hindoor (Nalasagar)	...	" 5,000	Rs. 70,000	50,000	Opium, grains and woolen manufactures.
Keonthal	...	25 horsemen	Rs. 50,000	300	Opium and grains.
Master Kotis	...	...	Rs. 46,200	60,000	Ditto.
Fareedkot	...	...	Rs. 68,000	2,69,000	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
Chumna	...	5,000	Rs. 110,000	3,00,000	Grains.
Subet	...	11,000	Rs. 44,653	1,80,500	State Quarries near Dhalhouse, timber, grains, nuts, wax, honey, lime.
Kissia	...	...	Rs. 62,010	65,600	Ditto.
Pahodsi	...	...	Rs. 20,055	1,51,300	Wheat, cotton, Indian corn, sugar and saffron.
Laharco	...	...	Rs. 18,000	85,575	Grains.
Dujana	...	...	Rs. 27,080	60,000	Ditto.
Baghial	...	2,000	Rs. 10,000	8,000	Opium and grain.
Beghal	...	3,600	Rs. 22,000	60,000	Ditto.
Jibbal	...	2,620	Rs. 40,000	90,000	Ditto.
Kumberain	...	2,900	Rs. 10,000	10,000	Ditto.
Bhajee	...	1,440	Rs. 19,000	23,000	Ditto.
Maling	...	1,450	Rs. 9,000	10,000	Ditto.
Balsan	...	1,080	Rs. 6,000	7,000	Ditto.
Dhamme	...	360	Rs. 5,500	5,500	Ditto.
Kuthar	...	1,080	Rs. 4,010	8,000	Ditto.
Konhiar	...	1,80	Rs. 2,500	6,000	Ditto.
Mengal	...	72	Rs. 800	4,000	Ditto.
Bijis	...	180	Rs. 800	700	Ditto.
Darkutes	...	280	Rs. 10,000	1,000	Opium, grain and ginger.
Tarach	...	...	...	6,000	Opium, grain and grain.
				...	Ditto.
				80	Ditto.

*Kashmeer.*—Arrangements under the Commercial Treaty of 1870 with Kashmeer for the exemption from duty of goods intended for the territories of his Highness and for Central Asia, received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The system is one of drawbacks. Goods registered at certain towns in the Punjab, and reaching the Kashmeer border in unbroken bales, receive the equivalent for the duty which they have paid on reaching British India by sea. The shawl manufacture of the Kashmeer Valley rapidly recovered from the effects of the Franco-Prussian War. The loss was not so great as might have been anticipated, as the greater portion of the stock was held by French firms who were able to wait till the termination of the war again allowed the trade to expand. The suffering in some of the English shawl-making towns, such as Umritsur, was greater than that experienced in Kashmeer.

*The Phookian States.*—The three States, Putiala, Jeend and Nabha, during 1871-72 remained under the direct political superintendence of the Punjab Government, the Agency having been abolished. The Maharaja of Putiala takes the utmost interest in the progress of the country, and the good of the people. The system of criminal procedure in force in British Provinces has been generally introduced. The English revenue system is to a great extent followed. A newspaper has been started at Putiala itself. Education made considerable progress. The three States are all interested in the construction of the Sirhind Canal; but the share of Putiala, which will amount in cost to nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, is by far the largest, that of Jeend and Nabha being from five to seven lakhs. One great branch of this canal will be called the Putiala branch, and will be under the direct management of that State. The Raja of Jeend performs all important work himself, decides all cases and dictates all important correspondence. He was engaged in the rebuilding of his old capital of Sangroor as a branch of the Sirhind Canal will pass very near the town. Raja Bahagwan Singh of Nabha died on the 31st May 1871, of consumption, which had been aggravated by habits of intemperance. Raja Heera Singh, his cousin and successor, has since his accession shown considerable firmness and ability. The administration is now as orderly as that of Putiala and Jeend.

*Bhawulpore* was administered by Captain L. J. H. Grey during the minority of the Nawab and great progress was made. The administration of *Kapurthula* which is conducted in accord-

ance with the procedure and principles in force in British territory, was good. The Raja takes great interest in the details of the administration, and has under him several officials of ability, though it is to be regretted that two parties, hostile to each other, exist in the durbar.

The administration of *Mundee* immensely improved during the year, and the Raja shewed every disposition to better the condition of his country and his people. A settlement of the land revenue was commenced. During the minority of the Nawab of *Maler Kotla*, the State remained under the management of the Commissioner of the Umbala Division and a special Assistant subordinate to him, who resides at Kotla itself. This town was, in January 1872, the scene of an attack on the part of a large body of Kookas, who had previously attacked the town of Maloudh, in the Loodianah District. The Maler Kotla officials made a gallant resistance, the Thanadar being killed defending the treasury, and the insurgents were beaten off. Under the new Raja, Gopal Singh, the administration of *Chumba* cannot be considered good.

#### *Bombay and Sind.*

There are twelve States and circles of petty States under the Bombay Government :—

I. Baroda.	VIII. Southern Mahratta States:
II. Kattiawar.	IX. Akulkote.
III. Pahlunpore.	X. Sawunt Waree.
IV. Mahee Kanta.	XI. Jinjeeta.
V. Rewa Kanta.	XII. Petty States under the Collectors and Political Agents.
VI. Kutch.	
VII. Kohlapore.	

*Baroda*.—Mulhar Rao was installed as Gaekwar of Baroda in 1871. For revenue purposes the Baroda territory is divided into districts managed by officers styled Wywudars. These districts are grouped into two divisions, of which the Northern includes eight districts and the Southern fifteen. Each division is superintended by a Revenue Suba, subordinate to the Revenue Sir Sooba at Baroda; except in the Bhcel country, the system of farming the revenue does not prevail in the Gaekwar's territory. In the district of Okhamundel, in Kattiawar, from the failure of the rains, the season was one of scarcity, and would have been one of distress had not the Gaekwar granted Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the district. The state of the Wagheers continued to

improve. Captain Scott reports favourably of the effect which the liberal terms offered under the new engagements had upon the increase of cultivation. The census was taken throughout the Baroda territories without opposition. The returns show a population of 2,600,000. Courts were established for the disposal of civil suits concerning property of less than Rs. 5,000 in value. Separate judicial officers preside over these courts. At Baroda, the seat of government, there are three courts with jurisdiction in suits of ten, twenty and forty thousand Rupees respectively. Appeals from these courts, and also suits involving an amount greater than Rs. 40,000, are disposed of by a court named the Seer Nyadhees. This court consists of five members, and is presided over by the Gaekwar himself. In the absence of returns, either criminal or civil, no opinion can be expressed as to the working of the courts. As State education has been introduced since the accession of the present Gaekwar, little more than a beginning can yet be looked for. There attended the High School in the city of Baroda 658 pupils; of this number 155 learned English, 221 Marathee and 282 Gujerathee. Two vernacular schools were opened in a quarter of the town distant from the High School. Little was done to improve communications in the Baroda districts. The present Gaekwar, on his accession to power, admitted that reform was wanted, but, save in the matter of education, the year saw little change in the state of affairs at Baroda.

*Kattiawar.*—Since 1820, when the British Government became the supreme authority in Kattiawar, it has been the object to interfere as little as possible with the internal jurisdiction of the Kattiawar chiefs. The status of the smaller landlords, which had till then varied with the changing fortunes of their petty wars, was fixed by the settlement of 1807. The position of the Bhayad and Mul Girassias, the chiefs' kinsmen and the lesser landlords, was recognised to be different from that of ordinary subjects. Colonel Keatinge's scheme for defining jurisdiction, civil and criminal, throughout the province, was introduced in 1863. The right of appeal which this discouraged led to a new scheme of which these are the leading provisions,—(1.) The survey of the estates and the settlement of the right in land of the subordinate Girassias. (2.) The establishment of a tribunal, to be called the Rajasthanik Sabha State Court, for the decision of questions in dispute between Mul Girassias and Bhayads on the one hand, and the Chiefs on the other. Government will select six members.

From these six the President will choose two to sit with him for the decision of cases. Either party to a dispute will have the right of objecting to one of the members. No regular appeal will lie from the decisions of the Rajasthaniik Sabha, but its proceedings will be under the general control of the paramount power. In the event of a difference of opinion between the president and both of the members, the case will be referred for decision to the Political Agent. The police returns show that in no part of Kattiawar, except in Bhownugur, has order been preserved and security of life and property maintained. In the previous year 11 villages were attacked, 9 persons were killed and 11 wounded; seven were carried off as hostages; and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 26,067. In the year under report 39 villages were attacked, 19 persons were killed and 28 wounded, while property to the value of Rs. 92,057 was carried off. During the year 34 new schools were opened under the Government Educational establishment and two private schools were closed. This represents an expenditure on the part of the Chiefs of Rs. 1,70,672, which, with the sum of Rs. 1,80,000, subscribed towards the completion of the Rajkoomar College, makes a total  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs.

*Pahlunpore*.—Of the eleven districts under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, two—Pahlunpore and Radhunpore—are States of the first class, the chiefs of which have powers of life and death over their own subjects. The judicial administration of the remaining States, which contain 195,000 inhabitants, and extend over an area of 2,827 square miles, devolves on the Political Superintendent. An Agency Officer (Mehta), paid by the Talookdar, is stationed in each district to assist the Political Superintendent. These officers are not, however, invested with judicial powers. The revenue of Pahlunpore was £37,593 in 1870-71, but it had been grossly mismanaged by the Dewan. The State of Radhunpore, though smaller than Pahlunpore, is rich, and yields a revenue of from 4 to 5 lacs. The Chief of Radhunpore is an able and intelligent ruler, though he still remained intolerant of change.

*Rewa Kanta*.—The district under the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta contains one State of the first class (Rajpeepla), five of the second, three of the third and two clusters of Estates, the Sunkheira Mehwas, near the Nerbudda, and the Pandoo Mehwas, a group of 24 Estates in the country south of the Mahee River.

The Raja of Rajpepla takes considerable interest in the management of his kingdom, deciding criminal cases in person. He is, however, averse to change, and, in spite of the advice of the Political Agent, has as yet taken no steps to improve his revenue system or to better his subjects by the introduction of education or the construction of works of public utility. The condition of Bariah continued to improve under the direct management of the Political Agent. The condition of Lunawada is not so prosperous as that of Bariah.

*Mahee Kanta.*—The Political Agent in Mahee Kanta has under his charge 54 tributary and 4 non-tributary States. Of these 12 are under the direct management of the Political Agent, of which the four most important are Edur, Posina, Tuttai and Eloli. The State of Edur has been under attachment for 4 years. The census was taken without opposition in February 1872. The returns show a population of 445,093 persons, of whom 237,614 are males and 207,479 are females. The number of the sons of chiefs who received education at Sadra and Ahmedabad continued to increase. There are now twenty. Six new village schools were opened raising the total number to 41. The building of the bridge across the Haumutee River was begun.

Kutch exports grain chiefly through the seaport towns of Mandaviee and Mundra; but grain is also imported to a smaller extent. Ten years have passed since His Highness Rao Pragmuljee succeeded to the throne of Kutch, and the manner in which the administration has been conducted during that time, shows him to be an able and intelligent ruler. Since his accession the law has been codified, and a distinct Judicial Department organized; while by his wise liberality in the matter of education, a more fully developed system has been introduced than in any other Native State within the Province of Bombay. The Deda outlaws, Girassias of Morvee, from their retreat in Wagur continued to cause much injury to their Chief. The number of schools increased from 14 to 28; of these 16 are in the Rao's towns and villages, and 12 in those belonging to the Chiefs. The road between Bhooj, the political, and the port of Mandaviee, the commercial, capital of Kutch, was repaired.

*Kolhapore.*—The most important event was the adoption, on the 23rd October 1871, of a son and successor to the late Rajahram Chuthaputta Maharaj. The boy is the son of Dinkur Rao Bhonslay Sawurdekar. He was chosen by the family

of the deceased prince as the nearest in collateral descent to the line of the great Sivajee, and as the most promising of those who were eligible. An additional inducement was found in the fact that, on the first occasion of an adoption in the Kolhapore family, just 100 years ago, the selection was made from the same branch of the Bhonslays. The young Rajah received, on adoption, the name of Sivajee. The census was taken on the night of the 15th February 1872. The population exclusive of the British troops, is returned at 802,667. The returns for the city of Kolhapore show a population of 37,662.

*Southern Mahratta States.*—The administration of the Chief of Sanglee continued to be most discreditable to him. In October 1871 the young Chief of Miraj, Gunputrao Gundgadbur, was placed in charge of the administration of his estate. This Chief, who is now 23 years of age, enjoys the advantage of having shared in the administration of his estate during the past two years. The amount of surplus revenue during the management by the Political Agent exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees.

Moodhole suffered from drought. The question of succession to the property and estates of Trimbuckrao Keshow, one of the younger Chiefs of Kurundwar, was settled.

*Akulkote.*—The census was taken on the 21st February. Since 1848 the population has increased slightly, while the number of houses has diminished. The effect of the construction of roads in developing traffic is apparent from the increased number of carts, of which 416 are returned as compared with 100 in 1848.

1848	...	Population	...	77,339
1872	...	"	...	81,068
1848	...	Houses	...	13,397
1872	...	"	...	13,135

*Suwantwaree* shews an increase of land revenue to £24,562. Though the relations between the Nawab of Jinjeera and his Seedhee Sirdars were still unfriendly, the public peace remained unbroken. The Political Agent of Kaira reports a falling off in the trade of the Cambay Port. *Sucheen, Bansada* and *Dharampore*, are under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat. The Agent to the Governor, Punc Mahals, reports favourably of the small State of *Narukoté* and the building of a fort at Jambooghora, the capital of the State. *Pinth* is under the direct management of the Political Agent, Nassik, who gives a favourable report of the young Chief.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula-tion.	Annual Income.
Rajah of Akulkote ...		986	81,068	24,839
The Punt Sucheo ...		500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee ...		350	67,967	7,500
The Duffay ...	Satara	700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur (Phulton) ...		400	47,100	75,000
The Waekur ...				665
The 13 Dangs ...	Kandesh		18,490	
Rajah of Kolhapore ...	Kolhapore	3,184	802,667	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree ...	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	30,000
Do. of Jamkhundec ...				25,000
Do. of Meeraj ...	Southern Mah-ratta Jagheer			23,000
Do. of Koorundwar ...	dars			15,000
Do. of Sanglee ...	The Bhaway			35,000
Do. of Ramdroog ...	The Gorepuray			5,000
Do. of Moodholo ...				10,000
*The Angria Family ...	Colaba			5,256
The Seedee of Jinjeera ...	Jinjeera	324	71,000	17,400
*The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat ...	Surat	335		10,000
Nawab of Suseen ...	Suseen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Bansda ...	Surat		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore ...	Surat		15,000	9,000
Naukote ...	Punch Mahals			
Pinth ...	Nasick			5,000
Savanoor ...	Dharwar			6,500
Rajah of Jowar ...	Thana	300	8,000	7,000
*Descendants of Nawab of Broach ...				
Nawab of Cambay ...	Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Gaekwar ...	Baroda	4,399	2,600,000	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Ozamundul, Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Jafferabad, Wudwan and Rajkote ...	Kattywar	21,030	1,475,685	865,270
Rao of Kutch ...	Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlunpore Agency containing 11 States, Pahlunpore, Rudhumpore, Warje, Terwara and 7 Hindoo States ...				
Rajah of Rajpeepala ...		6,041	445,093	64,090
Rajah of Barreah ...		4,500		27,500
Rajah of Loonawara ...		815		7,500
Chief of Sonthe ...		398		4,200
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...		900		2,200
The Babee of Balasinore ...		3,000		10,000
Malibekanta ...	Maheekanta	254	19,092	4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of ...		4,000	311,046	51,400
Khyrpore ...	Sindh	5,000	105,000	19,000
	Total	65,136	7,004,923	2,284,126

The finances of *Savanoor* continued to improve under the management of the Political Agent, Dharwar. The Political Agent speaks in favourable terms of the management of the *Punt Suceo* State by the Kharbaree appointed by Government. In *Phulton* the Naik Nimbalker takes an active part in the management of his State. The misgovernment of the Chief of *Jutt* was conspicuous. The financial condition of *Jowar* was unsatisfactory. The estimated population of the *Dangs* was 18,490, composed almost entirely of Koobies, Bheels and Coorlies. There are thirteen *Dangs* in all, containing 289 inhabited and 339 deserted villages.

*Foreign*.—The disaffection of his nobles from the Khan of Khelat is the most serious bar to settled government in Beloochistan. The efforts made by Turkish commanders to enter into relations with the subsidiary Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden and Muskat, give an importance to Turkish success which would not otherwise attach to the annexation of territory in the interior of Arabia. The attitude assumed by the present Sultan Syud Burgash, on his accession to power in 1870, was hostile to the British Government. After the departure of Mr. Churchill, the Acting Political Agent was treated with courtesy, the restrictions were removed and the complaints against British subjects were referred for decision to the Political Agent. This change in demeanour would seem to be part of a new policy rather than the result of personal feeling towards the representative of the British Government. Syud Burgash owed his success in great measure to the support of the fanatical party in the State, and their favour was for a time necessary to him. The revenue is estimated at £65,400 from customs and private estates.

#### Central Provinces.

The 15 feudatory chiefships have an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population about 1,095,000. Their gross revenue is estimated at £54,500, and the tribute they pay to the British Government is £13,523. The Government is carried on on the ancient Indian patriarchal plan. The two largest States are Bustar and Karond. They were Chiefships under the Marhatta Government, and the Chiefs were recognized by the Bhonslas. Patna and Bamra have the next area; none of the others exceed 1,000 square miles. In population and wealth however, Khairagurh and Naudgaon, attached to the Raipore district, exceed all the Feudatories. Of military force nothing deserving the name is kept up by any Chief. With the exception of Bustar and Makrai, all the Feudatoryships lie in the Chutteesgurh Division. The Khairagurh and Patna States are under the management of British Officers.

#### Oudh and British Burma.

There are no Feudatories.

*Native States in the Central Provinces.*

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1. Rustar	Rs. 3,036	Rs. 36,102	Except a few sepoys the Raj has no Military force.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, raw-dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gun, horses, hides, wax, and honey.
2. Kardon	... 3,550	107,872	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton : wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
2. Rajgarh-Bargarh	... 400	51,400	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and grain. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangpur	... 1,350	45,372	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
*5. Patna	... 600	30,000	Do.	Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur	... 5,000	60,000	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore very abundant. No mines.
7. Bairatkhel	... 580	11,405	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore very abundant. No mines.
8. Banars	... 350	32,558	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore very abundant. No mines.
9. Sakote	... 250	11,784	8,131	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore very abundant. No mines.
10. Kawarda	16,000	62,077	53,560	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore very abundant. No mines.
11. Konika or Chhukhan	11,000	43,753	2 elephants, 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullock-s., 313 foot-men.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanke	nothing.	36,144	3 elephants, 15 horses, 117 foot-men.	Rice, kuthki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13. Khairagurh	47,000	115,650	1,65,258	Some Iron ore.
14. Nundgson	46,000	132,561	10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 60 sowars, 530 foot-men.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c.
15. Makrai	... nothing.	13,015	5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels, 825 foot-men.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, &c.
Total	...	1,093,276	22,000	None.
				&c. No manufactures worthy of note.

*Government of Ind'a.*

*Hyderabad*, under the Nizam still a minor, has the largest income and population of the Feudatories, or upwards of two millions sterling derived from eleven millions of people. His Highness has a salute of 21 guns. Hyderabad is administered, with the advice of the Resident, Mr. Saunders, C. S., by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who in 1867 carried out several administrative reforms. No annual Report on Hyderabad affairs is published. When Sir R. Temple was Resident he submitted a full report, extracts from which were published by Parliament in 1869. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as the Berars. By the treaty of 1800 the Subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory, unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000. The strength of the Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of whom 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l.* In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,268*l.* and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l.* leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l.* which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt. The Nawab has supplied the capital for a railway from Hyderabad to the main line from Madras to Bombay, which is already far advanced.

*The Rajpootana States.*

Rajpootana stretches from  $23^{\circ} 15'$  to  $30^{\circ}$  North Latitude, and from  $69^{\circ} 30'$  to  $78^{\circ} 15'$  East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmere and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Commis-

sioner under the Governor General. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Brooke. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan:—

*Rajpoot.*

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Meywar or Oodeypore. | 9. Jeysulmire,  |
| 2. Jeypore.             | 10. Ulwur,      |
| 3. Marwar or Jodhpore.  | 11. Sirohee,    |
| 4. Boondes.             | 12. Doengupore. |
| 5. Bikaneer.            | 13. Banswara,   |
| 6. Kotah,               | 14. Jertabgurh, |
| 7. Kerowles.            | 15. Jhalawar,   |
| 8. Kishenghur.          |                 |

*Jat.*

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 16. Bhurtpore, | 17. Dholepore. |
|----------------|----------------|

*Mahomedan.*

- |           |
|-----------|
| 18. Tonk. |
|-----------|

Ameliorations have been introduced into Rajpootana generally since Lord William Bentinck's visit in 1831-32. The state of the country is not perfect, and there are many dark spots behind the scenes. It cannot be said, for instance, of Jeypore that the village population is as far advanced in civilization as the town population. Some of the Native States, moreover, such as Kotah and Bikancere, show very little signs of improvement, even if they have not retrograded under bad rulers; but in those capitals which have had the advantage of British management during a minority much good has been effected, which has not died out with the withdrawal of our interference. In late years, Oodeypore, Jeypore and Bhurtpore have been thus benefited. In these States improvement has been most marked, and they cover a considerable surface of Rajpootana. Other States are affected by them or by the propinquity of our districts. The most notable instance of this is Kishengurh. Considerable irrigation works have been undertaken by the Maharaja, and his administration is formed on the model of that of the British District of Ajmere. There is much silent progress in Rajpootana, though it must necessarily be fitful in its nature on account of the welfare of each State depending on the individual character of its Ruler. Constant intercourse with our officers, the knowledge of the growing prosperity of any State during the period of our management, and the increase in its revenues, make an impression on the Native mind. They attempt to imitate what has brought so much wealth. They thus get to adopt our measures and system and the effects remain after direct interference has ceased.

*Meywar Political Agency.*—Meywar or Oodeypore is the oldest of the Rajpoot and, indeed, of all the feudatory states of India. The Maharana was invested with the insignia of G. C. S. I. on 6th December 1871. All his feudatories, with whom his relations are most cordial, were at the ceremony. The administration of the State is greatly improved under the present chief. Colonel Brooke remarks on the changes in 15 years. The main street in the city has been much improved, the minor ones have been cleared, and European faces are not thought so strange as they used to be formerly. A much greater friendliness on the part of all classes was apparent, which was not a little owing to the present Maharana's partiality to European society and to the harmony prevailing between the Political Agent and himself. A large school has been established at Oodeypore which is well attended by about 300 boys, and where English is taught. The school-house is a large and spacious building just behind the great temple. The Maharana takes much interest in its progress, and it flourishes accordingly. Adjoining the boys' school is a girls' school, also well attended. Regular courts have taken the place of the irregular Native system. The files are properly kept. Meywar benefited peculiarly during the minority. Kotharee Kesree Sing, the official at the head of the revenue department, and formerly the Minister of Meywar, died during the year. He was the ablest man in the country, and will be a great loss to the Meywar Durbar. The opium scales at Oodeypore weighed 4,881 chests against 4,488 chests in the previous year. The population of the city of Oodeypore is increasing owing to the opium trade and good communication with Ahmedabad. The Maharawul of *Doongurpore* is reported as highly intelligent. There were complaints against the Maharawul of *Banswarrā*. The debts of the *Purtabghur* Maharawul were being reduced. Sindia's territory of *Jawud Neemuch* was better administered.

*Jeypore Agency.*—The Maharaja's bodily and mental health was much improved by the skilful and successful operation on his right eye of Dr. C. Macnamara. The general prosperity of the Jeypore State is reported as favourable; the internal administration was carried on with the usual vigour and success. The distrust between the Jeypore Durbar and the Shekarawathee chief was removed. The regency administration at *Khettree* and *Seetur* worked favourably. The condition of the dependency of *Ooniara* is reported as most unsatisfactory. The criminal statistics of Jeypore show a steady improvement. No case of suttee or infanticide was brought to notice. The practice of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes is on the wane.

owing to the earnest endeavours of the Durbar to stamp it out. The Maharaja was engaged in the very creditable task of bringing about a reduction in marriage expenditure of all classes. A Punchayet of the leading members was convened, who are to draw up rules and fix a scale of expenditure, which, will be strictly enforced. The year was favourable to the State of *Kishenghur*. Land revenue increased on account of the irrigation works executed by the Maharaja. The income of the Chiefship of *Lawa* was rather more, and the expenditure less, than had been calculated on. The Jeypore school of art, dispensary and public works, were well carried on. The Maharaja's college and girls' school prospered.

*Marwar Agency*.—The Maharaja, who died in February 1873, and was succeeded by his eldest son, continued to mis-govern Marwar in 1871-72. *Mullance* in no way recovered from the effects of famine and continued drought. The Maharawul of *Jeysulmire* is described as a young man of quick temper, good disposition, and amenable to reason; but uneducated and inexperienced. The town of *Jeysulmire* is built of what appears to be sandy freestone, the dry air giving it a fresh appearance and making it look unusually clean and new. The elaborate carving on some of the houses is not to be equalled in any of the Raj-pootana towns in purity and variety of design and beauty of material. There is a fine water tank outside one of the town gates. In the centre of *Jeysulmire* on a hill is the fort, which commands it and contains a second town. In it are the Palaces, which the Maharawul rarely inhabits, as he prefers the lower town.

*Haraotee Agency*.—The relations of the Political Agent with the *Foondee* Durbar are on a very friendly footing and the old spirit of opposition has disappeared. *Kotah* is misgoverned and in debt. The Nawab of Tonk continued to superintend public affairs. He is anxious for the welfare of his people, and of the approval of Government. Of late there has been more religious toleration towards the Hindus, much to the displeasure of the orthodox. The *Jhallawar* Maharaj Rana is most loyal. Continued mismanagement rendered it necessary in the interests of the young Chief of *Shahpoora* and the people to afford to this petty State the benefit of the services of an old Government official, Moonshee Salik Ram.

*Eastern States Agency*.—Dholepore lost its Chief early in 1873 and he was succeeded by his grandson, a minor, with Rajah Sir

Diukur Rao as guardian. The Maharaja of *Kerowlie* is intelligent.

*Bhurtpore* suffered much by the removal of the English and Native officials who had done so much for it during the minority. The embankment of the Rajpootana State Railway between Bhurtpore and Agra was nearly completed. The line was opened in 1873. In the 157 schools of the State there were 3,413 boys.

*Ulwur Agency*.—Captain Cadell's first annual report on this State sketches its history and topography. Sheodan Sing, the present chief, succeeded his father in 1857 when he was 12½ years of age. His favouritism towards Mahomedans and frightful misrule resulted in insolvency, anarchy and revolt. A native Council was formed to manage the State and the Chief was allowed Rs. 15,000 a month for his personal expenditure. Ulwur lies between 28° 13' 25" and 27° 14' 34" north latitude, and between 77° 15' 35" and 76° 14' 10" east longitude. Its configuration is irregular, and the greatest length from north to south about 80 miles, and breadth from east to west about 60 miles, comprising an area of about 3,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by Bhurtpore and the British district of Goorgaon; on the north by Putiala and Nabha; on the west by Nabha and Jeypore; and on the south by Jeypore and Bhurtpore. The eastern portion is open and highly cultivated. To the west of this plain is a mass of hills from 12 to 20 miles in breadth, which run generally in parallel ridges, the highest of them being upwards of 2,200 feet in height. They are a continuation of the Aravully Range. They are covered with grass and jungle and yield much wood for charcoal, of which 12,630 tons a year are required for the iron-smelting furnaces. The hills are rich in mineral productions. Iron ore is found in large quantities close to the surface. Two copper mines have been in operation for a great number of years. Silver, lead and sulphur are also found, but in small quantities. There is a white marble quarry at Jeeree, in the Periabghur Pergunnah, and at other places red and white sand-stone and slate quarries. A good many tigers, panthers, sambhur and nilgai are to be found in the hills, and they have always been strictly preserved. The Sabhee River flows through the north-western portion of the State. The only other river of any importance is the Rooparel, which rises in the Ulwur hills, and flows through Ulwur into the Bhurtpore State; the division of its waters has always been a cause of contention between the two States.

The principal grain crops of the State are wheat and barley during the cold weather, gram being grown to a less extent, and jowur, mukka, or Indian-corn and bajra during the rains. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and exported on a considerable scale.

The State was divided into 21 Tehseels in the late Chief's time; during the minority they were reduced to 17, and recently to 12, so that the average area of each tehsil is now 253 square miles, the revenue about Rupees 1,66,000 and the population 64,883. A census was taken on the 10th April 1872. The total population is shown to be 778,596, which, calculating the area at 3,000 square miles, gives an average of 259·3 to the square mile, and the number of dwelling-houses, being 119,266, an average of 6·5 per house. The Returns give a proportion of 859 females to 1,000 males, which is very little below the normal ratio throughout India. The percentage is similar to that found to exist in the North-Western Provinces during the census of 1870-71.

Men	...	...	...	...	259,762
Women	...	...	...	...	240,545
Boys	...	...	...	...	158,961
Girls	...	...	...	...	119,323
<hr/>					
Total					778,596

		North West Provinces Census.	Ulwur Census of April 1872.
Men	...	33·7	33·4
Women	...	30·5	30·9
Boys	...	20·1	20·4
Girls	...	15·7	15·3
		100·0	100·0

The two largest towns of Ulwur and Rajghur had a population of 52,357 and 12,070 respectively.

The following table shows the numbers of cultivators and non-cultivators in the several principal castes :—

		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>				
Brahmins	... ...	38,015	42,456	82,071
Bunniyahs	... ...	2,470	43,583	46,052
Aheers	... ...	42,920	2,651	44,971
Goojars	... ...	37,085	6,095	42,730
Meenas	... ...	40,641	8,646	49,187
Rajpoots	... ...	18,260	16,567	33,817
Jats	... ...	9,288	1,721	32,009
Other Hindoos	... ...	50,546	2,10,360	2,67,496
	Total	2,90,765	8,87,668	5,85,333
<i>Mahomedans.</i>				
Moos (Mewatties)	... ...	91,596	2,265	95,861
Khanzadas	... ...	6,789	1,701	8,490
Rajpoot Mahomedans	... ...	3,986	579	4,565
Other Mahomedans	... ...	10,109	64,200	70,309
	Total	1,15,480	64,745	1,80,225
Christians	... ...	...	38	38
	Grand Total	3,76,245	4,02,351	7,78,596

The following Table shows the number and constitution of the army as it stood at the commencement of 1871-72, and its estimated cost during the year :—

	Men.	Guns.	Horses.	Camels.	Bullocks.	Cost.
Artillery Horse	23	4	28	...	...	
Ditto Foot drawn by Bullocks and Camels	390	45	...	33	203	31,351
Artillery Garrison	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
18 Rajpoot Bessalahs	1,543	...	1,262	...	...	2,10,822
1 Nukdees	126	...	1,6	...	...	21,472
Infantry Pattihi Pultun	665	...	...	...	...	52,721
Ditto Khass	382	...	...	...	...	27,221
Ditto Bokhtawar Pultun	364	...	...	...	...	28,531
Ditto 34 Fort Garrisons	3,289	...	...	...	...	1,56,040
Ditto Irregular Companies	626	...	...	...	...	56,571
Zumburucks, or camel guns	100	...	...	100	...	4,331
	Total	7,408	49	1,416	143	619,533

This army is far from formidable in reality, being without drill or discipline, equipped in an extremely inferior manner, and having to perform all the police duties of the State. In addition to these troops, there are a number of Rajpoot Jagheerdars, whose estates are held on condition of their furnishing certain quotas of horsemen. The total value of these estates is three lakhs a year. For this the State has a right to demand the services of 879 Horsemen, 252 of these being excused service save in emergencies, and the remainder having to serve six months

in the year in escorting the post and on ordinary Police duties. There are also about a 100 footmen, who hold land in payment for service.

*Serohee Agency.*—Another year of drought afflicted this State. The trial by Jury system for civil cases succeeded and criminal justice was fairly administered by the Dewan.

The *International Courts of Vakeels* disposed of 779 cases during 1871-72 and left 235 pending. 982 appealed, 41 were confirmed, 12 reversed, 7 revised and 22 remained. The four Courts decided 779 criminal cases. The 58 dispensaries in Rajpootana maintained their name for high efficiency during the year. They treated 5,086 in-door and 170,890 out-door patients. The sum of Rs. 137,364 was spent on Public Works chiefly from the imperial grant.

### *The Central India States.*

The States, under Major General Daly, C. B., comprise an area of 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000 yielding a revenue to the chiefs of £2,750,000. In area the Native states of Central India are nearly equal to one-tenth of British India; they are about the same size as the country subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with perhaps one-third of the population. They are more extensive than British Burma, and four times as populous. The principal States are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah, the united revenues of which reach two millions sterling. Sindia's alone exceeds those of Indore, Bhopal and Rewah put together. His territory is nearly as large as Scotland, while his revenue is better than that of Norway, and a little short of Denmark. After these follow Tehree, Duttia, Dhar, Jowra, Rutlam, Sumpthur, Punna, Dewass, Sectamhow, Sillana, and others in Bundelcund and elsewhere with possessions yielding revenue not far short of a million sterling. Many of these Chiefs, from antiquity of descent and clanship, wield an influence in the country worthy of all consideration, and far beyond that which income would imply. Besides the foregoing of the 1st and 2nd class, there are upwards of 40 petty Chiefs within the Agency, amongst whom are Mahomedans, Boondelas and Rajpoots, who hold their lands subject to the protection of the Government of India. The disciplined troops, with the exception of Sindia's, form a small portion of the strength. Probably 800 or 900 pieces of artillery of sizes exist in Central India; some almost useless, scores honeycombed on the walls of old forts and ghurrees; but with a fair margin for these, there will still remain a formidable number of serviceable guns, though skilled gunners be few.

*Indore Agency.*—The Maharaja Holkar made a “progress” through the territory to appease the discontent caused by high assessments of the land-tax. He keeps the whole administration in his hand. The progress of the Railway towards Indore, with the prospect of its extension through Malwa by Oojein, Rutlam and Mundisore to Neenuch, is a work of interest to India at large. Malwa as it is, with thousands of acres waste, for the population is sparse, perhaps all in all, under the influence of the opium protection, returns in revenue beegah for beegah, cent. per cent. more to its rulers than any province in India to the British Government. The price of opium has been falling for years, but the culture and export go on increasing. There has been no decrease in the rent or revenue paid to Chiefs and Thakoors by cultivators : it hardly anywhere falls below Rs. 5 a beegah, and in some places rises to Rs. 50. Sindhia’s Malwa revenue, on a fair assessment, is not less than 40 lakhs, and the ryots have thriven. Holkar’s assessments for his Malwa possessions probably approach 30 lakhs. The Indore Cotton Mill has been put to work ; 70 looms are ready. When completed 225 looms will play. Upwards of eight lakhs have been spent. It is a beneficial work, which will improve the growth of cotton and make Indore a mart for the sale of such goods in Malwa. The affairs of the elder branch of the Dewass family continued to degenerate. The junior branch afforded a pleasing contrast.

*Rewah* was still mismanaged. The Thakoors of the State have great possessions, and some vie with petty chiefs in income. The Maharaja himself loves splendour and display, and is possessed of jewels surpassed by few in India. The material wealth of Rewah, with its 20,000 square miles of area, is enormous; with fair supervision Rewah should become one of the first States in India.

*Gwalior Agency.*—A land settlement on the village system, for a term of 25 years, was made in the seven districts around Gwalior. The assessment is based upon the actual collections of 10 years. It is said to be severe, but the Dewan, under whose management it was effected, is confident as to the results. Lease-holders are bound to sub-let their lands to cultivators at fair rates, and to prevent or report cases of robbery, suttee, sumadh and female infanticide. A continuation of the leases to their heirs and successors is promised to those whose conduct is satisfactory. The settlement for 10 years of the Bujrungur district was under consideration.

The extent of cotton land under cultivation for the year, as compared with that in 1870, was as follows:—

1870.		1871.	
Land.	Maunds of Cotton.	Land.	Maunds of Cotton.
1,11,217	1,03,763	82,221	48,376

*Bhopal Agency.*—The Shah Jehan Begum married during the year one of the State Moonshees; Sadik Hussain Khan, who was promoted to the post of second Minister. The Begum made a tour in her districts and introduced many changes. The *Rajghur* Chief formally declared in the presence of his nobles and family that he had embraced Islamism. One of his sons followed his example. The Chief agreed to pay whatever may be needed for the restoration of his kinsmen to their caste privileges. During the incapacity of the *Nursinghur* Chief from old age, intrigues are at work. The affairs of *Khilchipore* and *Koorwaa* were satisfactorily managed during the year. The young Chief of *Muxoodunghur* attended the Sehore School and made much progress. The Chief of *Mahomedghur* improved. The Nawab of *Patharee* is being educated at Sehore and the State, which had been for years mismanaged by his mother, was placed under the direct care of the Political Agent. The affairs of *Busowda* were put upon a satisfactory footing; and the debts of *Laricut* were being paid off.

*Bundecund Agency.*—The following Chiefs died during the year—The Raja of Sureela, the Jaghiredar of Alipoora, the Jaghiredar of Logassi and the Jaghiredar of Tiraon. Successions either by direct descent or adoption in all these cases received the sanction of Government. *Oorcha or Tehree.*—The estrangement between the Chief and his Minister continued. *Duttia.*—The Maharaja took more personal interest in the affairs of his State, though the Political Agent doubts whether the results of his active interference were in all cases beneficial. *Sumpthur.*—The arrangement by which three-fourths of this State were managed by the elder son and the remainder by the mother, which at first promised well, is now somewhat breaking down. *Punnah.*—Dr. Stratton again reports favourably of the management of this State. The young Chief is proving a worthy successor of his father. *Chirkaree.*—The Dewan continued to govern wisely and to carry out public improvements. *Ajighur.*—The Chief consolidated the debts of the State. He had a difficult part to play in the midst of servants of his predecessor intriguing for place. *Bijawur.*—The Chief's variable disposition continued to cause unsettlement. *Chutterpore.*—The Superintendent, Dhunput Rai, is commended by the Political Agent for his intelligent rule and for the attention he pays to irrigation. *Baonee.*—The Nawab was embarrassed by the extent to which the revenue of the State is absorbed by former grants to branches of the family. *Alipoora.*—Dr. Stratton pays well merited tribute to the late Jaghiredar of Alipoora, whose

intelligence, loyalty and good disposition are handed down to his son and successor. *Logassi*.—The jaghiredar of Logassi is also highly spoken of for his loyalty during the Mutiny.

*Western Malwa Agency*.—The population of *Rutlam* increased by immigration. Education progressed favourably, and was becoming popular. The young Raja, principally on account of bad health, did not make much progress in his studies. *Jowra*.—In this State and in *Rutlam* the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was universally observed. The Nawab, accompanied by his guardian and tutor, Captain Wilson, visited the Delhi Camp of Exercise and was there honoured by interviews with Lord Mayo and the Commander-in-Chief. It is regretted that the Nawab shows but little desire for learning or culture. *Bukhutghur* is not reported on favourably.

*Bheel Agency*.—Life and property were tolerably secure and the Bheels well behaved during the year. *Dhar* appeared on the whole to be fairly administered in a conservative sense. The administration of *Jhabooa* is highly praised. *Ali Rajpore* was tolerably and *Mutwark* ably administered. *Jobut*, *Kutteewarra*, *Ruttunmall*, were well managed. They and *Mutwark* are tributary and subject to no Native State, but are dependants of the British Government alone. *Amjhera*.—The Naib Soobah did his best. The Bhoomias administered the affairs of their estates well. But for the support of Government, founded on the guarantee of Sir John Malcolm, these petty holdings would soon be swallowed up by their powerful neighbours.

*Deputy Bheel Agency*.—The district known as the Maumpore Pergunnah has an estimated area of 60 square miles, and a population of 3,166, of which about one-third are Bheels. *Burwanee*, under British management, has an estimated area of 2,000 square miles; population 30,636. *Janinia Bhoomia* is also under British management. *Rajghur Bhoomia* loyally submitted to a loss of income by the stoppage of transit dues on the Agra and Bombay road.

The *Political Assistant, Goona*, reports that the small guaranteed Chiefships have been going on well and that the rulers are always ready to listen to advice.

*Opium*.—The actual number of chests brought to the scales was 37,591, representing duty paid to the amount of £2,255,460, the increase on the estimate being 5,591 chests, or duty £335,460. A further sum of £1,452 was realized by the sale of the

stamped paper for the Hoondees by which the duty is paid. The total cost to Government of the establishment was Rupees 14,580 (£1,458). The cultivation of opium in Malwa appears to be steadily increasing, though the prices in the China markets have been falling from year to year from the greater supply. A trustworthy statement of the cost of cultivation and manufacture in Native States is not to be had. All attempts to obtain it are met with suspicion and concealment of facts. Opium land still pays a price in Malwa unknown in any other part of India. Meadow land about a market town in England is scarcely more remunerative to landlords than thousands of square miles blooming with the poppy are to the Chiefs and Thakoors of Malwa. The profits of traders must have fallen heavily, but probably with opium 90 per cent. cheaper than it was 15 years ago, the cultivator nets as much now as he did then, for knowledge has reached him, communications by wire and road are received in almost every large town. The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore for the construction and repair of roads and buildings for the convenience of the trade was, from the 1st August 1871, extended to Oojein. The collections on this account at Indore for the year were Rupees 17,076 (£1,707,) and at Oojein for the eight months Rupees 7,879 (£787).

#### General Result.

On the other side will be found the detailed statistics of the States under the Government of India. Taking the area as given in the Parliamentary returns, and the population and gross revenue as given in the latest Reports summarised above, we have these general results for the 153 Feudatory States of all India :—

			Square miles.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
Bengal	...	...	79,156	2,160,595	366,496
Madras	...	...	81,953	2,608,688	755,108
North-Western Provinces	...	...	5,390	707,013	149,177
Punjab	...	...	43,877	5,243,073	1,801,070
Bombay	...	...	72,076	7,004,923	2,284,126
Central Provinces	...	...	28,399	1,095,275	54,477
Government of India	...	...	386,296	27,346,457	7,999,605
	Total	...	646,147	46,166,023	13,410,059

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Nizam of Hyderabad	Hyderabad Deccan	97,137	11,000,000	2,250,000
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar		11,814	1,181,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore		15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar		35,672	1,788,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondree		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah		5,000	460,000	250,000
Maharajah Rana of Jhallawar		2,500	226,000	150,000
Nawab of Tonk		640	131,000	108,281
Maharajah of Kerowlee		1,873	188,000	45,098
Maharajah of Kishengurh		720	100,000	22,570
Maharana of Dholepore		1,250	192,882	109,437
Maharajah of Bhuripore		1,974	748,710	242,379
Maharao Rajah of Ulwar		3,000	778,596	210,000
Maharajah of Bikaneer		17,678	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawal of Jessulmire		12,282	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serrohee		3,020	55,000	16,816
The Rawal of Doongurpore		1,000	100,000	34,485
The Rawal of Banswarra		1,500	150,000	22,119
Rajah of Portabghurh		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindha			2,500,000	1,110,832
Maharajah Holkar		8,318	576,000	520,300
Begum of Bhopal		6,761	663,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar		2,091	125,000	60,000
Chief of Dewas		256	25,000	30,000
Nawab of Joura		672	82,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam		500	94,839	54,257
Rajah of Sillana		103	88,973	24,900
Rajah of Seestamhow		...	...	...
Chief of Punt Peoploda		...	...	...
of Peoploda		...	...	...
Chief of Jobut		...	7,000	800
" Mutwah		...	...	620
" Khuttewarra		...	...	120
" Ruttonmal		...	...	60
" Ali Rajpore		...	...	12,100
" Jhabooa		1,500	60,000	11,000
<b>FEUDATORY OR PENSIONER.</b>				
Sohawul		...		
Jignee		...		
Chutterpore		...		
Chirkary		...		
Ajeygurh		...		
Kijawur		...		
Dutia		...		
Myhere		...		
Nagode		...		
Oorcha		...		
Punnah		...		
Rewah		...		
Sumpthur		...		
Moharajah of Mysore	Mysore	...	150,000	1,425
Rajah of Munipore	Burmese Frontier	7,584	5,000	120,000
*Titular King of Oudh	Calcutta	...	...	41,275
*Ameers of Sindh	Sindh, &c.	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	...	266,217	27,346,457	7,099,605

## CHAPTER III.

**THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL, REVENUE  
AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.**

THE Imperial Survey of India was originated in 1800 by Colonel Lambton. His successors have been the Surveyors General, Sir George Everest, Sir Henry Waugh and Colonel Thuillier, F. R. S. The latter still fills that office and superintends all the operations except those which are trigonometrical and trigo-topographical. These are directed by Colonel Walker, F. R. S., the Superintendent.

The Great Triangulation of India was commenced in the year 1800, when it appears to have been ascertained that the maps of the Madras Presidency, which had been constructed during the course of the preceding century, were exceedingly erroneous. They had been based to a considerable extent on astronomical observations taken to fix the positions of some of the most important places in the Presidency, for it was not until the end of the last century that a Trigonometrical Survey was generally allowed to be the only accurate basis for the mapping of a country. Proposals for a Geographical Survey of Southern India, on such a basis, emanated from Major Lambton of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment of Foot, and being warmly supported by the Hon'ble Colonel Wellesley—afterwards the great Duke of Wellington—were sanctioned by Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras. The circumstance that at that time a large accession of territory in the centre of the Peninsula had been recently acquired by the successes of the British troops in the Mysore campaign, which opened a free communication with the western coast, doubtless contributed to the readiness with which the Madras Government assented to the proposals for constructing a trigonometrical basis for the geography of the Peninsula, which would also serve the purpose of connecting the surveys of the newly acquired provinces with those of other portions of the Presidency already completed or in progress. By the year 1817 the triangulation had covered the provinces under the Madras Government and reached the southern limits of provinces which were politically connected with the Bengal and Bombay Governments. Consequently the Marquis of Hastings, who was then Governor General, directed that the operations should be taken under the direct and immediate control of the Supreme Government, and that what had hitherto been known as the "Geographical Survey of the Southern Peninsula" should become "the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India."

The Imperial Survey now carried on under the Government of India is of three kinds—*Trigonometrical*, for the accurate fixing of all important places and shewing the Latitudes, Longitudes and Heights above the mean sea level, of such a number of obligatory and other points as to form a complete basis for the connection and starting of all other Surveys: *Topographical*, on a trigonometrical basis by breaking up the principal triangles obtained with the larger instruments into secondary and tertiary triangles, by means of which the topography is depicted by plane table sketching, on a minor scale: *Revenue or Fiscal*, which is likewise a good Topographical Survey on a larger scale showing the boundary of every village or parish, as well as of Districts and Sub-divisions in the revenue-paying champaign Provinces.

The annual cost of the three classes of operations is £240,000 in the proportion of £70,000 for the Trigonometrical, £70,000 for the Topographical and £100,000 for the Revenue Surveys.

#### *The Great Trigonometrical Survey.*

In the course of his operations it soon became obvious to Major Lambton that the operations "would involve many more objects than what immediately appertain to geography." He saw that before the latitudes and longitudes of the trigonometrical stations could be computed it would be necessary to determine the figure of the earth and the lengths of the polar and the equatorial axes, or in other words that geodetic investigations must proceed *pari passu* with the trigonometrical and linear measurements, in order that the latter might be correctly utilized. Such has been the experience of all great national surveys, and consequently great efforts have been made, in every instance, to carry on the operations with sufficient attention to accuracy and precision to permit of their satisfying the requirements of delicate geodetic investigations as well as furnishing a basis for geographical purposes. The additional operations, which are required for purely geodetic purposes, are astronomical observations of the latitudes of a few of the principal trigonometrical stations, combined astronomical and telegraphic determinations of the differences of longitude and pendulum observations.

The Geographical Surveys of India are, for the most part, executed by special departments, topographical and fiscal; *e. g.* the Topographical Survey of India and the Revenue Surveys of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, all of which work on the basis of the G. T. Survey. But a large amount of geographical work has been done by this Survey also. In the first twenty

years of its existence Major Lambton completed maps of a considerable portion of the Madras Presidency; in the next twenty-five years little or nothing was done beyond the triangulation; but in the last twenty-seven years the Trigonometrical Survey has undertaken and nearly completed the topographical delineation of the whole of the Himalayan mountains, up to the furthest points to which Europeans can penetrate; it has also carried out, by a special native agency, geographical explorations of extensive Trans-Himalayan regions which Europeans cannot safely enter, and these are still being urged forward and are progressing satisfactorily. And now that the time is fast arriving when the great triangulation will be completed, the members of this Survey are being gradually transferred to topographical operations, as occasion offers. To distinguish the latter operations from the corresponding performances of the Topographical Survey Department, they may be designated "Trigo-topographical."

To the above must be added the levelling operations which are undertaken in order to connect together and reduce to a common datum all the levels which have been taken all over India, in the course of the several surveys for canals, railways and other purposes. It has always been a part of the operations of this Survey to determine the heights of its principal stations, of the summits of mountains—more particularly the peaks of the Himalayas—and of all places of importance in the vicinity of the triangulation, by the well known method of vertical angles. Owing, however, to the errors to which such determinations are liable in consequence of the uncertainties in determining the amount of terrestrial refraction, the results were not considered sufficiently accurate to serve the purpose of connecting systems of levels together. Consequently in the year 1856 this Survey commenced executing certain main lines of levels for correcting its trigonometrical determinations of height, and connecting together the lines of levels which had been executed by other departments, and furnishing permanent bench-marks, or points of reference, to which all future systems of levels may be referred and thus reduced to a common datum. The economical advantages of this measure should be very great, in that, with comparatively little extra expense, all the numerous systems of levels which have been executed for various special objects, may be rendered available for general purposes. Already a great quantity of valuable work has been rescued from comparative oblivion—from manuscript records accessible to only a few persons—and reduced to the G. T. S. datum and published for general information.

Such are the field or out-of-door operations of this Survey. But a very large amount of work is also necessary for combining the results of the field operations, and preparing them for publication and general utilization. (1.) The exact lengths of the base-lines, on which the triangulation depends for its initial and and verificatory *linear* elements, must be determined with great accuracy ; for this purpose an exact knowledge of the thermal expansions of the standards of length and of their relations to European standards is necessary, and this requires numerous very delicate and laborious investigations. (2.) In all triangulations every fact of observation, whether linear or angular, should be so combined together as to give to each fact its proper weight, neither more nor less ; there may not be any arbitrary adjustment of discrepancies. Error must arise in the course of the most accurate operations, for the agents employed are but men and the instruments used are manufactured by mortal hands ; and these errors, though individually small and inappreciable, are liable to accumulate and eventually become disagreeably large. To ascertain how to disperse them in a legitimate manner for a survey of such vast extent as this, was long a great and direful problem in the distance. Now it is satisfactorily solved, and applied to a large portion of the triangulation. (3.). The publication of the results. Of late years the growing requirements of the public service has necessitated the formation of Photographic, Zincographic and Type Printing Offices at the Head Quarters of the Survey to satisfy the demands for data ; these work with the Computing Office. Here the Preliminary Charts are now photozincographed and published instead of being merely prepared in manuscript as formerly ; and the maps of the Trigo-topographical Surveys, and of Major Montgomerie's Trans-Himalayan Explorations, the Charts of Levels, and all other maps by officers of this Survey are also photozincographed for publication ; and the numerous computation-forms which are required for departmental use are zincographed. Here too the annual Administration (General) Reports of the Department are printed, and the Tables of Heights which are compiled from the levelling operations, and last—though not least—the final “ Accounts of the Operations” of the Survey, the first volume of which was published in 1870. Subsequent volumes will be published as soon as possible.

*Staff and Cost.*—In 1870-71 the actual cost of the Trigonometrical Survey, consisting of 13 field or executive parties, was £61,865. The Staff consisted of the Superintendent and 22 Deputy and Assistant Superintendents ; 52 Surveyors and Assistant

Surveyors and Native Establishments for Survey parties and office establishments at head quarters. Of the whole cost £11,228 was the expenditure at head quarters, £20,952 that on trigonometrical operations, £21,608 on Trigo-topographical operations; £5,901 on Geodetic and £2,175 on levelling operations.

*Results.*—In 1870-71 the outturn of work was—Principal Triangulation with great theodolites, 59 triangles, covering an area of 11,203 square miles with a total direct length of 403 miles, and observations for 3 azimuths of verification; secondary triangulation with smaller theodolites, an area of 10,076 square miles on which the positions of 1676 points were fixed and the heights of 467 were determined; trigo-topographical surveying, on the one inch to the mile scale 301 square miles, on the two inches to the mile 2,291 square miles, and on the 6-inches to the mile 60,027 acres; boundary lines and check lines, 780 miles: main lines of double levelling, 308 miles, by means of which the heights of 166 points of reference were finally determined; astronomical latitude observations, 1,353, by which the Latitudes of 15 points were determined; geographical exploration, the reduction of 289 miles of Route-Survey by which the geography of an area of about 13,000 square miles of *terra incognita* has been unravelled. Thirty maps and charts of levels and triangulation were newly drawn for publication exclusive of 42 maps drawn by the topographical survey parties and sent in to the Head Quarters' Office ready for publication.

Photo-zincographs ;	68 sheets of maps,	6465 copies printed in all.
"	16 sheets of numerical charts,	839 "
"	various plates and diagrams,	13205 "
Zincographs ;	forms for computation &c.,	10 402 "
Type printing ;	819 pages composed ;	234523 "

The 18,222 square miles triangulated cost at the rate of Rs. 11½ or 23 shillings each. The cost of the Trigo-topographical survey was at the rate of Rs. 52 per square mile in Kattiawar and Goozerat. The Survey of the Kosi valley in Kumaon-Gurkwal on the scale of six inches to the mile, "to facilitate the investigation into the practicability of the construction of a railway" up the valley to the new hill station of Raneekhet, was a trifle under Rs. 800 per square mile. The cost of levelling was Rs. 70 per linear mile.

#### The Topographical Survey.

The Topographical Surveys or representation of the Native States, or hilly British non-Regulation territory, on the minor scale of one inch per mile, progresses at the rate of about 16,000 to 20,000 square miles per annum, by the agency of seven dis-

tinct executive parties. During the season 1870-71 there were surveyed 14,592 square miles at a cost of £34,524. The Survey is effected entirely on a trigonometrical basis, the great triangles being broken up into minor triangles of convenient small sides, suitable for sketching the features of the country by plane table, which is sufficient for general military purposes, and for filling up the *Atlas of India*, by reduction from the one inch to the  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch scale, and is as large as a first delineation, of such rugged and unprofitable ground, paying no revenue to Government, warrants. The mean average cost per square mile of this description of Survey comes to about 22 Rs. or £2 4s.

*Work done and to be done.*—An immense area remains to be surveyed on the one-inch scale by these topographical parties, of all the portions of the Native States not yet taken up, but urgently required for military, geographical and other purposes. Each existing party has at least from 10 to 15 years work before it, and possibly more. The Annual Printed Report by the Surveyor General for the season, dated 15th January 1872, enters fully into more minute details connected with the work in question, its nature, precise locality and cost.

In *Bengal* the 16,184 square miles of the Orissa Tributary States and the 28,636 of Chota Nagpore have been completed. Of the Khasia, Garrow and Naga Hills 11,333 miles have been finished and the 23,674 which remain will occupy seven years. The work in the *North Western Provinces* has been already described under the Trigonometrical Survey. In the *Punjab* Hazara has been resurveyed to the extent of 750 square miles. The Districts of Jhelum and Rawul Pindee with portions of Hazara, Shahpoor and Bunnoo, and the Salt Range, have been admirably surveyed on the one-inch scale, showing an area of 10,555 miles. The Hill States of Cashmere and Simla have been surveyed by the Trigonometrical branch on the half-inch scale. The rest of the Punjab Province, all champaign and revenue-paying Districts, has been well surveyed by the Revenue branch of the Department on the four-inch scale, in close connection with the Great Triangulation.

In the *Central Provinces* the Satpoora mountains comprising portions of Hoshungabad, Baitool, Chindwarr and Nursingpore Districts, have been topographically delineated, showing a complete area of 7,020 square miles. The Survey of Mundla, Belaspore and Balaghat, to the extent of 17,723 miles will occupy 9 years. Of Sumbulpore, Raipore and Bustar 42,376 miles have been finished and the remaining 6,138 will occupy

6 years. Of the Rajpootana and Central India States 68,697 miles have been finished and the rest, or 140,106, will require 20 years with 3 parties. Bundelkund or the Bondela States, as well as Baghelkund or Rewah, have been completed and are included in the above area of 68,697. The area here remaining to be accomplished embraces Bhopal and Malwa as well as the rest of Rajpootana and Sindhiā's territories.

In *Madras* 10,048 miles of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies have been finished and 5,196 remain. The Topographical Survey of this State was commenced by the Madras Survey officers many years ago, and after a considerable suspension in the operations caused by various untoward circumstances, the entire jurisdiction was completed after a period of about 50 years. The Survey of the Nizam's dominions has been finished showing 97,137 square miles. This is all that has been done by the present system of Topographical Surveys in the Madras Presidency, but the officers of the old Military Institution acted as the pioneers of Survey early in the present century, in delineating the Southern Peninsula on the one-inch scale, from which the existing sheets of the Indian Atlas have been published. A new Revenue cadastral survey of the whole of the Madras Districts has been in progress for the last 15 years, under separate superintendence in that Presidency, but no new geographical results have been furnished therefrom up to date. The imperative necessity of utilising some of the Revenue Surveys for geographical purposes has been strongly insisted on.

In *Burma* a Topographical Survey on the small scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the mile, which may be more fairly termed a close reconnaissance, has been made of the Pegu Division under the local administration, on an independent basis prior to the extension of the Great Triangulation in this direction. The area completed and mapped on the above scale is 32,250 square miles, the general map of which in 4 sheets has been lithographed. It is probable that an entirely new survey conducted on rigorous principles and based on the Great Triangulation, partially carried in this direction, will be necessary for the Pegu and Martaban Division, as well as of the whole of the Tenasserim Provinces, never yet surveyed.

The total area of the *Bombay* Province including Native states is 191,948 square miles; of this

#### BOMBAY.

	Sqr. miles.
Konkan	... 39,000*
Sindh	... 58,782*
Kattywar	... 19,850+
Cutch	... 6,764†

the areas specified on the margin have either been surveyed\* or are under survey,† leaving about 72,552 remaining for survey, of which about 50,000 square miles are applicable for topo-

graphical delineation and the remainder will require more minute Revenue Survey. This area will occupy a single party for 25 years. But with additional working power the time may be decreased in proportion. The Topographical and Revenue surveys combined have completed the survey of 634,739 square miles and the following still remain :—

			<i>Square Miles.</i>
Topographical...	...	...	251,243
Revenue ...	...	...	211,356
			<b>462,599</b>

This may occupy about 20 years in the execution, but fresh wants for new surveys and on larger scales are springing up constantly. The first Survey of India which is so urgently needed for all purposes of administration, and which is so moderate in its mean average cost per square mile, which may be taken at £2 11s, will no doubt, when completed, have to give place to some extent, to a more minute and superior style of survey on improved scales, and executed at a higher cost. By the joint efforts of the several branches of the Imperial Survey of India an area of 35,000 to 40,000 square miles is annually effected, mapped, and for the most part published, in a preliminary style within the same period.

#### The Revenue Survey.

The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22.9 per mile. Since the reduction of the department on financial grounds in 1870, there are the following 13½ Revenue Survey Parties at work in the several local jurisdictions under the immediate superintendence of two Deputies, controlled generally by the Surveyor General, employed on a sort of Tithe Commutation Survey, village by village, in the rich British champaign districts on the scale of four inches = 1 mile. The unit of the survey is the village, and from the boundaries thus defined, every local jurisdiction, of the civil and criminal limits, can be laid down by following the cluster of villages forming each circle of police, or revenue collection.

Punjab and Bhawulpore	...	...	...	34
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	14
Oudh	...	...	...	1
<b>Upper Circle Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>6</b>
Central Provinces	...	...	...	3
Lower Provinces Bengal	...	...	...	44
<b>Lower Circle Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>74</b>

The mean average cost of effecting this description of work is about 45 Rupees or £4 10s. per square mile. The average area surveyed annually by a complete Revenue party is from 1000 to 1200 square miles, on the traverse system of land survey by Theodolite and Chain periphery measurements of boundaries of villages and estates, all perfectly identified and susceptible of incorporation with the Great Triangulation, forming a complete topographical delineation of the country, useful alike for fiscal and for geographical purposes. The village system, or definition of revenue boundaries and ascertainment of areas, forms again the basis for the more minute record of the measurement of "Fields" on a scale four times larger, or an approach to the cadastral system, for the record of every holding, which has heretofore been conducted according to the primitive native system, of measuring land in conformity with the knowledge and experience of the native landowners and cultivators of the soil, with and on which operation, checked and confirmed by the professional or English survey, the settlements with the people have heretofore been conducted. This rough and antiquated process by native agency, and according to native ideas and system only, it is now in contemplation to exchange for the more reliable and correct method of a regular cadastral survey on an adequate scale, like that of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain on the 25-inch=1 mile scale which it is believed will be found more worthy and reliable, as a basis for the revenue assessment and Government demand of an empire depending so entirely almost on its land revenue. Much remains to be accomplished by this description of survey, viz. the greater portion of the North Western Provinces, a proper resurvey of which has only recently been commenced, to supply the loss caused by the Mutiny, and in order to meet the requirements of a new settlement. The Delhi Division west of Jumna River, transferred to the Punjab, together with the Derajat west of the Indus up to British Frontier, now ripe for revenue or fiscal investigation, also a few remaining Districts in the Central Provinces, as well as some in Assam of the Lower Provinces will occupy existing establishments many years. The total expenditure for this branch amounts to £88,943 including the revenue administrative office in 1870-71.

*The Establishment.*—In 1870-71 the sum of £16,140 was spent on the Surveyor General's office in Calcutta for the conduct of the general business, correspondence and accounts, entailed by the control and supervision of the Department, the custody and maintenance of the Records, the issue of published maps, and various miscellaneous duties. It is the geographical

depot for the whole of India. The drawing branch is for the geographical business connected with the examination, compilation, drawing, and reduction of maps on all scales, as rendered by the executives, and geographical materials derived thereon, preparatory to publication, for the revision of the proofs from the several printing presses and the construction of the sheets of the Atlas of India, in manuscript, to be put into the engraver's hands, as well as the colouring of all printed maps, and meeting the wants of the several local Governments. It turned out 14 general maps and extensive compilations, 32 quarter sheets of the Indian Atlas, 29 sheet maps of old surveys redrawn for photozincography, 20 miscellaneous maps and charts and 23,321 coloured and corrected maps. The engraving branch, which cost £3,428, is for the copper plate engraving of the final results of the Survey on the sheets of the Indian Atlas, as well as other provincial and miscellaneous maps on various scales, as only very lately established in India and transferred from the Geographer to the Secretary of State at the India Office. The European staff sent out from England is now training the native agency largely. The Public Observatory, costing £628, is for the purpose of shewing mean time to the Shipping of Calcutta, by observation of the sun's transit at noon, and dropping of the mean time Ball for rating chronometers, as well as for taking meteorological observations hourly, day and night, the results of which are published monthly in abstract form and weekly in the Government Gazette. The Lithographic Branch, costing £3,350, is for copying and printing maps for each branch of the department by the Lithographic process, and issue of all subjects requiring revision and copying, and which are not adapted for reproduction by the photographic process. It is also necessary for the speedy publication of the maps on both the one inch and quarter inch scales, urgently demanded by all local officers, as preliminary productions before the engraving of the latter can be executed. All general and useful maps of provinces or districts, are treated in this manner. An average of 100,000 copies of maps of various sorts are struck off annually by this process. The Photographic Branch, costing £2,883, secures the rapid publication of the survey results. The manuscript maps are now susceptible of immediate photographic reproduction and transfers to zinc without any hand copying at all, and the public service is immensely benefited thereby. The perfection to which this art is now brought and the great facility with which the transfers are effected, owing materially to the beauty of the original drawings, but also in a measure to superior manipulation of the process, have proved of immense value. About 100,000 copies of maps

are now turned out by this process alone annually. The Metrical Instrument Manufactory, costing £5,151, repairs all the instruments in use and manufactures many of the simpler implements required for survey purposes, and which can be made better in India. It also forms a dépôt for the safe custody of all the instruments sent out from England. It is likewise largely made use of by the Public Works Department, and other branches of the public service both military and civil. On the whole 200,000 impressions of maps are turned out annually independent of the Atlas sheets, the preparation and issue of which, have up to the present time been lamentably slow, from various conflicting causes unconnected with the administration of the Survey Department in India. The administrative offices cost in all £31,582 and the executive field establishments £34,254 in 1870-71 or £66,106 in all.

*Atlas of India.*—Forty complete, 13 quarter and 48 incomplete sheets have been published. There are 28 general and 11 extra sheets of Martaban and Tenasserim still blank. Much has been done of late years, but very much still remains to be done, and of that already published much is now obsolete and will be superseded by better surveys, and require fresh editions of the sheets to be engraved.

#### *The Geological Survey.*

This Survey was begun in 1856 under Dr. T. Oldham, who is still its Superintendent. Its maps are based on the Surveys already described. This Survey costs £23,000 a year. The latest Report refers to the calendar year 1872. In that year the staff was weakened by the absence on leave or special duty of several officers. Mr. W. T. Blanford, deputed to accompany the Seistan Boundary Commission, collected extensive materials regarding the Natural History of a little known portion of the earth's surface, which offers many points of high interest and importance, in so far as it forms a connecting link between our Indian Empire and the wide areas of Arabia on one side and of the Caspian and Russia on the other.

*Central India.*—Mr. Medlicott was actively engaged in the examination of the Satpoora coal-fields and adjoining country. The most important results practically, were two—the possibility of coal being found to extend under the more recent deposits of the Nerbudda valley proper outside the hills, and the probability of beds of workable coal being traced more to the south in the Doodhee valley. To test the former Mr. Medlicott recommended that boring trials should be made near Gad-

urwarra, and this has been commenced. The actual borings have been placed under the charge of Mr. Collin, a coal engineer who had been engaged at Wurrora in the Chanda district. But he was badly supplied with tools, and at a distance from any place where mechanical appliances and instructed labour could be obtained, so that the progress hitherto has been small and very disappointing. Mr. Medlicott is only responsible for the proper selection of the locality, the actual working being under different control. The false economy of attempting to carry out such an undertaking without proper tools and efficient supervision cannot be too strongly insisted on. Mr. Medlicott meanwhile has been endeavouring to push on the geological examination of the adjoining country, this being the necessary preliminary to any further practical search for coal, his progress in this being, however, most seriously retarded by the necessity of looking after boring operations so inefficiently conducted, without any countervailing advantage. Boring trials with imperfect tools were made near Gadurwarra. Mr. W. L. Willson was steadily engaged in extending the geological lines and boundaries, from the north of Dumoh, where he had been engaged, into Bundelcund and the adjoining territory of Rewah. Some of the Dumoh maps were ready. Mr. Mallet, who had proceeded to the coal-fields of Kota, on the southern borders of Mirzapore district, mapped out its limits. He noticed some fourteen outcrops of coal, most of them, however, very thin and worthless; some two or three have a workable thickness of fair coal. All appear to be on about the same horizon, not more than two being seen in any cross section, the richer outcrops thus appearing to be only local. Mr. Mallet has also added many interesting mineralogical observations to those in his previous report upon the rocks occurring in the widely spread gneiss series, especially upon the valuable bed of Corundum which he has noticed in that neighbourhood. During the later part of the year, Mr. Mallet took up the examination of the Hazareebaugh district. Mr. Ball was engaged in the examination of the coal-bearing rocks in Sirgooga. He afterwards accompanied Mr. H. Bauerman, whom the Secretary of State sent out to inspect the more important iron-yielding districts, with a view to giving a definite opinion on the feasibility of establishing iron works in India, visited Beerbhoom, Raneegunj and Hazareebaugh. Mr. Hacket carried his lines and divisions from the adjoining districts of Jubbulpore and Bijiragoogurh into Rewah. In the present season Mr. Hacket has been sent to work out the details of the more recent deposits of the Nerbudda valley in connection with the Satpoora basin, which Mr. Medlicott is examining at the same time. Mr. Fedden extended to the

south his examination of the rocks of the Nizam's territories adjoining Chanda, tracing out the existence of a group of rocks under the great Deccan trap to west of Sirpoor, containing remains of *Palaeozamia*, thus establishing their relations with the upper jurassic rocks of Kutch and the Rajmahal beds of Bengal, and giving another clue towards unravelling the connection of the so-called Jubbulpore beds of the Nerbudda valley with the others. The full extent of these rocks remains to be worked out.

*Punjab.*—Mr. Wynne and Dr. Waagen were engaged in the detailed examination of the Salt Range and adjoining country. This has enabled the mapping of the whole of that range to be completed, while a remarkably interesting and extensive series of fossils has been obtained, which promise to open up some very important and intricate results. At the close of the working season, Dr. Waagen returned to Calcutta and took up the detailed examination of the Cephalopoda from Kutch, the previous collection of which had received very extensive additions from the labours of Dr. F. Stoliczka. This group will form one of the most important contributions to the Cephalopoda fauna of the upper jurassic formations (from the Tithonian to Callovien) ever published. The extent of this group alone, without any of the other classes of Mollusca, may be estimated from the fact that that their illustration will require about 60 large quarto plates. A complete collection of the salts and rocks of the Salt Range and its salt mines, to be sent to the Vienna Exhibition, was prepared. A brief but careful description and sections of the well known hill of *Sirban*, close to Abbottabad, was published.

*Madras.*—Mr. King's attention was chiefly directed to the country extending between Dumagoodiem and Kummummett. In one place a limited area of coal-bearing rocks was traced out, and actual beds of coal found; but the country is so covered with jungle, and so thickly coated with debris and recent deposits, that nothing very definite can be asserted regarding the extent or value of this coal without borings. Mr. King made a careful examination of the country between the Godavary, and Rajahmundry, and the sea, and there found some fossiliferous beds, the organic remains from which will prove of high interest. He also brought the well known fossiliferous beds of Kateru, near Rajahmundry, into stratigraphical relationship with those occurring at Pungady on the opposite bank of the Godavary—here a stream of great width. Mr. Foote steadily carried out the boundary lines between the great area of the Deccan trap rocks and the underlying beds; and between those intermediate beds and the gneiss rocks on which they rest. He

connected his lines with those previously mapped in by Mr. Wilkinson to the west. The entire area examined, excepting a few square miles on the top of the plateaux, is within the drainage basins of the Kistna, Gapturba, and Malparba rivers. Mr. Foote was also fortunate enough to add to the valuable series of fossils, bones, &c., of *Rhinoceros*, which he had obtained during the previous year, and to find others of bovine animals, together with deposits of fresh-water shells, which on examination proved to be very similar to those found with the ossiferous clays and gravels of the Nerbudda valley. These ossiferous beds will prove of the very highest interest when fully worked out, as bearing on the distribution of genera in these pleiocene deposits, which still exist in other areas, but which have entirely ceased to exist within the limits of the districts where their remains are found.

*Burma*.—Mr. Theobald extended his examination of the country between the central range and the eastern boundary of the country on the Sittang river. The present season will see the completion of his examination of British Burma proper; and a map and general report will then be prepared for publication.

*Kutch*.—Dr. Stoliczka completed his detailed examination of the Province of Kutch, in which he has been enabled, by the application of his palaeontological knowledge, to define several well marked sub-divisions or horizons in the jurassic rocks, and to establish their close relationship to the acknowledged groups in European classifications.

*Maps*.—Of the ‘Atlas of India’ maps, which are to be used as the final record of the work, six quarter sheets were ready for issue to the public at the close of the year. Of these the four quarter sheets of sheet 79, containing the larger portion of the Cretaceous area of the Madras Province, were prepared some time since, but had not been issued, awaiting the completion of the adjoining parts. Two quarter sheets, north-east and south-east, of sheet 78 were printed during the year and the parts of sheet 77 were sent to the engravers. The Government of India doubled the sum granted for the *Palaeontologica Indica*.

CHAPTER IV.  
FISCAL RESULTS.

THE land yields more than one-half of the net revenue of India or above twenty-one millions sterling gross every year. Up to a recent period the land revenue proper had mixed up with it the Forest and Excise Accounts. The combined results are seen in the following figures, showing a steady growth, since the first settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1792-3 from four to twenty-one millions sterling at the present time, partly from the territorial growth of the Empire and the population and partly from increased periodical assessments:—

Years.	£	Years.	£	Years.	£
1792-93	3,913,401	1820-21	13,696,189	1848-49	15,832,508
1793-94	4,048,128	1821-22	13,729,217	1849-50	16,451,927
1794-95	4,197,137	1822-23	13,582,604	1850-51	16,993,065
1795-96	4,123,982	1823-24	13,559,439	1851-52	16,696,748
1796-97	4,058,814	1824-25	13,055,409	1852-53	17,401,349
1797-98	3,869,298	1825-26	13,739,544	1853-54	17,165,966
1798-99	3,966,416	1826-27	13,898,539	1854-55	17,875,683
1799-1800	4,128,138	1827-28	11,754,703	1855-56	18,590,271
1800-1	4,221,695	1828-29	13,572,126	1856-57	19,449,327
1801-2	4,446,846	1829-30	13,305,095	1857-58	16,749,011
1802-3	4,296,884	1830-31	13,338,551	1858-59	19,816,788
1803-4	4,430,128	1831-32	11,590,332	1859-60	20,690,918
1804-5	4,604,025	1832-33	11,481,938	1860-61	20,942,936
1805-6	4,880,433	1833-34	11,444,249	1861-62	21,877,439
1806-7	4,648,660	1834-35	12,053,718	1862-63	21,904,378
1807-8	5,185,955	1835-36	12,539,772	1863-64	22,548,441
1808-9	5,335,789	1836-37	13,057,725	1864-65	22,607,457
1809-10	5,286,935	1837-38	12,671,743	1865-66	23,008,448
1810-11	4,804,156	1838-39	13,126,930	1866-67 (11 months)	21,450,703
1811-12	4,779,534	1839-40	13,159,569	1867-68	22,512,225
1812-13	4,690,975	1840-41	13,155,663	1868-69	22,474,936
1813-14	4,604,212	1841-42	14,039,598	1869-70	21,066,929
1814-15	11,749,294	1842-43	14,251,135	1870-71	20,622,828
1815-16	11,643,884	1843-44	14,203,971	1871-72	20,520,337
1816-17	12,199,856	1844-45	14,164,152	1872-73 (part.)	
1817-18	12,363,684	1845-46	14,372,891	1873-74 (est.)	21,220,000
1818-19	13,490,589	1846-47	14,981,690		
1819-20	13,034,014	1847-48	15,464,199		

Since 1856-57 the Empire has retained its present boundaries and the figures denote natural growth. The Land Revenue is raised on a different system in almost every Province. In Bengal, Behar and Benares the assessment of 1793 was made perpetual with the zemindars, and their relation to occupancy tenants was not finally settled till Act X. of 1859. In Orissa, however, there is a thirty years' settlement and in Assam also it is periodical. In 1802 the same system was applied to Madras, but after it had affected

only the Northern districts, the policy of the day changed in favour of a direct, annual or periodical settlement between the peasant proprietors and the State without the intervention of zemindars or talookdars, except where they already existed. Under Sir Thomas Munro's influence, accordingly, the ryotwar system of annual leases was applied to the greater portion of Madras. The same system was applied to Bombay and has since become modified so that thirty years' leases prevail there. From the first such leases were given to the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the Benares Division, and have since been extended by officials trained in these Provinces to the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh. Annual leases prevail in British Burma, the people being unwilling to engage for a longer time. Lord Dalhousie passed rules granting a quasi fee-simple tenure to purchasers of waste land in the Soonderbun marshes, subject to the condition of cultivating a certain portion annually. In 1860 Lord Canning conceded a pure fee-simple tenure to purchasers of lands in which there were no rights but those of the State. Large estates have thus been bought in the tea districts of the Himalayas from Kangra to Cachar and Chittagong, in the plains of Oudh and in some parts of the Central Provinces. The Waste Land Rules have since been modified.

It may be said, approximately, that lands held on annual leases yield the state 4 millions sterling a year, those held at a fixed rent pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions and those cultivated on leases running from 10 to 30 years produce  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

The conclusion of a permanent settlement with Bengal proper has effectually prevented the collection of fiscal statistics, but the levy of a Road Cess from October 1873 will throw a flood of light on the tenures, tenants and landlords. The land-revenue proper during the past three years, nett and gross, may be seen from these figures :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1871-72	... <i>Actual</i> ... 20,520,337	... 2,435,552
1872-73	... <i>Almost actual</i> ... 21,229,000	... 2,443,000
1873-74	... <i>Estimate</i> ... 21,180,000	... 2,477,000

The following table shows the details of the land-revenue all over India, omitting Mysore and the Feudatory States for the 8 previous years :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months).	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Land Revenue—</b>								
Revenue from Lands... Sale of Khas Meials...	18,383,199	18,305,074	18,526,138	17,168,240	18,467,922	18,296,971	19,051,607	19,187,408
Kent of Resumed Tha- nadarai Lands and of lands for Revenue and Police Services	288,945	77,953	3,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,468
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands ...	720,471	677,886	663,619	665,752	669,374	640,482	660,492	658,584
Interest on Govern- ment Securities pur- chased with the sale proceeds of waste lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,708	416,614	42,429
Miscellaneous ...	542,538	643,857	867,750	68	20,025	5,670	12,715	874
Total ...	19,935,153	19,704,775	20,061,342	18,701,449	19,974,634	19,865,207	21,066,930	20,622,823
Berar ...	355,390	370,565	395,104	418,140	435,500	450,247	458,123	481,395
Eastern Settlements ...	13,260	13,359	10,839	7,978	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>20,303,803</b>	<b>20,088,699</b>	<b>20,467,305</b>	<b>19,127,567</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

*Bengal.*

The number of miles surveyed for revenue purposes in the year ending September 1872 was 4045 at a cost of Rs. 64-9-10 per square mile. With the exception of the resurvey of Midnapore the survey of Bengal proper is completed. The bulk of the area still to be dealt with lies in Assam, where an immense tract in district Lukimpore, estimated roughly at 8,000 square miles, extending beyond the revenue-paying portion already completed, north and east up to the water-shed, is to be surveyed topographically on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

The rent roll of Bengal in periods since 1853-54, when it first came under a separate Lieutenant-Governor, is seen in the following table:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total, includ-ing arrear demand.	Collections.	Remis-sions.	Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54	... 186,154	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,61,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1857-58	... 182,153	3,67,21,286	4,00,73,051	3,65,38,628	2,77,162	32,57,861
1861-62	... 193,647	3,72,40,465	4,03,57,193	3,63,84,509	1,73,455	32,99,229
1865-66	... 225,145	3,77,19,764	4,13,60,437	3,75,52,227	3,15,202	35,00,009
1870-71	... 235,580	3,91,82,691	4,32,36,961	3,83,65,980	1,57,230	42,13,742
1871-72	... 234,584	3,93,05,067	4,36,66,994	3,89,77,908	3,07,388	43,51,708

The above figures show that the land revenue demand of 1871-72 exceeded that of 1857-58 by Rs. 26,74,681, or £267,468 sterling. Of this increase about £35,000 belongs to the province of Bengal Proper, and is due to the fact of considerable estates having in one way or another come into the hands of Government, by alluvion, by purchase at sales, or by reclamation from the Sunderbuns or other unsettled tracts, and which, after having been managed and nursed for a series of years, yield an increase of revenue, which adds gradually to the rent-roll. Again, there are some outlying districts of Bengal to which considerable additions have been made. The district of Cachar is almost a new creation, and considerable tracts not permanently settled have been brought under settlement in Sylhet and Chittagong. In these extreme eastern districts the system is very much ryotwaree. A portion of the Midnapore district is not permanently settled, consequently periodical increases have been obtained, and a considerable increase is now expected from a new settlement. The revenue of Behar

has increased by about £60,000, of which nearly half is in Shahabad alone, and is mostly due to the confiscations, after the Mutiny, of the large estates of the rebel Koer Sing; the remainder is due to the settlement of the alluvial accretions which either fall to Government or are settled with the adjacent landholders. In Chota Nagpore a new settlement of some remote tracts not permanently settled, and in Cooch Behar the development of the Darjeeling district and the addition to our territory of the Dooars or sub-montane tracts taken from Bhootan, has caused a comparatively large increase of revenue in those provinces. In Assam only has there been a very large increase. When this province first came into the hands of Government the revenue was scanty and the collection of it made in a rude and primitive fashion. The gradual introduction of a ryotwar settlement, and the opening out of the province for tea cultivation, made it possible about three years ago to adopt revenue rates nearly double those which previously prevailed, and though a good deal of land was in consequence thrown up, the revenue has nevertheless increased from £128,000 in 1867-68 to £208,000 in 1870-71.

#### Madras.

In 1871-72 the area of Government land cultivated everywhere, except in Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

	£
Unirrigated, acres 13,858,661, assessed at	... 1,529,312
Irrigated, do. 3,018,848 do. ...	... 1,532,761
Total ... 16,877,509 do. ...	... 3,062,073

The area was 423,760 acres and the assessment £89,749 less than in 1870-71. The extent of land cultivated in Malabar is about 784,039 acres. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar amounted to £299,403. The decrease in cultivated area was chiefly caused by want of rain. It was largest in South Arcot. In Chingleput and Coimbatore, where the seasons were favourable, there was an increase. In Salem the introduction of the new settlement was, as usual, attended by large relinquishments of lands, the assessment of which has been raised, but these will be very temporary.

The following table gives the particulars for each district:—

Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1871-72.

Districts.	Dry.			Wet.			Total.			1870-71.			Comparison.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assessment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assessment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assessment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assessment.	Decrease.		
Ganjam	103,150	1,29,429	163,550	4,74,080	265,700	6,03,509	277,490	6,33,978	11,730	20,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vizagapatam	55,160	55,508	19,738	1,06,303	75,306	1,60,706	75,302	1,71,202	10,496	10,496	144	144	144	144	144	144	
Godavary	251,682	5,14,523	235,867	6,50,219	487,549	11,73,741	506,882	12,08,906	19,133	55,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kenna	1,629,996	23,35,907	145,501	8,01,341	1,755,203	31,37,383	1,755,215	32,10,304	20,012	72,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nellore	564,255	7,61,141	157,172	7,12,110	751,427	17,72,551	751,427	15,76,835	26,554	1,92,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cuddalore	1,114,894	8,65,649	86,670	7,14,397	1,204,534	15,80,046	1,246,209	16,65,339	40,649	86,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bellary	2,169,627	13,89,626	158,047	6,27,732	2,308,674	20,17,277	2,365,645	21,19,288	44,971	1,92,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kurnool	11,09,251	1,80,326	1,148,577	1,80,326	12,80,577	1,193,360	13,43,845	13,43,845	44,961	62,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chingleput	164,165	2,39,116	240,133	10,17,462	404,298	13,07,578	397,046	16,30,849	7,232	46,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Arcot	48,191	6,53,829	189,145	11,35,807	617,354	17,59,436	630,867	18,32,842	84,464	1,92,031	43,553	43,553	43,553	43,553	43,553	43,553	
South Arcot	81,426	16,61,907	262,488	14,45,315	2,086,715	30,07,282	1,61,293	31,49,313	31,49,313	31,49,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tanjore	192,558	2,69,996	735,922	8,23,743	36,77,455	928,380	39,47,451	936,381	39,44,115	39,44,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tiruchirapally	856,187	8,23,743	184,491	6,32,355	981,338	14,37,383	981,338	14,39,550	30,384	32,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madura	622,911	8,23,740	182,954	6,08,754	757,545	14,37,574	1,081,702	14,45,533	17,341	12,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tinnevelly	802,474	6,51,566	208,032	15,34,637	1,016,906	22,10,405	1,036,130	22,45,845	61,642	28,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Comptons	1,864,917	16,9,860	80,933	5,87,322	1,95,910	22,57,462	1,916,323	23,39,493	51,812	51,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Neighberies	42,339	2,23,333	40	42,339	42,339	31,12,33	43,566	22,520	508	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salem	1,029,780	13,11,025	64,158	4,13,343	1,086,948	17,23,865	1,122,150	17,98,387	35,212	73,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Canara	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,463	.....	1,22,280	12,22,843	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Melcher	.....	6,11,250	.....	.....	.....	17,71,113	.....	17,72,655	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	13,865,061	1,69,03,372	3,018,848	1,64,89,074	16,827,509	3,38,14,763	17,301,269	3,45,13,115	36,983	64,533	460,743	62,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	
											Net Decrease ..	423,760	8,98,332				

\* This does not include the water rate on lands in the delta taluks of the district. † These entered last year were estimates.

The effect of good harvests for two years was still felt and prices again declined. The subjoined table embodies the prices obtained for the last six years.

Items.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per garce,	Rs. 622	Rs. 395	Rs. 380	Rs. 383	Rs. 326	Rs. 292
Do. Paddy, do.	243	179	170	168	140	125
Do. Cholam,	334	224	206	194	173	151
Do. Cumboo,	296	207	188	181	158	141
Do. Raggi,	313	219	186	182	155	141
Do. Veragoo,	208	155	134	126	128	93
Do. Wheat,	800	623	499	552	663	515
Do. Salt,	330	299	296	316	337	339
Do. Cotton, per candy	166	124	114	146	135	114

#### The North-Western Provinces.

During the last seventeen years nearly the whole of these Provinces, except the permanently-settled Province of Benares, has been undergoing revision of Settlement. There remain only four Districts—Moradabad, Agra, Humceppore and Banda, besides Pergunnah Kashceppore in the Terai—in which the former settlement had not expired on the 1st April, 1872. In the Districts of Etawah and Muttra the term of settlement came to an end in July, 1871. The fiscal results of the assessment up to the end of March, 1872, is thus shown :—

Division.	Former land revenue without cesses.	Revised revenue without cesses.	Net increase, £282,631.
Meerut,	£ 637,304	£ 711,265	
Kumaon,	13,429	22,356	
Rohilkund,	429,169	488,207	
Agra,	352,898	407,261	
Allahabad,	36,099	46,616	
Jhansie,	163,637	153,166	
Benares,	254,900	341,197	
Grand Total,	1,887,436	2,170,068	£282,631.

The total cost of settlement operations from their commencement in 1854-55 to the close of 1870-71 has been £623,073. The amount expended during the first six months of 1871-72 was £53,332, thus making the total up to £681,405. The actual net increase of revenue up to end of March, 1872, is £282,631, or 13 per cent. on the land revenue assessed. The following table gives details for each district.

*Revenue, Demands, Collections and Balances for Revenue year ist  
Oct., 1870—30th Sept. 1871.*

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Percentage of Balances on demands.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon	56,426	55,105	1,321	2.34
Saharanpore	10,07,648	10,05,676	1,972	.20
Moozufernugger	10,87,383	10,84,673	2,710	.25
Meerut	17,67,084	17,51,998	15,086	.85
Boolundshuhur	11,38,709	10,94,724	43,985	3.86
Alygurh	18,40,659	18,93,163	1,496	.08
Kumaon	1,43,060	1,41,736	1,324	.93
Gurhwal	95,534	95,482	102	.11
Terai	1,57,786	1,57,786	...	...
Bijnour	10,89,771	10,89,305	466	.04
Moradabad	12,22,172	12,18,603	3,569	.29
Budaon	9,33,530	9,26,524	7,006	.75
Bareilly	17,33,548	17,29,786	8,762	.50
Shahjehanpore	10,03,912	10,01,477	2,435	.24
Muttra	16,61,768	16,59,071	2,697	.16
Agra	16,27,801	16,27,697	104	.01
Furruckabad	11,51,206	11,45,715	5,491	.48
Mynpoorie	11,48,007	11,41,824	1,183	.10
Etawah	11,99,492	11,98,572	921	.08
Etah	7,45,641	7,38,906	6,735	.90
Jaloun	8,82,667	8,81,073	1,594	.18
Jhansie	4,80,896	4,71,006	9,890	2.06
Lullupore	1,47,324	1,43,635	3,689	2.50
Cawnpore	21,38,740	21,36,367	2,373	.11
Futtehpore	14,21,961	14,21,268	693	.05
Banda	13,04,823	13,04,769	54	...
Allahabad	21,44,280	21,35,612	8,668	.40
Humeerpore	10,84,103	10,83,327	776	.07
Jounpore	12,50,799	12,24,003	26,796	2.14
Goruckpore	11,64,680	11,54,406	10,274	.88
Bustee	10,20,777	10,10,796	9,981	.98
Azimgurh	14,91,115	14,84,170	6,945	.47
Mirzapore	8,45,127	8,41,277	3,850	.46
Benares	8,96,183	8,92,164	3,969	.44
Ghazeeapore	15,10,594	14,87,897	22,697	1.50
Total { 1870-71	8,85,95,207	8,88,75,593	2,19,614	.57
{ 1869-70	8,58,66,664	8,55,56,425	3,10,439	.79

The following abstract shows the number of suits between landlord and tenant, under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, during the year :—

Division.	Pending at close of year.	Instituted	Decided.		Pending.
			On merit.	Otherwise.	
Merut ... ...	997	12,648	8,093	4,539	963
Rohilkund ... ...	830	13,897	7,723	6,281	723
Agra ... ...	615	12,988	8,889	4,064	650
Allahabad ... ...	309	10,363	6,491	3,640	541
Benares ... ...	923	10,509	6,647	3,857	933
Total ... ...	8,679	60,405	37,848	22,431	3,810

The year 1871-72 began with very favourable prospects, but ended disappointingly. The spring harvest of March, 1871, was an unusually good one and prices fell to a lower rate than had been seen for several years. The rainy season was most abnormal. It began early—so much so that there was hardly any hot weather, and May was, as a rule, cooler than April—and it continued late: the downfall was heavy, averaging 54 inches over the whole of the North Western Provinces, against 45½ inches in 1870, 37½ in 1869 and 19 in 1868. This resulted in very general injury to the autumn crop. Indigo was a complete failure; the area under cotton was rather less than in the previous year (1,072,479 acres,) and the crop was below the average rate of produce and poor in quality; the outturn of most of the food grains sown for this harvest was low. If the khurreef (autumn crop) is spoilt by rain, the cultivator is compensated by a bumper rubbee (or spring) harvest. The area is enlarged, the fields on which the khurreef was spoilt being ploughed up and sown with rubbee; and the extra moisture of the soil generally leads to increased production. But in this year the usual compensation was denied to the agriculturist. The prospects of the rubbee were remarkably fine till the end of December, but the rain that fell then was heavy and long-continued, and was followed by cold, damp fogs, which for the most part mildewed the wheat and materially affected the outturn. In the Benares Division the injury was greatest and most extensive; elsewhere it was confined mainly to wheat and the hardier barley escaped. In the Agra Division alone the fogs were less prevalent and the harvest was above the average. The failure was nowhere so great as to produce scarcity, but it was the more disappointing because the promise had been so fair. The following table shews how prices, which had been unusually low in April, 1871, had

risen to their previous standard or above it, all over the North-Western Provinces, by April, 1872 :—

		Meerut.	Rohilkhund.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares	Jhausie.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat.	1st April, 1871	25 6	27 1	25 7	22 0	19 5	21 1
	1st July, 1871	26 6	28 15	26 6	24 8	19 3	29 11
	1st October, 1871	27 8	29 8	26 8	21 7	20 11	26 7
	1st January, 1872	23 0	22 9	19 6	21 3	17 7	22 13
	1st April, 1872	24 3	22 5	19 13	20 0	18 15	24 9
Barley.	1st April, 1871	40 8	48 7	36 11	29 4	27 3	30 1
	1st July, 1871	37 3	43 12	34 7	33 14	24 9	40 5
	1st October, 1871	39 12	45 1	34 11	29 10	23 2	40 6
	1st January, 1872	29 0	32 3	25 8	24 13	20 15	31 6
	1st April, 1872	31 0	33 15	29 13	27 6	20 0	31 8
Jowar.	1st April, 1871	33 3	34 2	31 5	26 7	23 4	33 7
	1st July, 1871	27 15	28 5	25 6	23 0	20 15	31 6
	1st October, 1871	31 8	28 2	27 4	26 12	33 5	34 6
	1st January, 1872	23 6	26 15	19 8	23 15	19 11	27 8
	1st April, 1872	18 7	25 7	17 9	22 7	19 6	25 8

The latest Rent Roll published in 1869-70 showed the following :—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.
		Rs.
Settled in perpetuity	10,973	56,57,423
Settled for 30 years or upwards	45,760	2,69,66,723
Settled for 10 years and under 30	6,152	17,56,976
Settled under 10 years	78	1,88,45
Settlement in progress	18,141	46,68,320
Total	76,815	3,94,37,332

### The Punjab.

*Surveyed and Assessed Area.*—The statistics were collected in 1868-69; it having been determined to revise this statement only once in five years, as the variations from year to year are inconsiderable. The total assessed area is returned as 65,23,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 are uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated and 14,186,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is Rs. 2,17,09,248, and the average rates are Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, Rs. 0-10-2 on culturable land, and Rs. 0-5-4 on total area.

The following are the details for each district :—

*Surveyed and Assessed Area (in Acres) of the Punjab, 1871-72.*

Assessment.										
District.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.			Total area assessed.			
	Irrigated.	By Government Works.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre.
Delhi	122,73	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044	100,176	814,672	Rs. 99,665	R.A.P.
Goorgeson	1,141	115,090	852,516	938,737	... 40,725	112,312	86,867	296,417	Rs. 1,173	R.A.P.
Kurnal	108,460	134,385	645,120	780,912	3,093	67,028	72,179	1,267,326	Rs. 1,093	R.A.P.
Hissar	55,978	36,611	1,246,247	1,346,836	41,547	74,985	76,582	1,093,650	Rs. 88,680	R.A.P.
Rohruk	124,938	24,956	758,647	903,610	7,893	139,942	101,216	1,265,428	Rs. 104	R.A.P.
Sirsa	... 9,272	65,739	231,02	321,410	... 945,526	162,670	1,766,614	1,936,766	Rs. 87,954	R.A.P.
Umbala	... 23,148	813,844	706,742	729,860	22,495	283,989	452,415	1,282,343	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Ludhiana	... 6,499	10,254	10,924	10,924	1,182	78,763	511	115,319	Rs. 99,385	R.A.P.
Jalandhar	200,091	436,947	733,871	733,871	... 571,777	64,583	518,355	1,197,926	Rs. 99,385	R.A.P.
Hoshiarpore	118,075	463,927	681,312	681,312	... 216,555	489,357	534,357	1,267,326	Rs. 104	R.A.P.
Kangra	92,361	109,889	506,150	708,310	5,275	135,294	161,079	211,618	Rs. 99,385	R.A.P.
Umritsar	... 2,900	402,900	423,368	423,368	97,948	131,022	196,240	45,521	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Sehkot	61,669	127,521	834,474	941,925	9,345	236,192	296,192	327,926	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Goindwara	77,863	33,438	674,557	733,915	9-5,939	990,935	557,402	1,385,317	Rs. 99,385	R.A.P.
Ferozepore	79,671	1,051,371	1,131,050	233,416	227,970	11,217	945,275	2,327,926	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Goindwara	327,832	94,619	94,619	94,619	... 586,538	326,647	1,232,298	1,638,680	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Bawaliwind	16,937	94,591	692,356	763,845	338,747	207,847	310,641	937,585	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Jhelum	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,635	265,895	210,847	1,758,445	1,267,326	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Shahpore	262,800	170,894	423,650	62,134	916,930	954,644	559,910	1,244,328	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Multan	303,627	204,128	118,634	62,134	2,653	6,070	5,013,030	2,575,040	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Jhang	174,743	66,582	241,395	1,504,881	715,441	2,422,360	3,138,754	5,006,030	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Montgomery	66,495	158,700	319,035	635,240	... 15,053	385,601	910,460	3,445,512	Rs. 650,867	R.A.P.
Bawaliwind	232,500	428,604	410,383	265,707	604,647	424,839	311,506	5,689,444	Rs. 650,867	R.A.P.
Dera L. Khan	100,410	69,722	113,309	541,916	106,371	1,148,515	1,550,539	1,934,176	Rs. 650,867	R.A.P.
Dera G. Khan	... 199,722	64,826	1,239,736	234,948	265,227	780,818	468,546	1,249,954	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Buniali	251,374	450,519	414,007	414,007	55,582	1,092,493	1,655,612	2,012,493	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Peshawar	255,676	490,836	750,611	750,611	... 174,439	309,464	389,963	1,234,474	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Kohat	40,106	120,722	160,300	160,300	122,510	25,486	1,497,761	1,655,700	Rs. 1,294,954	R.A.P.
Haibak	32,630	178,651	211,38	211,38	6,843	170,804	213,506	1,708,619	1,920,000	R.A.P.
<b>Total</b>	... 1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,556	3,665,618	14,017,793	27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	21,709,288

*Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1871-72.*

Description of Revenue.	1870-71.		1871-72.									
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Years.	Realizations of Previous Years.	Total Realized.	Cost of Collections.	Number of Sales for Arrears.	Revenue of Revenue.	N.I.	Outstanding Debts.
<i>Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.</i>												
Revenue as in past year	1,87,13,900											
Added to roll during the year,	1,75,073	1,86,20,928	1,87,64,491	1,85,52,434	41	1,85,93,692	20,41,2071,65,52,485	2,73,118				
Taken off roll during the year	1,24,482											
Tributes ...	2,90,465	2,74,631	2,80,465	2,80,465	5,834	2,86,299	2,86,299	...				
Miscellaneous ...	...	11,57,193	...	10,39,956	76,972	11,16,228	...	11,16,223	11,055			
Total ...	...	2,00,52,752	...	...	...	1,99,96,219	20,41,2071,79,55,01	2,84,173	...			

**Land Tenures.**—Those held direct from Government are estates the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land-revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord. Omitting Hazara and Kohat, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 55,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of Estates	No. of Villages	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
<b>1. Zemindaree estates</b> —comprising:—				
(1).—Larga Zemindaries ( <i>i. e.</i> , estates owned by one or more individuals), paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue, ...	0	0	0	0
(2).—Medium Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000, per annum, ...	4	37	43	294,408
(3).—Small Zemindaries (other than those of cultivating communities), paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less, ...	851	1,286	3,617	2,672,970
(4).—Village Zemindaries—estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits and paying revenue in common, ...	1,522	3,426	37,781	3,536,393
<b>2. Estates held by proprietary cultivating communities</b> , providing expenses of cultivation and paying revenue in whole or in part, <i>separately</i> or <i>by sections</i> , with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including—				
(1).— <i>Pattidaree estates</i> —where the property is territorially divided into main divisions or into sub-divisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right, ...	4,237	9,372	472,720	10,125,969
(2).— <i>Bhayachara estates</i> —where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each shareholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right, ...	7,332	12,652	1,075,461	21,456,442
(3).— <i>Mixed Pattidaree and Bhayachara</i> , ...	3,843	5,200	897,676	6,808,987
<b>3. Talukdaree estates</b> —estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government, ...	115	435	5,700	5,011,202
<b>4. Revenue-free tenures</b> —comprising (1) jagirs, or assignments of Government land revenue in favour of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) mafas or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity, ...	39,826	20,373	139,068	5,011,202

Nature of Tenure.—(Continued.)	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
5. Estates of grantees of the British Government:—				
(1).—Holding on lease, .....	60	1,961	6,399	625,614
(2).—Holding in freehold, .....	140	234	1,082	1,1225
6. Estates of land-holders who have re-decided the revenue, .....	32	92	80	18,846
7. Purchasers of waste land, .....	21	24	230	23,022
Total .....	67,983	55,812	2,189,912	62,904,234

Tenures not held direct from Government, are estates the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior landowner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors.—The total number of these, omitting Kohat and Hazara, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties:—

1. Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and tenant cultivators—				
(1).—Talukdars—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the management of the village, .....				13,169
(2.).—Holders of farming leases, .....	...	...	...	8,242
2. Riots (tenant cultivators)—				
(1).—With rights of occupancy, .....	...	...	...	873,997
(2).—Holding conditionally, .....	...	...	...	58,685
(3).—With no permanent rights, .....	...	...	...	1,232,467
3. Holders of service grants, .....	...	...	...	38,932

*Transfers of Land.*—The transfers for the last two years were as follow:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Number	Average Area in Acres.	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
By voluntary sale or gift, .....	17,714	10	14,373	17
By compulsory sale, .....	187	78	166	94
By inheritance, .....	49,817	24	52,146	16
Total .....	67,088	20	66,685	17

In last report a large increase in the number of transfers in 1870-71 over those of 1869-70 was noted, and this increase was nearly maintained in 1871-72, the decrease in voluntary sales being compensated by the increase in transfers by inheritance.

Of the voluntary transfers the largest number with reference to the nature of the holdings was in the following classes :—

	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
Shares in small zemindaries, ...	8,251	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators, ...	2,664	16
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character, ...	1,475	16
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities, ...	1,358	30

Of the compulsory sales, 49 were shares in small zemindaries, with an average area of 69 acres ; one was a village in the Sirsa District, 4,293 acres in extent, owned by a cultivating community ; 3 were shares, averaging 602 acres, in cultivating villages ; 94, averaging 62 acres in extent, were holdings of proprietary cultivators ; and 19 were intermediate holdings with an average of 18 acres. About two-fifths of the transfers by inheritance were holdings of proprietary cultivators.

**Settlements.**—Settlement operations were in progress throughout the year 1871-72 in the Districts of Hazara, Peshawur, Derah Ghazi Khan, Moutgomery, the Muktsar and Mamdot tracts of the Ferozepore District, and the Unah and Shahapore-Kandi tracts of the Hoshiarpore and Goordaspore Districts. Of these, the settlements in the first three named frontier districts are first regular settlements, while the remainder are revised regular settlements. Towards the close of the year a revision of settlement was commenced in the districts of the Delhi Division, and a first regular settlement in the frontier Districts of Banu and Derah Ismail Khan. The Government of India sanctioned the extension of settlement operations to the Districts of Muzaffergurh, Mooltan and Rohtuk. In Muzaffergurh the settlement will be a first regular settlement and in Mooltan and Rohtuk a revised regular settlement. The revised settlements of the Umritsur, Goordaspore, Sealkot, Lahore, Goojranwala and Goojrat Districts, which were completed between 1865 and 1869, have been in each case confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for a term of ten years. The settlement of the Kohat District expired in 1866, and is being carried on from year to year, and that of the Jhung District expired in the year under report. The dates on which the settlements of the remaining

districts of the Province will expire are shown in the following table :—

Year in which Settlement expires.	DISTRICT.	Term of Years for which the Settlement was made.
1874.	Jhelum .....	10 years.
1876.	Kawulpindee .....	10 years.
1880.	Greater part of Sirsa .....	Under 30 years.
1881.	Umballa .....	Under 30 years.
"	Julundbur .....	30 years.
1882.	Shahpore .....	Under 30 years.
"	Loodiana .....	30 years.
"	Simla .....	Under 30 years.
"	Hooshiarpore .....	30 years.
"	Kangra .....	30 years.
* 1883.	Hissar .....	Under 30 years.
1884.	Ferozepore .....	30 years.
1888.	Small part of Sirsa .....	30 years.

The land revenue of the Punjab since 1852-53 is seen in the following table :—

Years.	Land Revenue.
1852-53	... £948,739
1853-54	... 950,333
1854-55	... 960,426
1855-56	... 955,801
1856-57	... 947,125
1857-58	... 1,798,918
1858-59	... 1,902,748
1859-60	... 1,858,955
1860-61	... 2,116,630
1861-62	... 1,810,37
1862-63	... 1,862,338
1863-64	... 1,943,216
1864-65	... 1,891,780
1865-66	... 1,893,947
1866-67 (11 months.)	... 1,902,951
1867-68	... 1,926,127
1868-69	... 1,892,585
1869-70	...
1870-71	... 2,005,275
1871-72	... 1,999,622

#### Bombay and Sindh.

The following table exhibits the Land Revenue, showing the Gross Revenue, Remissions, Realizations and Outstanding Balances in each Collectorate of the Presidency, and also of the Province of Sind :—

Collectorate.	Gross Government Revenue deducting Alienations for the Year ending 31st March 1872.	Remissions.	Remaining Revenue for Collection.	Balance Outstanding on April 1st, 1872.		On account of current year.	On account of past year.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Ahmedabad ...	14,75,622 14 7	1,897 16 6	14,73,784 15 2	14,80,988 4 0	5,987 12 9	5,966 1 2	5,966 1 2
Karla ...	16,85,085 12 5	.....	16,85,085 12 0	17,86,367 8 2	2,265 1 0	2,265 1 0	2,265 1 0
Punch Mahals ...	24,19,373 7 0	24 0	27,76,348 7 6	1,98,147 4 3	79,601 2 2	3,611 9 9	3,611 9 9
Surat ...	24,19,597 0 0	84,925 0 0	23,30,302 0 0	18,84,179 0 0	4,82,828 0 0	.....	.....
Broach ...	21,6,364 7 1	30,206 11 1	20,61,157 12 0	19,82,617 6 6	79,540 5 6	1,138 12 0	1,138 12 0
Khandesh ...	20,6,682 11 1	3,22,498 1 8	27,14,604 11 3	18,06,888 15 2	9,37,715 12 1	.....	.....
Nasik ...	10,9,924 3 6	69 14 7	10,89,784 4 1	9,71,989 9 3	1,11,866 12 8	1,283 11 1	1,283 11 1
Thana ...	13,89,341 9 4	365 12 5	13,98,575 12 11	12,41,825 6 7	1,66,730 7 4	1,396 3 1	1,396 3 1
Kolaba ...	7,31,386 13 4	85 1	7,21,301 12 2	6,70,230 6 7	61,071 5 7	37 8	37 8
Ahmednagar ...	13,51,478 12 11	522 10 9	12,96,956 2 2	11,87,119 3 1	1,63,836 15 1	.....	.....
Belgaum ...	12,64,831 2 6	218 0 0	12,64,615 2 6	12,36,594 12 1	28,013 6 5	91 15 1	91 15 1
Dharwar ...	18,07,511 15 3	18,07,511 15 3	18,57,504 15 3	18,57,504 15 3	50,946 5 5	.....	.....
Kaladgi ...	14,70,934 14 3	25 8 0	14,70,909 6 3	14,19,963 0 10	45,569 11 11	1,242 9 11	1,242 9 11
Kanara ...	8,30,509 12 5	792 6 5	8,38,717 6 0	7,91,905 13 8	45,569 11 11	1,242 9 11	1,242 9 11
Poona ...	11,11,051 16 4	5,265 3 0	11,05,846 12 4	10,34,053 13 8	71,792 14 8	.....	.....
Butcherree ...	9,48,895 14 2	11,365 14 11	9,37,529 15 3	9,71,519 5 1	66,010 10 2	3,663 3 9	3,663 3 9
Satara ...	16,97,000 2 9	16,161 4 0	16,66,833 14 9	15,73,216 5 9	1,53,592 9 7	256 5 6	256 5 6
Sholapur ...	8,88,369 4 5	70,732 3 2	8,17,637 1 3	7,91,265 15 1	25,593 1 2	769 1 0	769 1 0
Ratnagiri ...	7,24,122 0 0	64,233 0 0	6,59,849 0 0	6,07,828 0 0	52,081 0 0	.....	.....
Frontier U. S. ...	2,38,263 0 0	12,090 0 0	2,27,263 0 0	1,80,216 0 0	47,053 0 0	.....	.....
H. Diderabur ...	11,07,693 0 0	19,399 0 0	10,37,594 0 0	10,57,504 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur ...	18,57,515 0 0	69,359 0 0	17,57,386 0 0	17,53,883 0 0	34,103 0 0	.....	.....
Thur and Parkur ...	1,91,423 0 0	.....	1,91,433 0 0	1,91,433 0 0	.....	.....	.....

The following table exhibits, in a classified shape, the surveyed and assessed area in each Collectorate, showing the cultivated and uncultivated area, the extent of irrigated land and the rate per acre of the Survey assessment. In those districts in which the survey is not yet completed, the figures refer only to the surveyed and settled area. The figures which are placed against Punch Mahals refer only to the Kallol Talooka; those against Broach and Atklesar Talookas only; the figures against Kanara and Ruthnagire are approximate only.

## Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Name of Dis- trict	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.										
	Irrigated.	Drip Irrigated.	Total.	Cultivable.	Grazing Lands.			Total Area Assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rs. A. P.					
	By Government.	By Private Individuals.	By Works.	Uncultivable Waste.	Hectare per Acre on Culti- vated.	Hectare per Acre on Cul- tivated.	Hectare per Acre on Cul- tivated.	Hectare per Acre on Total.							
Ahmedabad	76,351	8,44,907	9,21,298	3,30,610	.....	4,39,672	16,91,482	18,00,889	15	8	1,13	3	1,17	0	
Kaira	6,171	57,352	2,65,784	3,9,158	4,225	88,714	4,80,544	4,80,302	14,75,726	9	9	3	6	3	
Punch Mahals	1,217	1,217	46,473	47,636	4,395	23,833	10,760	80,227	1,15,806	0	0	2	6	1	
Surat	17,841	6,06,733	6,34,374	6,34,374	1,2,515	1,92,692	7,48,590	21,12,892	0	0	3	6	2	5	
Bronch	21,019	2,60,417	2,60,417	4,757	10,391	2,98	2,75,816	12,85,827	7	3	4	11	6	11	
Khardesh	21,591	11,054	24,74,994	53,940	9,16,670	9,68,856	44,4,564	34,98,727	0	0	1,15	3	1,12	1	
Nasik	17,591	30,785	1,68,322	18,26,061	44,538	34,699	8,80,636	21,70,67	14,38,403	8	1	1,11	5	1,14	7
Thana	1,322	9,662	9,32,182	9,61,795	.....	64,456	.....	10,92,251	13,00,617	0	0	1,4	10	1,10	9
Kolaba	1,322	1,322	4,65,338	4,65,338	.....	8,707	.....	4,7,941	6,94,237	0	0	1,17	6	1,13	1
Ahmednagar	3,176	21,53,469	24,47,545	3,26,750	1,05,645	78,587	9,13,585	34,29,117	12,11,687	0	0	0	7	0	5
Belgaum	59,882	10,15,782	11,50,181	15,22,224	15,22,224	889	1,23,192	2,03,001	12,11,232	6	2	0	7	0	7
Dhawar	2,042	4,365	15,30,517	19,94,517	20,00,012	.....	4,090	16,52,306	13,45,814	1	10	0	14	1	13
Kaladgoe	936	4,461	1,39,657	1,34,118	1,34,118	76,826	.....	20,76,845	9,05,768	8	0	0	6	11	0
Kanara	1,322	1,322	18,39,389	15,42,868	15,42,868	28,290	.....	1,55,409	10,26,326	9	0	0	7	1,12	8
Poona	1,080	21,114	11,52,846	17,75,010	17,75,010	46,150	11,19,925	18,89,044	7,83,291	0	0	0	8	6	8
Ranmagires	1,246	48,376	16,76,889	18,81,108	18,81,108	1,404	2,16,458	10,29,012	0	3	0	14	0	1,16	8
Satara	1,63	19,652	18,61,288	5,840	10,410	2,44,744	2,42,829	17,09,002	13,00,105	9	0	0	12	9	0
Sholapore	1,63	19,652	18,61,288	5,840	10,410	38,185	18,91,620	31,16,928	4	0	0	7	9	0	7

## Oudh.

During the year the Revenue and field survey of the Province was completed. Its total cost was Rs. 8,62,502 and the average per 1,000 acres Rs. 58-9-8. The district averages range from Rs. 87-3-10 in Lucknow, which included a survey of the city, to Rs. 38-8-0 in Gonda. Up to the end of September 1871

466 square miles assessed at Rs. 1,46,735, per annum, had been settled in perpetuity.

20,617 " " " 1,41,14,933 for 30 years and upwards.

32 10 " " " 4,253 " 10 to 30 years.

38 90 " " " 27,398 under 10 "

1,731 " " " are in progress of assessment.

The increase to the land revenue, by the revision of the assessment during the year, was Rs. 7,83,510. The revision has added upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees to the land revenue of the Province, at a cost of 53 lakhs, or fifteen months of the increase it has given to the revenue. Of the assessed area 54·65 per cent. is under cultivation, 4·54 per cent. is under wood, 6·43 is occupied by jheels and tanks and 21·52 is culturable. The revised assessment has an average incidence of Rs. 1-14-6 per acre of cultivation, but the incidence ranges from Rs. 2-6-7 and Rs. 2-6-4 in the more favoured districts of the S. W., to Rs. 1-5-11 and Rs. 1-8-6 in the Terai districts on the Northern border. The incidence is Rs. 6-12-0 per adult agricultural male, or little more than 8 annas a month, and will be reduced as the extensive wastes come under the plough. Most of the cost of the settlement was occasioned by the gigantic labour of the first record of rights.

## Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity ...	466	1,46,735	.....
Settled for 30 years or upwards ...	20,617	1,41,14,933	Between the years 1895 and 1901.
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	32 10	4,253	Between the years 1877 and 1880.
Settled under 10 years ...	38 90	27,398	Various.
Settled in progress ...	1,731	...	.....
Total ...	22,885	1,42,93,949	.....
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	...	...	.....
Settlements without such record ...	22,885	1,00,80,483	.....

### *Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.*

*Land Tenures.*

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*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1871.*

Nature of tenure.	No. of estates	No. of villages	No. of households	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average number of assessees per acre.	Average net revenue per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.			
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue,	24	5,026	27	2,064,916	86,038	93,629	7,21	0,11,12	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	... 24	... 5,026	... 27	... 2,064,916	... 86,038	... 93,629	... 7,21	... 0,11,12	... 1,011	... 1,011	... 1,011	... 1,011
Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	7	1,513	7	992,329	141,761	1,16,917	13,00	0,15,00	0,011	0,011	0,011	0,011
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue,	240	6,208	211	3,433,055	14,304	14,704	3,51	2,71	2,71	2,71	2,71	2,71
Under law of primogeniture ...	139	2,174	1,266	1,236,663	8,896	11,838	14,00	0,15,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities ...	2,440	4,258	16,459	2,170,394	889	1,036	3,71	3,51	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	3,471	6,047	42,191	2,185,475	917	864	8,42	8,36	2,10	2,10	2,10	2,10
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	466	458	5,536	211,381	453	307	1,80	0,14,00	3,012	3,012	3,012	3,012
Holders of revenue-free tenures ...	700	1,586	1,198	286,308	409	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
In perpetuity ...	411	330	1,798	84,280	205	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
{ For life ...	5	6	8	3,020	604	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ...	15	34	15	49,584	...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Purchasers of waste lands { Purchasers ...	43	67	43	153,016	...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total ...	7,962	27,709	68,749	13,870,422	1,724	34,185	7,41	1,33	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23

Of this 5,497,971 acres are held under the law of primogeniture. Two-thirds of the great Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 of revenue, are so held. Of these great Zemindaries, there are 31. Of the large Zemindaries, the masters of which form the bulk of the Talookdars of Oudh, there are 379, of which again two-thirds are held under the law of primogeniture. The returns of the number of shareholders in the smaller Zemindaries and coparcenary properties cannot as yet be depended on, and no correct deduction can be drawn as to the area and value of their average property. The area of 370,588 acres is held revenue free, chiefly in perpetuity. In five estates only with an aggregate area of 3,020 acres the revenue has been redeemed. There are 60 holders of waste-land allotments; of these 47 have purchased the fee-simple of 141,555 acres.

The following return is intended to shew the position of those "inferior zemindars and village occupants," whose rights in the soil have been the most important subject of the judicial inquiries in regular settlement. According to the present return the number of under-proprietary holdings in the province is 31,280 and the average rent paid on them Rs. 1-14-7 per acre, almost exactly the average of the incidence of the revenue demand. Till carefully revised by the settlement officers, this return cannot be accepted as correct. It does not shew the distinctions between the larger and smaller holdings, which is exhibited in the settlement reports and the returns of the averages shew that many holdings have been entered as single holdings, which are, in truth, coparcenary tenures. In one district, in which these tenures are perhaps of greater strength than in any other part of the province, a minute enquiry has been made. The actual number of under-proprietors in that one district is 11,529, and the average value of their intermediate right a yearly grace in rent amounting to Rs. 24-2-4 per man, in addition to the ordinary cultivating profits.

*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.		Average rent per acre.	
			acres.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Intermediate hold- ers between zemin- dars and ryots,	{ On permanent ten- ure ... 31,026 On farming leases,	177 260	295 4 0 526 2 6	1 11 3 2 1 11		

*Register of transfers.*—Only one small zemindary and 12 shares in small zemindaries were transferred by compulsory sale, as compared with 43 and 27 in the previous year; 59 small Zemindaries, and 369 shares were transferred by voluntary sale and gift, as compared with 112 and 588 respectively in the previous year; 20 sales of the holdings of proprietary cultivators took place, as compared with seven in the previous year.

*Land Revenue.*—The following are the comparative results regarding the land revenue:—

Assessed,	... { 1869-70,	...	...	Rs. 1,31,03,830
	{ 1870-71,	...	...	1,34,77,015
Remitted,	... { 1869-70,	...	...	53,433
	{ 1870-71,	...	...	12,315
Refunded,	... { 1869-70,	...	...	26,548
	{ 1870-71,	...	...	11,621
Realized,	... { 1869-70,	...	...	1,28,66,063
	{ 1870-71,	...	...	1,31,48,951

The revenue realized was the largest collected in the Province since British rule. The balance on the amount assessed was 2·3 per cent; in the previous year it was only 1·7, but in the two years preceding it had been, with a materially lower assessment, 2·79 and 4·75.

#### The Central Provinces.

*Survey and Settlement.*—The returns show that 25,767 square miles were previously surveyed according to the Topographical and 48,549 square miles according to the Revenue Survey. During the year 2952·75 square miles were further surveyed according to the Revenue Survey, at a cost of Rs. 37 12·8 per mile. The surveys were going on in the districts of Raipore and Chhindwara. The area in which the Land Revenue Settlement has been made is 56,322 square miles; in 27,641 the Settlement is for 30 years; in 27,234, comprising the districts of Belaspore, Nimar, the Upper Godavery and Mundla, and portions of Chunda and Jubbulpore, for 20 years; and in 1,447, which are Zemindary lands in Bhundara and Balaghat, for 3 years only. The Settlement of three districts, Nimar, Chunda and Mundla, had not been finally confirmed by Government; in Sumbulpore a summary settlement of the land revenue for a period of 12 years was in progress. Out of an assessed area of 36,046,250 acres, only 12,376,910 (a little more than one-third) are cultivated, 11,575,737 are culturable and 10,408,480 are unculturable; 1,685,123 acres are given as grazing lands. The Land reve-

nue assessed is Rs. 58,05,159. The rate on cultivation thus falls at 7 annas 6 pie (nearly a shilling) per acre; on culturable lands at 3 annas 7 pie (nearly six-pence) per acre; and on the total area assessed at 2 annas 7 pie (about 3 pence 3 farthings) per acre. In a Province where the density of population varies greatly in different parts, and where the natural features of the country and qualities of the soil are in different parts extremely diverse, the amount of cultivation compared with the area assessed and the rate at which the assessments falls per acre vary very greatly in different districts. In Nagpore, for instance, more than one-half the assessed area is cultivated and the rate of assessment per acre falls at 13 annas 2 pie per acre on cultivation; at 9 annas 11 pie on culturable land; and 7 annas 5 pie on the entire area assessed. In Mundla, on the other hand, where the soil is light and poor, requiring rest every few years, and where the population is scanty and nomadic, less than a quarter of the assessed area is cultivated; and the assessment falls at the rate of 3 annas 1 pie per acre on cultivation, 11 pie on the culturable area and at 8 pie only on the whole area assessed.

#### *Settlement.*

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity	....	Rs. ....	.....	
" for 30 years or upwards	27,641	45,90,486	30th June 1897	
" for 10 years and under 30	27,234	12,03,922	30th June 1888	
" under 10 years	1,447	10,741	30th June 1874	Zemindary wastes.
" in progress	....	.....	.....	
Total	56,322	68,05,149	.....	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	....	.....	.....	
Do. without such record.	....	.....	.....	
Settlement during the year, Detailed summary	4,200	88,619	.....	Extension of the present summary Settlement of the Sambalpore district which is now being settled.

*Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

District.	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Grazing Lands.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable waste.	Total acreage assessed.
Nasipore	7,128	\$84,392	991,620	98,306	316,065	324,457
Bhundera	12,928	807,883	820,513	30,845	551,193	613,429
Chanda	161,985	408,753	570,748	312,983	2,531,185	2,016,279
Wardha	3,830	762,939	762,939	20,783	2,265,361	4,487,894
Balaghat	111,369	112,678	234,045	234,022	1,103,347	1,283,576
Jubulpore	2,318	728,367	730,685	4,116	671,144	1,048,536
Sagar	6,913	619,509	626,421	241,766	491,784	1,897,739
Dumoh	1,464	424,183	425,646	177,171	235,573	1,740,837
Seoni	80,322	634,030	614,932	...	367,907	439,547
Mandla	1,442	830,718	382,160	50,321	716,300	1,449,517
Erahangabad	14,750	627,021	611,771	177,897	648,871	307,353
Narsisheore	2,166	869,121	891,921	89,687	244,421	261,410
Orchidwark	7,741	667,913	575,704	152,067	289,445	4,167,437
Nimar	6,966	537,971	544,187	266,053	184,324	1,018,016
Dallopore	390	7,816	351,108	380,273	180,730	2,372,859
Beispielopore	5,316	196,161	2,155,868	2,160,894	2,459,319	1,452,769
Sumnibpore	...	3,335	884,302	1,050,963	1,176,435	4,480,986
Upper Godavari	...	33,370	...	...	...	...
Total	330	640,730	11,725,790	12,376,910	1,685,123	11,575,737
					Rs. 1,048,480	Rs. 36,048,250
						Rs. 55,05,159
						Rs. 7,6
						Rs. 0,2
						Rs. 7

## *Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*

## Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and ryots.	1,553	430 0 0	182 4 0	0 6 0
On permanent tenure, On farming leases ...	3,162	608 2 20	122 5 0	0 3 2
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	185,743	17 1 32	15 2 9	0 12 10
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...	138,365	15 3 13	11 4 11	0 11 4
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...	483,802	10 3 38	7 8 0	0 10 11
Holders of service grants ...	51,007	3 0 9	2 6 0	0 12 4

*Transfer of Estates.*—Of small zemindaries 347 were transferred by voluntary sale or gift, 142 by compulsory sale under the decree of a Civil Court; 154 shares in such estates were voluntarily alienated and 28 by compulsion. Of proprietary cultivators, 450 voluntarily sold their lands and 26 were obliged to sell them. Of ryots holding at fixed rates 1,162 parted voluntarily with their holdings and 57 lost them by compulsory sale, while 613 ryots with rights of occupancy sold their rights and 46 were compelled to sell them. The power to sell land is one that is becoming more and more frequently exercised. The Civil Courts order many sales in execution of their decrees, and these represent but a small number of those that take place for the purpose of satisfying decrees or appeasing creditors.

*Land Revenue.*—The land revenue demand was Rs. 60,80,133 of which Rs. 60,76,286 was realized.

## British Burma.

The area of the cultivated land under settlement was :—

District.	Area under Settlement in.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1870-71.	1871-72.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab	79,524	75,800	"	3,723
Northern Arakan	"	"	"	"
Ramree	54,638	54,945	"	43
Sandway	10,392	10,381	"	8
Rangoon	211,865	196,072	"	15,793
Bassein	72,556	65,224	"	7,332
Myanoung	295,096	195,476	379	"
Prome	128,618	154,289	25,626	"
Thayet	"	"	"	"
Toungoo	28,695	28,695	"	"
Shwe-gyen	10,911	10,649	"	262
Amherst	60,492	59,421	"	70
Tavoy	11,575	11,575	"	"
Mergui	20,166	20,106	"	"
Total	883,671	882,345	Net decrease,	1226

The whole question of the settlement of land in this Province was carefully considered by a committee of experienced officers, who recommended that the Settlement establishment sanctioned in 1869 should be modified and that, in future, settlements should be carried out under the supervision and control of the revenue authorities ; that the primary duty of the establishment entertained for settlement purposes should be to demarcate and map the various holdings ; that where possible a uniform rate of assessment should be imposed on the area of each kweng or plain, such rates to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the approval of the Commissioner ; that the system of individual leases should be followed in all cases, the joint system having been productive of oppression ; that leases for portions of holdings only should not be granted ; that lessees should be allowed to abandon their holdings on giving one year's notice, or on payment of a year's tax ; that an allowance for *bond fide* fallow land not exceeding one-quarter of the total area of the leased holdings should be granted ; that the leases should be for periods of 5 or 10 years, one term of duration only being allowed in each kweng ; that due provision should be made for providing that the village enclosure is not encroached upon, and that a sufficiency of grazing ground is allotted to each village ; and that the rights of the cultivators to the waste lands adjoining leased tracts, should not be absolute but only preferential. These proposals met with the full approval of the Chief Commissioner, and on submission to the Government of India were generally accepted.

The total area of land under cultivation in 1871-72 was 2,143,968 acres, an increase of 53,582 acres over the area under tillage in the previous year. Of the gross area under cultivation 1,774,776 acres were under rice crops, 45,951 acres were fallow, 120,824 acres were utilized for gardens, 82,383 acres were under miscellaneous crops—chiefly cotton, sesamum, tobacco and sugar-cane,—112,362 acres were under toungya or hill cultivation and 7,672 acres were grant lands on which revenue had become assessable. The greatest increase was in the area of rice cultivation, due to the continued demand for this grain for Europe, and the Straits and China.

*Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.*

Districts.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.	
Irrigated.	By Government.	By Private Individuals.	Uncultivated.	Cultivable lands.	Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.
Akyab	289,331	289,331	698,141	2,191,416	289,331	5,56,840	8 As. to Rs. 2.8
Rangoon	26,101	26,101	217,553	2,383,600	96,101	1,38,93	Rs. 1.5-11
Handovery	37,033	37,033	43,600	2,260,591	37,033	60,539	4 As to Rs. 1.10
Northern Arakan	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	.....
Bangoon	498,641	498,641	4,958,359	785,000	498,641	9,65,344	8 As. to Rs. 2.8
Balein	233,242	233,242	491,318	5,066,000	233,242	3,81,229	8 As. to Rs. 2.8
Mystong	264,721	264,721	1,895,979	4,986,000	64,721	4,12,222	4 As. to Rs. 2
Prome	182,106	182,106	432,894	775,000	182,106	2,28,35	6 As. to Rs. 1.8
Taeyer	102,807	102,807	635,193	1,332,000	102,807	67,530	4 As. to Rs. 1.4
Amherat	221,039	221,039	3,198,960	6,341,760	221,039	3,62,772	4 As. to Rs. 5
Shwe-Gyan	81,965	81,965	4,316,800	2,173,410	81,965	87,776	8 As. to Rs. 2
Tengone	2,162	2,162	35,486	2,077,440	1,955,920	22,263	2 As. to Rs. 1.8
Tavoy	61,604	61,604	61,604	2,219,680	61,604	88,33	6 As. to Rs. 2.8
Mergui	38,664	38,664	38,654	1,920,000	3,004,160	65,043	6 As. to Rs. 2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,141,806</b>	<b>2,143,968</b>	<b>23,105,017</b>	<b>30,939,767</b>	<b>21,43,908</b>	<b>34,45,227</b>	

† Including Rs. 222—Miscellaneous Revenue.  
‡ Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

Rate per acre on total area of  
cultivable land.

Rate per acre on total area of  
cultivable land.

Rate per acre on total area of  
cultivable land.

Rate per acre on total area of  
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Rate per acre on total area of  
cultivable land.

The amount assessed as Land Revenue was £344,523 as against £331,944 in the previous year,—an increase of £12,579, or 3·78 per cent., of which £2,223 was realized in the Arakan division, £6,114 in Pegu and £4,242 in Tenasserim. In this Province with a sparse population and a vast extent of country culturable but uncultivated, the rates of assessment range low and depend to a great extent on the quality of the soil and ready means of transport, or otherwise. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as six pence per acre; whilst in Mananoung and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable, and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is six shillings per acre. The light land tax, however, is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the Province, and by the rice duty, which is a tax which falls, from a variety of causes, wholly upon the producer and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent *ad valorem* on this article of export.

No landed proprietors known in India as Zemindars exist in this Province. The holders of the land are, with but few exceptions, the cultivators and the extent of their holdings averages about 5 acres. The exceptions are, where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or Natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities ...	4	2	4	1,105	276·25	261	Rs. A. P. 1 3 1	6
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	92	207	92	10,114	109	*407	10. As. 1 P. to Rs 1-14-3	...
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100 ...	696,793	18,422	399,611	2,182,749	4·66	5-13-4	From 8 As. to Rs. 5	From 5 to 10 Rs.
Total ...	896,899	18,691	399,707	2,143,908	...	...	...	...

*Coorg.*

The land revenue was Rs. 2,67,900. The cultivated area amounted to 100,912 acres of which 500 were irrigated.

## Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating Communities.	696	...	167	35,785	51	65 5-0		
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	23,005	...	14,741	79,018	3 7/16	8 2-1		
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common	61	...	146	26,896	442 1/2	502 2-4		
Holders of Land-Revenue-Free { In perpetuity ...	947	...	367	8,246	3 7/16	...		
tenures. For life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Purchasers of waste land	13	...	13	50	3 15/16	147 13-6		
Total ...	24,722	510	15,434	1,45,070	...	...		

## Mysore.

The duration of the survey assessment was fixed under Section 25 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, for periods of not more than 30, or less than 25, years, from the date of the introduction of the settlement in each case. Where special reason therefore exists, the term may be altered. Of the 81 talooks of which the Province now consists, survey operations had been extended to 24 at the close of 1870 and to 28 at that of the year under report. Of this latter number, the settlement was completed in 11 and the work was still in progress in 17. The Government land is held under the ryotwaree tenure, on a money assessment, or on the *metayer* system under which the Government dues are paid in kind. Under the revenue survey settlement, that system, so far as the State is concerned, will wholly cease. Meanwhile the ryots can always convert their occupation of such lands into the ordinary tenure and every encouragement to their so doing is afforded by Government.

## Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of Cultivating Communities ...	2,498	...	845,502	...	...	0-7-4
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100 ...	31,944	598,059	3,721,006	6-8 1/2	10 13 9	1-12-0
Holders of Revenue-Free { In perpetuity ...	826	...	663,487	...	...	...
tenures. For life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	180	...	...	21-13-5
Total ...	35,219	...	5,930,175	...	...	...

*Land Revenue.*—The land revenue was Rs. 71,64,034, against Rs. 72,91,498 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 1,27,464.

## Berar.

Land is assessed and occupied on the Ryotwari system. The surveyed and assessed area and the assessment for 1871-72 are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.						
	Cultivated.	Total.	Cultivable.	Total.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre on cultivated land.	Total area up to limit.	Rate per acre on cultivated land.
Omra- wuttee ...	5,462	10,70,335	10,75,787	11,266	4,79,460	4,13,332	9,04,058	19,79,845	14,37,40	36	1 3 6 1 3 6
Ellich- pore ...	8,680	6,14,692	6,23,372	9,78,000	15,909	47,274	10,41,183	16,64,555	9,46,768	9	6 7 0 9 1
Woon ...	246	5,51,093	5,51,339	980	7,90,661	21,66,173	26,57,512	3,78,072	10,5	0	2 1
Akolah ...	26,591	13,71,735	13,92,326	15,794	1,17,698	1,73,249	3,05,741	16,98,067	18,41,423	1	6 to 12 a. to 12 a. to 12 a. to 12 a.
Buldana ...	28,902	12,64,865	12,93,667	26,119	1,82,576	2,87,061	4,95,756	17,89,428	9,65,44	5	5 to 7 a. to 7 a. to 7 a. to 12 a.
Besim ...	17,469	5,87,208	6,04,677	28,095	2,38,249	3,13,181	5,79,475	11,84,452	4,11,237	0	9
Total ...	81,240	54,59,928	55,41,168	10,69,254	23,48,424	20,23,708	54,32,386	1,09,73,354	59,80,030	1	0 12 0 0 10 0

During 1871-72 the area of cultivation increased to the extent of 106,741 acres, the consequent increase in the assessment being rupees 2,17,923 (£21,792-6s.). The land revenue demand rose from Rupees 47,32,702 (£47,3270 4s.) in 1870-71 to Rupees 49,37,847 (£4,93,784 14s.) in 1871-72.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION:



CHAPTER I.  
**LEGISLATION.**

THERE are four law-making Councils in India—those of the Governor General, of Bengal, of Madras and Bombay. Each consists of the Executive Council with additional members representing the non-official public, Native and European.

In the Governor General's Council, also, there are generally three or four official members who advise or take charge of measures referring to the Provinces, such as the North West, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. The Lieutenant Governor, or Governor, of the Province in which the Central Legislature may sit, is *ex officio* a member of it. Bengal has no Executive Council. The Governor General has the power of veto on the legislation of the inferior Legislatures, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to disallow the Acts of the Governor General's Council.

**The Governor General's Legislative Council.**

In 1871-72 twenty-one Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

**Act No. XVIII. of 1871 (An Act for the Levy of Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.)**

The Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 14th December 1870, conferred upon Local Governments the charge of certain Departments of the public service specially connected with local requirements, and reduced the amount of the grants hitherto made for those services from the Imperial Revenue. It became necessary, therefore, to supplement those grants and thus to provide, in the North-Western Provinces, the means of carrying out many works of local improvement which were urgently required, but for which, under existing circumstances, no assignments could be made from imperial funds. In districts temporarily settled, in which the term of settlement has expired, it is provided, in section 3, that every estate shall be liable to such assessment as the local Government thinks fit, not exceeding five per cent. of its annual value. In such cases "annual value" is defined to mean double the amount of land-revenue assessed for the time being on an estate. In districts permanently settled, the Local Government is empowered, by section 4, to impose a rate not exceeding two annas for each acre under cultivation, half of which the landlord may, by section 7, recover from his tenant. Section 10 prescribes the objects to which the Local Government may assign the proceeds of the rate; and it is provided that the assignment in each district shall not, in any year, be less than the total sum levied in that year in the district. The unexpended surplus of any assignment may, at the discretion of the Local Government, either be re-assigned for expenditure in the same district, or applied generally for the benefit of the North-Western Provinces. Section 13 provides for the keeping of the necessary accounts; section 14 for the appointment of local committees to supervise the expenditure of the sum assigned, and section 15 for suits brought for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of a rate imposed under the Act, and for suits on account of the illegal exaction of any such rate, or for the settlement of accounts.

**Act No. XIX. of 1871 (An Act to provide for the Appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.)**

Doubts having been expressed as to whether the mode of appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations, this Act was passed to dispose of the matter, and to define with distinctness the powers of the Local Government in connection with this subject. The Act became imperative on first September 1872, when the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force.

must state his objection in writing to the Collector within a month (section 9). If the landlord does not within a month object, the Collector may, if he considers the security tendered by the applicant sufficient, grant him a certificate sanctioning the advance (section 10.) If the applicant, being a tenant, cannot furnish any adequate security, the notice to the landlord is to warn him that, if within a month he does not object to the loan, he will be deemed to have assented to it, and to have agreed that the land in respect of which the loan is asked shall be pledged as security for repayment of the loan (section 12.) If the landlord so signifies his dissent, and refuses to withdraw it, the Collector is not to grant a certificate; if the landlord does not express dissent or if he withdraws it, the Collector may, if the value of the land, together with any other security deposited by the borrower, is not less than the advance, grant the applicant a certificate sanctioning the advance. All sums granted on a certificate given under the Act are to be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made, or by his security; or, if they cannot be so recovered, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land to be improved. By section 17 it is provided that, when a landlord consents that the land in occupation of his tenant shall be pledged as security for an advance, the improvement effected by means of such advance shall not be deemed to alter the relative position of the landlords and tenant in reference to the land. Section 18 authorizes the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules prescribing the manner in which applications for advances may be made; the conditions under which advances may be granted, and under which they will be repayable; for securing the due expenditure of the advances, the proper execution, inspection and maintenance of the works for which the advance was made; the instalments by which advances shall be repaid, and the rate of interest to be charged; and for the keeping and auditing of accounts of receipts and expenditure under the Act.

### *Act No. XXVII. of 1871 (An Act for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs.)*

Various tribes in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh carry on theft and robbery systematically. They live quietly for part of the year in their own districts, but they spend the rest of it in wandering about the country plundering, and on their return divide their gains according to a fixed rule. In the North-Western Provinces alone, there are twenty-nine tribes who support themselves in the manner above described. In the Punjab a system of Police control had been, until within the last few years, exercised over tribes of this description with most useful results. The rules involved in this control were, however, pronounced by the Chief Court to be without legal warrant. The system consequently fell into abeyance, and the result was an alarming increase of crime in the Punjab and neighbouring territories, which the authorities found no difficulty in connecting with the persons lately liberated from surveillance. The object of Act XXVII of 1871 is, therefore, to restore the system of superintendence and control, subject, however, to such conditions as will ensure its not being employed in a rash or oppressive manner.

The second part of the Act provides a somewhat similar system of registration for eunuchs who are reasonably suspected of kidnapping or mutilating children, or of committing offences under section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. By section 26, registered eunuchs are prohibited from appearing in public dressed or ornamented like women, or from taking part in any public or private exhibition, and (by section 27) from keeping any boy under the age of sixteen under their control; nor, by section 29, can such a person be guardian to a minor, make a will, make a gift, or adopt a son. Provision is made, in section 28, for the removal of boys found in the house, or under the control, of a registered eunuch, and for their transmission to their home or other safe disposal.

### *Act No. XXVIII. of 1871 (An Act to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869.)*

The object of this Act is to provide for the case of men coming from Australia in charge of horses, on engagements which terminate on the conclusion of the voyage. Such persons are at once thrown out of employ and become vagrants; but as there is no person in this country to serve whom they have landed, it is impossible to put in force the provisions of section thirty-one of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, as to the recovery of cost of removal and other expenses incidental to their vagrancy. The Act meets this difficulty by enlarging the wording of section thirty-one in such a manner as to render the consignee of any imported animal or the agents in India for the sale of such animal, or (if the consignee or agent cannot be found) the agent to whom the ship in which the animal came was consigned, liable to all charges incurred by the State in consequence of the person who has come to India in charge of such animal becoming a vagrant within a year after his arrival in India.

### *Act No. XXIX. of 1871 (An Act for repealing certain Regulations of the Bengal Code which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.)*

It is an essential part of the scheme for effecting a complete consolidation of the existing enactments that all inoperative provisions and unnecessary matter therein contained should

rst be expunged. This has already been accomplished as regards the Acts of the Governor General in Council, extending from the year 1834 up to the present time, by Acts VIII. of 1868 and XIV. of 1870. The sifting process has likewise been applied more or less effectively by the local legislatures to the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes, and they have now been reduced to very moderate proportions.

Fifty-three obsolete Regulations are thus got rid of.

### *Act No. XXX. of 1871 (An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Punjab.)*

The preamble recites that all lakes, rivers, streams, and other natural drainage-channels and collections of water are the property of Government.

Whenever Government thinks that the water of any stream, lake, &c., should be applied for the purpose of a canal or drainage-work, a notification to that effect is to appear in the gazette. Provision is made in sections 11 and 12 for the abatement of a tenant's rental in respect of any such stoppage or diminution, and for its enhancement if the water supply is subsequently restored.

Section 32 lays down the conditions to which all contracts made for the supply of canal water, and all rules framed by the Local Government on this subject, must conform. Sections 33 to 35 define the persons who are liable for water used in an unauthorized manner or suffered to run to waste. Sections 36 to 43 provide two modes of payment for canal-water,—one by the occupier to be called the "occupier's rate," and one by the owner in respect of the benefit received by the canal-irrigation. Section 40 authorizes the Local Government to frame rules for the apportionment of the "owner's rate" between the landlord and tenants of a class not liable to enhancement on account of the increased productiveness of the soil. In sections 44 to 48, provision is made for the imposition, in certain cases, of a rate on lands irrigable but not irrigated. At any time not less than five years after the commencement of irrigation from a canal, an enquiry may be ordered by the Local Government into its condition and the irrigation therefrom. If such enquiry satisfies the Local Government that the owners of lands irrigable by the canal have not made reasonable use of it, the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, declare that the owners of all lands irrigable by the canal, within certain specified limits, shall be charged with a special rate, not to exceed two rupees per annum per acre. Section 48 defines the meaning of "irrigable by a canal" for the purposes of this portion of the Act. Section 50 provides for the assessment of cultivated land within 300 yards of a canal, which appears to be benefited by percolation from a canal.

Part VI. provides for the employment of forced labour in canal-works in such districts as the Local Government thinks fit. This was an existing custom in certain parts of the Province from time immemorial; it is congenial to the people's taste, and this Part of the Act does little more than re-enact the rules which the people have themselves adopted for their own convenience.

### *Act No. XXXI. of 1871 (An Act to regulate the Weights and Measures of Capacity of British India.)*

The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870, having been disallowed, Act XXXI. of 1871 was passed for the purpose of re-enacting such portions of the former Act as were understood not to be objected to by the Secretary of State. The Act was, therefore, practically a re-enactment of Act XI. of 1870, with the omission of the provisions which referred to measures of length and area, or authorized Government to compel the adoption of the new weights in particular cases.

### *Act No. XXXII. of 1871 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Civil Courts in Oudh.)*

Section 11 provides for the extent of ordinary original jurisdiction to be exercised by the Courts, the first grade being empowered to hear suits up to two hundred rupees, the second grade up to five hundred rupees, and the third grade suits of any amount; the fourth and fifth grades—the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner—have no ordinary original jurisdiction; the Chief Commissioner may invest any Court of the first grade with powers up to five hundred rupees and any Court of the second grade with powers up to one thousand rupees. Sections 16–25 provide for appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from Courts of the first and second grades lie ordinarily to the Deputy Commissioner, unless when the amount in suit is over one thousand rupees, when the appeal lies to the Commissioner. Appeals from the original judgments of the Deputy Commissioner lie to the Commissioner, and from those of the Commissioner to the Judicial Commissioner. If the decision of the Appellate Court modifies the decision of the Original Court, the Judicial Commissioner may, if he thinks it necessary, allow a further appeal to himself. If the decision of the Appellate Court confirms that of the Original Court, the decision shall be final, except that, if the Appellate Court is in doubt as to a point of law or the construction of a document, it may refer it for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

*Act No. XXXIII. of 1871 (An Act to consolidate and define the Law relating to the Settlement and Collection of Land-Revenue in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)*

The object was to re-enact, in distinct language and in a compendious form, the various rules and orders which previously regulated, the subject of the assessment and collection of the land revenue, and the registration of landed interests incidental thereto. Chapter I provides for the appointment of Revenue Officers of four grades, and for the issue of rules by the Local Government as to the appointment, duties, payment and removal of Lambardars, Patwaris, Ranungas and other village officials. Chapter II, deals with settlements. Section 7 defines the meaning of the phrase "under settlement," and section 8 provides that the Local Government shall, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, give written instructions to the officer in charge of a settlement as to the principles on which the assessment is to be made. The various kinds of settlement, summary and regular settlements and re-settlements, are next set out (section 10), and the details of a notification of settlement prescribed (section 11). Section 13 lays down the documents of which the Record-of-rights shall consist; the language in which these documents shall be couched, and the manner in which they are to be prepared, signed and attested, may be prescribed by the Local Government. As to the effect of settlement proceedings, it is provided, in section 16, that judicial decisions passed by Settlement Officers shall have the same effect, and be proved in the same manner, as any other judicial decision, and that entries in the record, duly authenticated, shall be presumed to be true. Section 17 provides for the sanction of a settlement by the Local Government, either as regards the assessment or the Record-of-rights, or both; and section 18 for the revision of either at any time before sanction. In section 19 the rule is laid down as to the revision of a Record-of-rights once sanctioned, and in the following section it is provided that any one aggrieved by an entry on the Record-of-rights may bring a suit for a declaration that such entry is incorrect, and may join Government and every interested person as defendants in such suit. Revenue Officers are empowered, by section 22, to require the erection or repair of boundary-pillars. By section 23, Settlement Officers may issue Commissions to take evidence, and, if empowered by the Local Government, may refer any matter in dispute to arbitrators, with or without the consent of the parties. The arbitrators so appointed are to have such powers, and their finding to be liable to such appeal, as the Local Government directs (section 23). Settlement Officers have the same powers (section 24) to compel the attendance of witnesses as are vested in the Civil Courts, and the same rights as to entry and inspection of land (section 25) as are specified in section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. As to the effects of the Record-of-rights on rights of proprietorship, it is provided, in section 26, that in future settlements, unless it is otherwise expressly recorded, all forests, waste-lands, quarries, spontaneous produce, and accessory interests shall be deemed to belong to the owners of the estates; and in section 27, that, in all pre-settlements, forests, waste-lands, quarries, spontaneous produce, and other accessory interests in land shall be presumed to belong to Government, but that this presumption may be defeated by showing, from the assessment, that such interest was regarded as belonging to the proprietor of the estate. Mines of metal or coal are, in every instance, the property of Government, but compensation for injury done, in working these, to the surface of the soil, is to be made to the owner of the estate. Chapter III, deals with "engagements for the payment of land revenue;" the persons to whom the settlement is to be offered; the mode in which the offer is to be made; the liability involved by its acceptance, and the effect of a refusal on the part of the owners of an estate to engage for its land-revenue. Chapter IV, provides for the maintenance of the Record-of-rights by the Deputy Commissioner after the conclusion of the settlement, and for rules to be framed by the Local Government as to the necessary entries.

*Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.)*

Previous to the passing of this Act, India did not possess any uniform law of evidence. Within the presidency towns, the English law of evidence was in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian legislature, of which Act II. of 1855 was the most important. This measure, however, did not profess to set forth any general and systematic statement of the law, but appeared to have been designed, not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to, and corrective of, the English law, and also of the customary law of evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered. As the customary law had not assumed any definite form, and as some branches of it had fallen into complete abeyance, the Mofussil Courts were left without any fixed rules, except those contained in Act II. of 1855 and other kindred enactments, and the practice differed in various parts of the country as to the degree in which the provisions of the English law on the subject were considered obligatory. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides a general and comprehensive system for the whole of British India; the rules contained in it apply to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts-Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator. As "Court" is defined to include all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally entitled to take evidence, the Act will practically be applicable to every inquiry with which the Courts can in any way be concerned.

The plan upon which the Act proceeds is as follows: every judicial proceeding whatever has for its object the ascertaining of some right or liability. If the proceeding is criminal, the object is to ascertain the liability to punishment of the person accused; if the proceeding civil, as the object is to ascertain some right of property or status, or the right of one party to receive, or the liability of the other to afford, some form of relief. All rights and liabilities are dependent upon, and arise out of, facts, the word "fact" being defined as including—1, anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses; 2, any mental condition of which any person is conscious. Any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts the existence, non-existence, nature or extent of any right, liability or disability, asserted or denied, in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows, is termed "a fact in issue" (section 3). The ascertainment of some such facts is the object of every judicial proceeding, and for this purpose other facts, connected with, and bearing upon, facts in issue, in certain specified ways, are allowed to be given in evidence, and are termed relevant facts: The following are declared to be relevant facts:—

1. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction (section 6).
2. Facts which are the occasion, cause or effect, immediate or otherwise, of a relevant fact or a fact in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which it happened, or afforded an opportunity for its occurrence or transaction (section 7).
3. Facts which show or constitute motive or preparation for a fact in issue or relevant fact; and the conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding in reference to any fact in issue or relevant fact; the word "conduct," however, being defined not to include statements, except when such statements accompany or explain acts other than statements (section 8).
4. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of anything or person whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which a fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or show the relation of parties by whom such fact was transacted (section 9).
5. Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to the common intention, as against any other conspirator (section 10).
6. Facts which are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which, by themselves, or in connection with other facts, render the existence or non-existence of a relevant fact or fact in issue highly probable or improbable (section 11).
7. Facts which enable the Court to determine the amount of damages to be awarded.
8. Any transaction, by which a right or custom, the existence of which is in question, was created, claimed, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence; or any particular instance in which such right or custom was claimed, recognised, exercised or disputed, or departed from (section 13).
9. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, body, or bodily feeling which is in issue or relevant (section 14).
10. Facts which, when the question is whether an act was intentional or accidental, show that it forms one of a series of similar occurrences (section 15).
11. Facts which, when the question is whether a particular act was done, show the existence of a course of business, according to which it would naturally have been done (section 16).

Another class of relevant facts are "Admissions" (section 17—31), which are statements of the nature, and made by the persons and under the circumstances, stated in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. Section 21 provides that, except in two specified instances, an admission may be proved only as against the person who made it, or his representative in interest, but not in his behalf. Sections 22—29 deal with certain exceptions to the relevancy of admissions, especially with reference to confessions improperly obtained. Section 30 provides that, when more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, a confession made by one of such persons, affecting himself and some other of the accused, may be taken into account as against any one whom it affects. Section 31 enacts that admissions are not conclusive proof of the facts admitted. Another class of relevant facts are certain statements of relevant facts (section 32) which are relevant when the person who made them is dead, cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances, the Court considers unreasonable. These statements are—1, statements by a deceased person as to the cause of his death; 2, statements made in the ordinary course of business; 3, statements against interest; 4, statements as to a custom, by a person likely to be acquainted with it; 5, statements as to relationship, by a person having special knowledge; 6, statements in wills, pedigrees, or tombstones, &c., as to relationship between deceased persons; 7, statements in a deed, will, or other document, relating to a transaction in which a right or custom was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied; and 8, statements of relevant feelings or impressions by a number of persons.

Under this heading is placed evidence given by a witness in a former judicial proceeding; section 33 defines the conditions under which such evidence is relevant in another judicial proceeding, for the purpose of proving the facts stated. By section 34, entries in books of account, regularly kept, referring to a matter under enquiry, are relevant, but are not sufficient by themselves to charge any person with liability. The four following sections provide for the case of entries in public or official books, published maps or plans, recitals in Acts of Parliament or of the Indian Legislatures, statements in Gazettes, Law Reports, &c. Another class of relevant facts are judgments of the Courts given in former suits or proceedings. Section 40—44 define the circumstances under which they become relevant. Section 40 provides for the plea of res judicata, by enacting that any judgment which, by law, prevents a Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is relevant when the question is whether such suit or trial should be held. By section 41, a final judgment of a competent Court, in the exercise of Probate, Matrimonial, Admiralty or Insolvency jurisdiction, which confers or takes away any legal character, or declares a person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to anything, not as against any particular person, but absolutely, is conclusive proof as to the legal character or right which it confers or takes away, or de-

claims to exist or not to exist. Judgments, other than those referred to in section 41, are relevant, if they refer to relevant matters of a public nature, but are not conclusive proof of that which they state (section 43). Other judgments are irrelevant unless their existence is a fact in issue or relevant fact under some other provision of the Act—as, e. g., the existence of a judgment against a man might be relevant as showing his motive for murdering the judgment creditor.

Relevant opinions are next dealt with; sections 45—51 set forth the cases in which opinions are relevant, namely, the opinions of experts as to points of foreign law or science or art, or identity of handwriting; the opinions of persons acquainted with handwriting as to its identity; the opinions, as to a general right or custom, of persons who would be likely to know of it, if it existed; the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge, as to (1) the usages and tenets of any body of men or family; (2) the constitution or government of any religious body, or (3) the meaning of terms used by particular classes of people (section 49); and, except under certain circumstances, the opinions expressed in the conduct of persons having special means of knowledge as to the relationship of one person to another. Sections 52 to 55 deal with the cases in which "character" is relevant either in civil or criminal proceedings. This concludes the first Part of the Act, which disposes of the relevancy of facts, or, in other words, answers the question, *What facts may be proved?*

The second Part of the Act answers the question, *How facts, which are relevant under Part I., are to be proved?* Sections 56, 57, and 58 enumerate certain facts which the Court will recognize without proof, namely, those of which the Court takes judicial notice, and those which the parties agree, at the hearing, or by writing under their hands, to admit, or which by any rule of pleading in force they are deemed to have admitted. Sections 59 and 60 provide that everything, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence, but that oral evidence must, in every instance, be direct; i. e., the evidence of a man who relates the impression produced on his own senses by the fact stated, or, if the fact to be proved be the existence of an opinion, who states that he holds that opinion. An exception is made in favour of statements of the opinions of experts, which may, if necessary, be proved by the production of a published treatise. If oral evidence relates to a material thing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require it to be produced for inspection. The next chapter (sections 61 to 90) deals with the mode in which documents must be proved. Sections 62 and 63 define primary and secondary evidence, and the two next sections provide that, except in certain specified cases, documents must be proved by primary evidence. Section 66 provides that, in certain instances, it shall be necessary, in order to make use of secondary evidence, that the party in possession of a document shall be first served with notice to produce; but the Court may always dispense with this necessity. The proof of signatures of documents required by law to be attested, of documents requiring attestation, but which a party admits, and of the identity of handwriting are next dealt with (sections 67 to 73). Provision is next made for the proof of certain documents defined as "public documents" (sections 74 to 78); and the next ten sections (79 to 89) lay down certain presumptions as to documents, which are to be drawn in the cases enumerated. Thus, the Court shall presume that documents purporting to be certificates, or certified copies or other documents declared by law to be admissible as evidence of any fact, are genuine (section 79); that a record of evidence purporting to be signed by a competent officer is genuine; and the statements by such officer as to the mode in which it was taken are true (section 80); that Government Gazettes, Private Acts of Parliament, &c., are genuine; that the seal or signature of a document admissible in an English Court without proof is genuine; that maps and plans made by order of Government are accurate; that books purporting to be printed by order of Government and to contain the laws of the country, and books containing reports of judicial rulings, are genuine (section 84); that powers-of attorney executed before certain officials were executed as they purport to have been (section 85); and that documents called for and not produced were duly attested, stamped, and executed (section 89). The Court, also, may presume that a document purporting to be a certified copy of the judgment of a foreign Court, if authenticated in the manner prescribed, is genuine and accurate; that books referring to matters of public interest were published as they purport to have been published; that a telegraphic message received corresponds with a message delivered for transmission; and that documents purporting to be thirty years old, produced from proper custody, were signed, executed, and attested as they purport to have been.

Chapter VI. (sections 91 to 100) deals with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. Section 91 provides that, when the terms of a contract or disposition of property have been reduced to writing, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be in writing, no evidence shall, except in the cases stated, be given in proof of the terms of such contract, disposition or matter, except the writing itself, or secondary evidence of the writing, in cases in which secondary evidence is, under the Act, admissible. By section 92, when any contract, disposition, or matter of the nature referred to in section 91 has been proved in the manner there provided, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted, as between the parties, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms. Several provisos, however, are added, grounded on decisions of the English Courts, setting forth the cases in which oral evidence is admissible for the purpose of modifying a written contract; and the following sections lay down, with some particularity, rules as to the conditions under which the language of a document may, if it is insufficient, indistinct, technical, inaccurate or unmeaning, be supplemented by oral evidence.

The material and mode of proof being now disposed of, Part III. of the Act goes on to deal with "the production and effect of evidence." Chapter VII. lays down rules for deciding on

whom, in each instance, the burthen of proof lies. Besides the general rule in section 102, that the burthen of proof lies on the person against whom the decision would lie if no evidence were given on either side, some special rules are given in the following sections, e. g., that the burthen of proving a fact necessary to make any evidence admissible lies on the person who wishes to give such evidence (section 104); that when a person is accused of an offence, the burthen of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the general or special exceptions of the Indian Penal Code or other law, lies on the accused person (section 105); that when a fact is specially within a person's knowledge, the burthen of proving it lies on him (section 106); that when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burthen of proving him to be dead lies on the person who asserts it (section 107); that when a man has not been heard of for seven years, the burthen of proving him to be alive lies on the person who asserts it (section 108); that when persons have acted as partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, the burthen of showing that they do not stand in those relations to one another lies on the person who asserts it (section 109); that the burthen of proving that a man is not entitled to that of which he is in possession lies on the person who asserts it (section 110); that when a person occupies a position of active confidence towards another, and a transaction takes place between them, the burthen of proving the *bonds of the transaction* lies on the person occupying such position (section 111); that the birth of a person during a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within 280 days after its dissolution, shall be conclusive proof of his legitimacy, unless it can be shown that the parties had no opportunity of access (section 112); that a notification in the Gazette of a cession of territory shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession has taken place (section 113); and finally, section 114 allows the Court, in a large number of cases, to place the burthen of proof on which party it pleases, by providing that the Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and private and public business, in their relation to the facts of the case.

The subject of stoppage is dealt with in chapter VIII; the competence of witnesses in chapter IX, and the mode in which witnesses shall be examined in chapter X. Amongst other provisions on this subject, it is enacted, in section 146 and the following sections, that a witness may be asked questions, not otherwise relevant, for the purpose of testing his veracity, finding out who he is, or shaking his credit; that when the question is as to matter not relevant, except in so far as it tends to injure the witness's character, the Court shall decide whether the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and shall be guided in deciding on the admissibility of the question, by certain specified considerations (section 149); that such question shall be asked only when the person asking them has reasonable ground to believe the imputation conveyed to be well founded (section 149); that cases in which such questions are asked by barristers or pleaders, without such reasonable ground, may be reported to the High Court (section 150); and that, when such questions have been answered, evidence shall not be given to contradict the witness's answer, except in the cases especially mentioned (section 153). Section 155 points out the mode in which a witness's credit may be impeached by the adverse party, or, with the Court's consent, by the person who calls him; section 156 provides for corroborative evidence; sections 159 and 160 for a witness refreshing his memory by reference to a document made at or near the time of the transaction to which it relates; and section 161 that a witness so using a document may be cross-examined upon it. Section 165 confers on a Judge the power, in order to discover relevant facts of asking any question he pleases, or ordering the production of any document; but it provides that his judgment must be based on facts relevant and duly proved; that the Judge shall not compel a witness to answer any question which he is by the Act privileged not to answer; nor ask any question which, under the provisions of the Act, is improper, nor, except as provided by the Act, dispense with primary proof of a document.

Chapter XI re-enacts a provision of Act II. of 1855, to the effect that the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not, of itself, be ground for a new trial or reversal of any decision, if it appears that, independently of the evidence admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been admitted, it ought not to have varied the decision.

*Act No. 11. of 1872 (An Act to revive and continue the operation of Act XV. of 1867, to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)*

*Act No. III. of 1872 (An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases.)*

For some years past the attention of the Government had been directed to the claims of persons, not belonging to any of the established religions of the country, to a form of marriage the legality of which should be beyond dispute. The members of the Brahmo Samaj having taken the opinion of the Advocate General of Bengal on the validity of the marriage ceremony practised among themselves, were led by his reply to entertain grave doubts as to the legal effect of marriages so solemnized and as to the legitimacy of the offspring arising therefrom. The position of these and other classes rendered it clear that relief ought to be afforded: considerable doubt, however, was felt as to the mode in which this could most conveniently be done. The intention originally was to have a simple Civil Marriage Act

and in 1868 a Bill was accordingly introduced "to legalize marriages between certain Natives of British India not professing the Christian Religion." The Select Committee, however, to which this measure was referred, reported that the various Local Governments were unanimously opposed to its introduction, while they agreed in considering that it would be unobjectionable if confined to the members of the Brahmins samaja, for whose benefit it was immediately designed. The Committee recommended, therefore, that the Bill should be thus restricted in its scope, and provided a declaration to be made in every case of a person marrying under it, to the effect that the person so marrying was a member of the Brahmins samaja. This proposal, however, was strongly objected to by the less advanced section of the Brahmins, who call themselves the Adhi Brahmins, and, regarding themselves still as Hindus, deprecated all legislation on the subject of Brahmin marriages, as implying doubts which they did not feel as to their competence to contract valid marriages, and objected to the Bill as indicating that the Brahmin sect necessarily professed views with which they did not sympathize. On the other hand, it was found that the more advanced sect of the Brahmins had no objection to declare that they were neither Hindus, Mahomedans, nor Parsis, and would be satisfied with a Bill providing a form of marriage for persons who were prepared to make a declaration to that effect.

The present Act, accordingly, is so framed as to apply only to such persons as do not belong to the Christian, Jewish, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Parsee, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, and by section 2 it is further necessary in order to a marriage under the Bill that—

- (1) neither party should have a husband or wife living;
- (2) that the man should have completed eighteen years, and the woman fourteen years of age;
- (3) that each party, if under the age of twenty-one years, should have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian.

It is also essential that the parties should not be related to one another in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal. As to this last point, however, it is provided that no law or custom as to consanguinity shall prevent such persons from marrying, unless a relationship between them can be traced through some common ancestor, who stands to each in a nearer relationship than great-great-grandfather, or unless one of the parties is the lineal ancestor, or a brother or sister of a lineal ancestor, of the other. Section 17 provides that the Indian Divorce Act shall apply to marriages contracted under the Act, and that a marriage under the Act may be declared void, as well for the causes mentioned in the Divorce Act, as on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of the conditions (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section 2. By section 18, the issue of marriages under the Act shall, if they marry under the Act, be subject to the law of their father as to the prohibition of marriages on the ground of consanguinity or affinity, subject, however, to the proviso annexed by the Act to the rule on this subject. In order to guard against the Act being used inferentially to throw a doubt on the validity of marriages contracted otherwise than under its provisions, it is provided that, if the validity of any such marriage shall be questioned in any Court, it shall be decided as though the Act had not been passed. Section 20 provides retrospectively for the validation of certain marriages solemnized before the passing of the Act, by persons who, if it had been in existence, might have taken advantage of its provisions,

#### *Act No. IV. of 1872 (An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)*

On the annexation of the Punjab, the province had been for a considerable period administered by means of rules and orders issued personally by the Governor General in Council; and, even after the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor, it was understood that the laws in force in other parts of India were not in many instances extended to the Punjab in plenary and unconditional manner, but were liable, from time to time, to be modified by administrative orders of the Government of India or the Local Government. A large number of such orders were in existence when the Indian Councils' Act was passed. This measure was deemed to put an end to the power of the Governor General to pass orders for the government of the Punjab, otherwise than in accordance with the means therein provided; but section 25 had the effect of giving all rules and orders hitherto issued by the Governor General or the Local Government the force of law. One consequence of this was, that it became impossible to say with certainty what the law of the Province was, as the language of Government had not, in many instances, made it clear how far a direction was intended to be imperative, or to what extent laws in force in other parts of India were intended to be enacted; nor had any approach to an authoritative list of the rules, orders and regulations legalized by section 25 of the Indian Councils' Act been attempted. The difficulties arising from this state of things were most felt in connection with a volume commonly described as the *Punjab Civil Code*, which was issued originally as a *Law Manual* for the use of officials, but had come to be regarded by some officers in the Punjab as having, in parts at least, acquired the force of law, whilst other officers still treated it as invested with no more than its original authority. A difference of opinion on this point having arisen between the Judges of the Chief Court, legislation became inevitable.

#### *Act No. V. of 1872 (An Act to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sindhi.)*

Bengal:

*Act IV. of 1871.—An Act for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and regulation of lodging-houses therein.*

This Act made provision for the licensing and regulation of pilgrims' lodging-houses at Pooree, and on the main lines of road leading thereto, and for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa. It empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Health Officer for Pooree, and empowered the Magistrate to grant house-owners licenses for the reception of lodgers into their houses, subject to inspection, and to penalties for breach of rules. It provided also certain conservancy regulations, and empowered the Magistrate, with the assent of the Health Officer and Civil Surgeon, and the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make byelaws relating to conservancy and the regulation of pilgrims. The Lieutenant-Governor may extend the Act, or part of it, to Bhoobaneswar and Jajipore, or to any of the towns or villages in Orissa used as pilgrims' stages, or on the line of roads habitually traversed by pilgrims. As many as 497 lodging-houses have been licensed under the Act, and improvements in the way of their ventilation have been impressed on the notice of the owners. Attention has been paid to conservancy, and a general plan of drainage is being considered. As far as is yet known, the act has worked successfully, and has met with no opposition.

*Act V. of 1871.—An Act to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal.*

This Act provides for the better drainage and improvement of certain lands in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. The sums advanced to carry out the scheme must be repaid by the proprietors of the lands improved, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. They will be apportioned amongst such proprietors by Commissioners with reference to the quantity of land in the possession of each which will be directly benefited by such improvements and the benefit derived by such land. The sums so apportioned are recoverable from the proprietors under the provisions of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1868. The proprietors, on the other hand, are entitled to recover from their subordinate tenants, sums proportioned to the area of the lands of their tenants benefited by the works. This Act may be said to be an experimental one. If it succeeds, the same principle may be applied to other parts of the country and other marshes. In this case the proprietors have consented to accept the scheme, and it is hoped that it will work. The powers of the Commissioners cease after the apportionment of the charges.

*Act VI. of 1871.—An Act to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.*

*Act VII. of 1871.—An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.*

*Act VIII. of 1871.—An Act for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and to empower the Justices to establish Municipal markets.*

*Act IX. of 1871.—An Act for the construction of a bridge across the River Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta.*

*Act X. of 1871.—An Act to provide for local rating, for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication.*

This Act was passed to provide local rating for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication within the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It cannot extend to the town of Calcutta or to any place governed by the District Municipal Improvement Act or the District Towns' Act, 1868. With these exceptions, the Lieutenant-Governor may extend it to any district or districts within the territories subject to his government. In any district where the Act is in force, all immoveable property is liable to the payment of a district road cess in order to construct and maintain roads, &c., within the district. To enforce this payment the Act provides for the valuation of all lands therein. Returns must be made by the holders of all estates and tenures superior to cultivating ryots, who are defined to be persons cultivating land and paying rent therefor not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum, and also by owners of plantations acquired from or under the authority of Government. The cess for

lands is not to exceed a half anna in the rupee of the annual value thereof. The holder of an estate must pay yearly the entire amount of the cess for the lands comprised in his estate, less the deduction calculated at half of the rate of the cess for every rupee for the revenue payable for the estate. The holder of a tenure must pay yearly to his superior landlord the cess on the land comprised in his tenure, less the deduction to be calculated at one-half of the rate of the cess for every rupee of the rent paid by him for the tenure. The cultivating ryot must pay to his landlord one-half of the cess calculated upon the annual value of his land. The Act provides the times of payment and the modes of recovery from the person liable to pay. Houses also are liable to the cess according to the rates mentioned in a schedule annexed to the Act. The cess is payable by the occupier, who may deduct one-half of the sum from his rent. Mines, quarries, tramways, railways, and other immovable property not specially provided for, must pay road cess at a rate not exceeding a half anna on every rupee of the annual net profit thereof. District committees are constituted under the Act, members thereof being either appointed or elected. Provisions are made to regulate their mode of transacting business and to define their functions, which include the preparation of a statement of the roads, &c., to be brought within the operation of the Act, and also the preparation of an estimate of the income and expenditure for the year, together with specifications and estimates of the works to be performed during the year. The district committees also determine the rates of cess which are required for each year. Branch committees are also to be formed for divisions of the district by appointment and by election. They are in all respects subordinate to the district committees of the district. The fund raised by the cess must be applied in paying (1) the necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act; (2) in the payment of the staff and establishment; (3) in the construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication. At the close of the year the Act was in operation in seventeen districts, and measures for valuation are now in progress.

*Act XI. of 1871.—An Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to take a census of Bengal.*

*Act I. of 1872.—An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.*

*Act II. of 1872.—An Act to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade.*

*Act III. of 1872.—An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V. of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII. of 1855.*

This received the assent of the Governor General on 6th June 1872.

### Madras.

The following Acts were passed in 1871-72.

*Act VI. of 1871.—An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper.*

*Act VII. of 1871.—An Act to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same), and to provide for its extension to other piers.*

Bombay.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations passed the following Acts during the year:—

*Act I. of 1871.—An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.*

The expenditure on Police having, under the orders of the Government of India, been made a provincial charge. It appeared equitable that the Police employed for the protection of the inhabitants of particular places in which Act XXVI. of 1850 was in force should be maintained out of the local rates.

*Act II. of 1871.—An Act for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.*

This Act imposes a duty on those classes of the Mofussil community who, heretofore, have contributed neither to the local one-anna cess levied on the land, nor to the rates and taxes levied by municipalities for town improvements. Government has since suspended the operation of this Act.

*Act I. of 1872.—An Act to amend Act XIII. of 1856.*

*Act II. of 1872.—An Act to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.*

In consequence of the embarrassed condition of the municipal finances, and to enable the Municipality to meet immediate and pressing liabilities, an application for a loan of 15 lakhs to the Municipality was made to the Government of India. That Government consented to advance the loan on the conditions that it should be paid off within 20 years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; that the borrowing power conferred on the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay by Bombay Acts II. of 1865 and IV. of 1867 should be cancelled by legal enactment; that any moneys hereafter to be borrowed by the Justices should be borrowed under the provisions and subject to the conditions of Act XXIV. of 1871; and that, to secure the repayment of the loan, an Act similar to Bombay Act III. of 1870 should be passed by the Local Legislative Council.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE ARMY, ENGLISH AND SEPOY.

H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala and Carryington, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, succeeded Sir W. Mansfield, now Lord Sandhurst, as Commander-in-Chief in India on 9th April 1870, and took his seat as an extraordinary member of the Governor General's Council on the 25th May of the same year. The Provinces of Madras (with Burma) and Bombay have each a local Commander-in-Chief who is a member of the Governor's Council. The forces immediately under the Commander-in-Chief of India are technically known as the Bengal Army. But besides that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone.

## Strength of the Indian Army.

When Sir W. Mansfield made over the command to Lord Napier, in April 1870, the nominal establishment amounted to 184,074 and the actual strength to 172,613 men. Of the latter 55,338 was the strength of the British forces in India and 117,280 that of the Native Army. Of the latter 60,900 were in Bengal and on the Punjab frontier, 31,202 were in Madras and stations garrisoned by it, and 25,178 in Bombay. Besides these there were 7,086 officers including all in civil and miscellaneous appointments. As the overland relief was in progress the actual strength was lower than it generally is. Taking the strength returned by the Medical Department, the following shews the gradual reduction of the effective English garrison since 1860 when the Mutiny campaigns were at an end. The figures exclude commissioned officers :—

Year.	Strength.
1860	97,882
1861	72,791
1862	71,069
1863	64,902
1864	68,284
1865	64,405
1866	59,941
1867	56,942
1868	52,282
1869	55,439
1870	54,876
1871	56,806

The military aggregate effective strength in each year since 1862, in detail of English and Sepoy troops, and of officers and men, is given in the following table:—

*Aggregate Effective Strength of the Army in British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years,	Europeans, Royal and H. M.'s Indian Troops,			Native Force,			Total Effective Strength in India, Europeans and Native.
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total	European Officers, including Staff Corps and those attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Civil Forces (exclusive of Officers) not under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	
1862.	2,272	72,064	75,337	2,730	108,406	29,371	140,507
1863	3,678	69,980	73,653	2,617	106,043	27,826	135,646
On 1st May							209,009
1864	3,330	68,988	71,618	2,657	106,348	26,668	135,673
1865	3,324	68,415	66,649	2,638	103,299	26,610	132,386
On 1st April							189,005
1866	3,142	60,291	63,433	2,591	102,710	24,149	129,440
1867	3,255	59,073	62,328	2,446	103,697	22,143	128,186
1868	3,249	55,822	60,071	2,363	107,437	25,069	134,869
1869	3,170	58,772	61,942	2,325	105,995	26,038	128,358
1870	3,091	56,954	60,045	2,288	105,720	24,871	130,668
1871	2,890	58,368	61,258	2,369	102,801	24,710	129,739
							191,047

The following contrasts the present strength of the British and Native Forces in India, with their strength in 1862-63:—

1862-63.		1871-72.	
Europeans.		Europeans.	
16	Brigades comprising 104 Batteries Royal Artillery.	14	Brigades, comprising 88 Batteries Royal Artillery.
11	Regiments, Cavalry.	9	Regiments Cavalry.
55	Regiments, Infantry.	50	Regiments Infantry.
The Lahore Light Horse.			
The East Indian Regiment.			
The Eurasian Battery of Artillery.			
Natives.		Natives.	
44	Regiments Cavalry (including the Guide Cavalry, two Regiments Central India Horse, and the Deccan and Erinpura Cavalry.)	39	Regiments (including the Guide Cavalry, two Regiments Central India Horse, and the Deccan and Erinpura Cavalry).
147	Regiments Infantry (including the Malwa and Meywar Bheel Corps, the Erinpura and Deccan Infantry, Bhopal Battalion, and two Regiments of Nagpore Infantry).	136	Regiments Infantry (including the Malwa and Meywar Bheel Corps, the Erinpura and Deccan Infantry, and the Bhopal Battalion).
25	Companies Sappers and Miners.	25	Companies Sappers and Miners.
	Native Artillery.		Native Artillery.
	3 Punjab Light Field Batteries.		2 Punjab Light Field Batteries.
BENGAL	Punjab Garrison Company.	SENGAL	Punjab Garrison Company.
	Hazara and Peshawar Mountain Batteries.		Hazara and Peshawar Mountain Batteries.
	4 Batteries Hyderabad Contingent.		
	Assam Local Company.		
MADRAS	1 Battery Hores.	Madras—Nil.	
	4 Batteries Golundauze.		
BOMBAY	1 Battalion Golundauze.	KONIBAY	2 Companies.

*Statement of the Military Charges in England, for the Army in India, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.*

Heads of Service.		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Passage of Officers and Troops	£	152,193	139,709	174,357	182,244	186,606
Further Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	199,620	172,933	161,410	169,418	190,477	
Payments to the Imperial Government for Troops serving in India, including cost of Depots in England, Farlough Pay of Officers of the British Service, pay of Colonels of Regiment, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	190,032
Indian Overland Troop Transport Services	1,128,590	675,465	550,700	805,000	645,000	
Miscellaneous, Including Expenses for Education of Officers and for Pay and Passage of Officers under Instruction, &c. Contracts for Construction of Indian Troop Transports	*409,343	*346,637	*193,187	*312,510	*450,926	
Total	37,934	25,414	25,125	14,963	22,125	
Non-Effective Services—	...	...	...	...	...	177,021
Retired Pay, including Colonel's Allowances	663,663	794,483	768,072	775,209	761,021	1,774,521
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	127,782	103,778	151,971	127,759	125,494	
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, &c., for Troops serving or having served in India	230,000	228,000	225,000	218,095	200,000	
Total	1,021,445	1,131,211	1,165,043	1,124,063	1,160,373	
Deduct Receipts and Recoveries	2,943,45	2,49,374	2,275,123	2,665,193	2,853,94	
Total of Net Military Charges	19,404	99	213,710	7,294	• 21,575	
	2,935,741	2,491,276	2,061,412	2,397,899	2,367,314	

\* These amounts were adjusted in the accounts in India for these years, and are here introduced for comparison with current pending charges in subsequent years.

*Statement of the Military Charges in England, for the Army in India, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.*

Heads of Service.	1866-67	1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.
<b>Effective Services—</b>						
Passage of Officers and Troops	£ 7	8	9	10	11	12
Allowances of Officers of the Indian service	£ 272,901	169,048	145,859	132,465	109,860	119,828
Payments to the Imperial Government for Troops serving in India, including cost of Depots in England, Furlough pay of Officers of the British Service, pay of Colonels of Regiments, &c.	218,675	237,940	257,065	402,865	450,014	436,655
Indian Overland Troop Transport Service	675,000	738,620	620,000	725,282	608,710	590,805
Stores	3,885	144,735	276,295	254,780	264,927	258,389
Miscellaneous, Including, Expenses for Education of Officers and for Pay and Passage of officers under Instruction, &c.	556,062	752,063	872,621	878,491	929,792	950,337
Contracts for Construction of Indian Troop Transports	40,513	59,092	50,083	26,289	13,018	21,528
Total	5,69,627	272,204	13,176	.....	2,385,291	2,267,212
<b>Non-Effective Services—</b>						
Retired Pay, including Colonel's Allowances	747,262	750,806	766,952	759,867	754,347	750,575
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	91,653	164,821	55,065	204,389	132,822	133,331
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, &c., for Troops serving or having served in India	210,000	220,500	217,000	217,000	216,462	457,224
Miscellaneous	1,046,845	1,136,127	1,045,417	1,189,891	86,015	31,675
Total	3,38,508	3,493,829	3,280,016	3,500,930	3,503,457	3,640,047
Total of Effective and Non-Effective Services	3,19,879	16,400	1,621	22,182	18,483	52,938
Deduct Receipts and Recoveries	3,385,629	3,483,429	3,248,495	3,478,803	3,507,634	3,587,109
<b>Total of Net Military Charges</b>						

\* These amounts were adjusted in the accounts in India these years, and are here introduced for comparison with corresponding charges in subsequent years.

*Statement of the Military charges in India, for the Army in*

<b>Grants and Services.</b>	<b>1861-62.</b>	<b>1862-63.</b>	<b>1863-64.</b>	<b>1864-65.</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
I.—Army and Garrison Staff ...	51,27,820	46,38,659	47,85,885	48,18,680
II.—Administrative Staff ...	18,67,520	19,02,014	20,28,270	19,13,610
III.—Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges ...	7,25,47,400	6,68,32,381	6,68,17,886	6,61,86,700
IV.—Commissariat Department ...	2,56,64,900	2,34,38,934	2,39,97,490	2,40,00,080
V.—Stud and Remount ditto ...	16,99,930	15,35,711	16,97,417	17,15,670
VI.—Clothing ditto ...	8,98,250	15,22,791	8,49,523	20,17,800
VII.—Barrack ditto ...	16,77,630	21,46,578	28,59,221	35,64,590
VIII.—Administration of Martial Law ...	2,22,790	3,22,844	3,64,511	4,04,940
IX.—Medical Department ...	60,74,850	74,89,234	88,89,016	44,03,030
X.—Ordnance ditto ...	47,39,190	36,68,735	41,47,658	45,87,950
XI.—Ecclesiastical ...	58,680	2,51,480	2,48,880	2,48,240
XII.—Education ...	48,900	1,72,885	2,75,520	2,56,390
XIII.—Sea Transport Charges ...	22,050	1,56,255	28,08,552	35,45,840
XIV.—Miscellaneous Services ...	26,19,030	43,04,448	31,61,836	42,70,650
XV.—Volunteer Corps ...	22,820	100	39,663	33,210
XVI.—Rewards for Milt. Services... ....	.....	.....	1,71,218	1,58,050
XVII.—Retired Officers ...	1,33,500	2,97,206	2,72,190	2,60,200
XVIII.—Military Pensions ...	63,77,680	61,85,851	61,43,868	63,15,800
XIX.—Widows' Pensions, & Com.-passionate Allowances... }	31,800	65,977	1,74,210	1,05,650
XX.—Superannuation Pensions & } * Gratuities ...	94,310	78,091	1,56,990	2,00,510
Unclassified Charges ...	1,31,21,170	22,39,069	5,04,473	.....
Surveys ...	4,90,310	5,94,920	6,65,168	6,26,980
Total Gross Expenditure exclusive of Europe stores ...	14,20,98,830	12,50,69,990	12,49,76,820	12,18,19,570
Deduct Receipts ...	95,62,190	80,38,090	74,71,910	73,65,670
Net Expenditure ...	13,25,36,640	11,70,46,900	11,75,04,510	12,44,63,900

The charges for Europe stores from 1861-62 to 1865-66 have been excluded from this statement above, in order to facilitate comparison with corresponding charges

ndia, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.

1865-66.	1866-67. (11 months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,31,522	46,58,301	49,65,025	52,82,495	52,33,824	49,61,960	46,58,408
19,78,496	18,76,139	20,40,010	21,16,585	19,89,523	19,57,843	19,86,338
6,89,80,540	6,29,49,050	6,67,76,045	6,71,48,732	6,66,24,726	6,52,71,455	6,50,37,925
3,12,66,333	2,56,57,287	2,15,01,898	2,36,37,284	2,42,57,455	2,19,51,340	3,92,98,696
19,13,622	20,49,851	24,97,656	26,92,457	25,34,185	19,67,963	18,07,316
15,32,135	11,51,153	11,02,699	10,45,982	11,04,276	8,78,572	11,91,036
33,36,615	31,70,618	36,03,042	37,95,908	35,31,906	32,73,293	33,63,496
4,16,625	3,82,083	4,40,429	4,37,106	4,38,002	4,25,970	4,51,816
44,35,330	39,30,624	44,11,477	46,59,696	45,73,265	43,79,524	42,15,005
44,97,740	41,98,592	56,93,726	66,47,967	54,41,016	52,15,847	59,90,747
2,40,332	2,12,695	2,24,918	2,22,646	2,17,627	2,06,922	2,06,408
2,58,743	4,67,780	4,15,216	4,26,892	4,07,489	4,39,689	3,67,116
31,09,451	29,56,387	16,11,910	17,03,022	14,95,109	51,40,280	8,60,483
46,62,961	47,06,140	41,19,174	85,44,303	40,08,236	32,95,010	42,37,398
41,392	41,932	44,394	47,275	72,773	79,638	69,512
1,87,700	1,82,698	1,75,640	1,42,298	1,38,365	1,30,373	1,01,023
2,27,802	1,66,686	1,76,774	1,61,281	1,55,603	1,38,646	1,22,388
64,65,851	53,86,343	58,54,295	57,69,522	57,72,953	57,07,804	56,73,590
1,10,422	91,078	98,370	1,10,622	1,15,577	1,98,700	1,84,491
2,01,510	1,66,428	1,87,942	1,93,592	1,82,220	1,82,952	1,84,734
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,80,94,123	12,44,03,826	12,60,84,665	12,98,95,665	12,82,87,500	12,54,92,027	12,00,93,194
72,88,400	71,74,890	74,27,120	1,10,15,030	1,06,04,326	94,36,847	88,93,406
13,18,10,732	11,73,36,916	11,86,07,545	11,88,80,635	11,76,88,274	11,60,80,180	11,11,98,793

ment (although adjusted in the accounts of Military expenditure in India) and added to the in subsequent years which were adjusted in the Home Accounts.

The net cost of the English and Sepoy Forces in England and in India, has gradually been reduced from sixteen to fifteen millions in the eleven years ending 1871-72 for which there are "actual" figures:—

Years.	Gross Charges.		Receipts.		Net Charges.		Total Net Charges.	
	England.		India.		England.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1861-62 ...	2,949,145	14,209,893	10,404	956,219	2,988,741	13,259,664	16,102,405	
1862-63 ...	2,491,374	12,506,909	99	802,809	2,491,275	11,704,690	14,195,965	
1863-64 ...	2,275,122	12,497,882	213,710	747,481	2,041,413	11,750,451	13,311,863	
1864-65 ...	2,605,193	13,181,957	7,294	730,567	2,597,889	12,446,830	15,044,289	
1865-66 ...	2,889,894	13,909,612	26,58	728,540	2,857,314	13,181,072	16,038,386	
1866-67 (11 months)	3,355,508	12,440,383	19,879	717,489	3,365,039	11,723,894	15,088,525	
1867-68 ...	3,459,829	12,603,466	16,400	742,712	3,483,429	11,860,754	15,544,183	
1868-69 ...	3,280,016	12,989,666	31,521	1,101,508	3,246,695	11,888,063	15,136,558	
1869-70 ...	3,500,99	12,828,750	22,183	1,060,422	3,478,517	11,769,32	16,247,137	
1870-71 ...	3,525,497	12,649,303	18,463	943,686	3,507,038	11,605,618	16,112,652	
1871-72 ...	3,640,047	12,000,319	52,928	889,340	3,587,109	11,118,979	14,707,088	

Note.—The amounts above shown as expenditure in England include the value of Europe stores, in all the years, whether exhibited at the time in the Home or Indian accounts.

*Officers.*—The unemployed officers were as follows according to the Army List of 1st January 1872:—

	No.	Total pay per mensem.	Total pay per annum.	
			Rs.	A. P.
Major-General ...	...			
Colonel ...	...	16	5,963 4 0	71,559 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel ...	...	1	1,295 5 0	15,613 12 0
Major ...	...	104	95,840 0 0	11,50,050 0 0
Captain ...	...	70	46,171 12 0	5,54,061 0 0
Lieutenant ...	...	101	42,014 9 10	5,04,175 6 0
		12	2,563 6 0	34,360 8 0
Total ...		304	1,94,148 4 10	23,29,779 10 0

The average cost of each of 4,167 officers, which was Rs. 4,478 in 1862, rose to Rs. 6,375 in 1872 for each of 3,216 officers in military employment, including absentees in Europe. The following gives the details:—

Comparative Statement of the Establishment and Cost of the General List Officers of Cavalry and Infantry  
 and of the Staff Corps (including absentees in Europe, &c.,) in 1862 and 1872 respectively.

Grades	1st January 1862.						1st January 1872.						Difference in cost.											
	Cost per mensem.			Cost per annum.			No.			Cost per mensem.			Cost per annum.			Rs.			A. P.			Decrease per annum.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Cavalry.																								
Colonels	21	10,227	0	0	1,227	24	0	0	12	5,834	0	0	71,128	0	0	41,632	0	0	62,586	0				
Lieutenant Colonels	13	16,041	0	0	1,804	12	0	0	16	18,512	0	0	2,92,144	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11,152	0				
Majors	11	10,225	5	0	1,225	30	4	0	16	6,238	15	4	1,11,927	8	0	.....	.....	.....	47,193	12				
Captains	102	67,438	2	0	6,743	37	8	0	96	63,486	16	8	6,41,843	12	0	47,166	0	0	67,099	8				
Lieutenants	141	61,600	4	0	6,18,003	0	0	0	39	14,244	12	0	1,70,337	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Oreros	18	6,591	10	0	67,089	8	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
Total	306	1,50,011	5	8	18,00,136	4	0	0	172	1,01,391	11	0	1,16,680	4	0	4,1652	0	0	6,25,208	0				
Infantry.																								
Colonels	165	61,496	0	3	7,37,392	3	0	0	108	40,251	15	0	4,83,023	4	0	.....	.....	.....	2,34,928	15				
Lieutenant Colonels	105	1,08,356	4	0	13,08,356	0	0	0	131	1,36,224	12	0	16,22,597	0	0	3,22,062	0	0	8,04,971	4				
Majors	98	77,340	6	0	9,28,084	8	0	0	13	10,259	7	0	1,23,113	4	0	.....	.....	.....	1,40,830	8				
Captains	646	2,26,379	6	0	27,16,552	8	0	0	276	1,14,643	8	0	1,37,522	0	0	.....	.....	.....	35,70,923	0				
Lieutenants	1,267	3,26,143	14	0	39,01,26	0	0	0	73	16,738	10	0	2,24,903	8	0	.....	.....	.....	8,94,629	3				
Ensigns	343	69,552	2	11	8,34,926	3	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
Total	2,928	8,68,298	1	2	1,04,19,576	14	0	0	601	3,19,113	4	0	39,29,559	0	0	3,22,062	0	0	69,12,276	14				
Staff Corps.																								
General Officers.	8	1,118	1	9	13,317	5	0	0	47	17,517	0	9	2,13,204	8	0	1,96,837	4	0	.....	.....				
Lieutenant Colonels	29	24,068	6	0	2,88,100	8	0	0	684	5,13,709	0	0	65,96,908	0	0	63,08,407	8	0	.....	.....				
Majors	313	1,99,963	0	0	23,09,436	0	0	0	600	3,20,437	8	0	28,45,350	0	0	14,45,814	0	0	.....	.....				
Captains	688	2,10,967	2	0	26,39,806	8	0	0	826	4,05,627	5	6	37,3,328	2	0	10,63,222	10	0	.....	.....				
Lieutenants	406	91,654	8	0	1,19,854	0	0	0	407	91,880	4	0	11,02,663	0	0	2,709	0	0	.....	.....				
Total	1,389	5,36,761	1	9	64,46,413	5	0	0	2,443	12,88,171	2	3	1,64,65,653	11	0	20,17,760	6	0	.....	.....				
Grand Total	4,167	16,55,010	8	7	1,86,60,126	7	0	0	3,216	17,08,666	1	3	2,05,08,992	15	0	38,81,854	6	0	76,37,437	14				
																			Rs. 18,43,863	8				
																			Rs. 4,478	.....				
																			Ditto	Rs. 6,376				
																			Rs. 1,897	.....				

A

reapece

cost per annum for each Officer in 1862

 ...  
1872

 ...  
Ditto

 ...  
1,897

## Health of the English Army.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in his eighth Report for 1871 publishes the annual tables of Dr. Bryden which, for the first time, embrace the statistics of the whole European Army of India.

*Statement showing the mortality among the European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with that of each year since 1858.*

Years.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
					Died per 1,000 of average strength.							
	All other causes.		Cholera.		All other causes.		Cholera.		All other causes.		Cholera.	
Years.	Cholera.	In hospital.	Out of hos- pital.	Total.	Cholera.	In hospital.	Out of hos- pital.	Total.	Cholera.	In hospital.	Out of hos- pital.	Total.
1858	9·16	91·39	10·52	111·07	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	8·67	35·20	1·38	45·86	...	19·1	2·04	21·14	...	...	...	31·70
1860	12·64	24·14	.59	36·77	...	14·5	1·8	16·3	...	...	...	24·72
1861	23·73	21·06	1·14	45·93	...	17·09	1·7	18·16	...	...	...	24·60
1862	9·61	17·44	1·06	28·11	...	16·5	3·01	19·51	...	...	...	16·14
1863	4·09	18·85	1·18	24·12	...	18·5	3·6	20·1	...	14·4	1·6	15·9
1864	2·65	17·38	1·16	21·10	...	19·5	2·0	22·4	18·0	17·8	1·3	36·1
1865	8·12	20·40	.72	24·24	...	17·9	1·6	21·7	0·6	10·7	1·4	12·3
1866	1·37	17·34	1·40	20·11	2·3	16·34	2·3	18·0	5·0	12·4	1·0	19·3
1867	13·84	16·16	.95	30·95	0·36	15·34	2·3	17·6	0·8	12·1	1·0	13·9
1868	1·81	16·94	1·36	20·11	0·5	15·8	3·0	18·3	0·6	12·1	1·0	13·9
1869	10·66	24·98	1·45	42·89	2·2	18·8	2·3	23·3	5·2	13·7	2·5	21·4
1870	.63	19·74	1·53	21·90	3·5	18·4	2·3	19·2	0·1	15·8	1·3	16·7
1871	.71	16·07	1·05	17·83	3·22	15·40	1·38	20·10	.09	13·10	.83	14·02

The death-rate for Bengal in the last year, 17·83 per 1,000, although lower than it has ever been previously, is still above the ratio which has been attained in the other Presidencies and especially in Bombay. The marked fluctuations in the Bengal mortality, chiefly due to cholera, contrast, as a rule, with the comparatively steady proportion of deaths in both Madras and Bombay.

*Statement showing the admissions into Hospital among European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with those of each year since 1858.*

Years.	Admissions per 1,000 of average strength.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1858	3,111	.....	.....
1859	2,228	.....	.....
1860	2,051	1,699	1,933
1861	2,045	1,361	1,766
1862	1,970	1,291	1,818
1863	1,838	1,232	1,591
1864	1,641	1,521	1,514
1865	1,605	1,426	1,520
1866	1,501	1,460	1,410
1867	1,412	1,358	1,408
1868	1,438	1,388	1,148
1869	1,729	1,258	1,543
1870	1,731	1,436	1,602
1871	1,507	1,193	1,517

The average number daily sick in hospital in each year varied as follows:—

*Statement showing the proportion of Daily Sick among European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with that of each year since 1858.*

Years.	Bengal.*		Madras.†		Bombay ‡	
	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.
1858	43,771	112	.....	81	.....	...
1859	55,104	90	.....	67	.....	...
1860	48,901	83	10,696	63	11,888	...
1861	44,879	82	10,739	60	8,880	...
1862	42,980	76	12,531	62	11,870	...
1863	41,851	69	12,821	55	12,829	...
1864	40,885	62	12,993	65	12,173	59
1865	37,210	60	13,059	62	11,889	56
1866	35,013	58	11,378	69	12,077	59
1867	33,784	53	10,793	61	11,866	58
1868	31,560	52	10,158	63	9,830	49
1869	34,624	59	10,277	59	10,538	56
1870	33,373	63	11,025	63	10,468	58
1871	35,122	59	10,844	57	10,840	54

\* Dr. Bryden's Tables.

† From 1858 to 1868, Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for 1868, page 12; for 1869 and 1870, Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for these years; for 1871, Dr. Bryden.

‡ From 1864-1870, Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay for 1870, page 12 for 1871, Dr. Bryden.

For Madras and Bombay the strengths are taken from the Army Medical Department Reports for the years 1860-69, and include only Her Majesty's European Regiments. For 1870 the strengths in these Presidencies are taken from the Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners for that year.

The returns of invaliding in Bengal during a series of years are recorded side by side with similar information from the other Presidencies.

*Statement showing the extent of Invaliding among the European Troops in Bengal, Madras and Bombay during 1871, as compared with each year since 1858.*

Years.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.								
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	For dis-charge.	For change.	Total.	For dis-charge.	For change.	Total.	For dis-charge.	For change.	Total.
1858	...	...	43 59	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	...	...	24 80	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	27 89	16 20	44 09	8 1	49 6	57 7	8 99	15 34	24 33
1861	12 95	15 14	25 09	13 3	22 2	35 5	12 10	16 49	28 59
1862	13 31	18 19	31 50	9 5	18 7	28 3	10 87	19 88	30 75
1863	14 51	20 46	34 97	11 5	28 5	40 09	14 28	18 25	32 53
1864	14 29	22 46	36 75	14 0	51 0	65 03	13 88	19 14	33 02
1865	17 18	29 69	46 87	4 9	33 9	38 9	14 80	16 57	31 37
1866	17 37	31 67	49 04	10 5	46 1	56 6	21 36	24 59	45 96
1867	15 78	31 50	47 28	10 5	44 1	54 6	17 36	26 63	43 99
1868	13 66	31 92	45 58	9 5	52 8	62 4	15 38	20 77	36 15
1869	15 09	38 89	53 98	8 2	47 4	55 7	9 68	15 28	24 96
1870	8 37	44 13	52 50	6 6	70 4	77 07	...	...	27 8
1871	13 65	33 88	47 53	11 71	33 38	45 09	10 43	19 33	30 26

In the year 1871 out of a strength of 56,806, the daily average sick numbered 3,291, equivalent to a ratio of 57.9 per 1,000, and the mortality was at the rate of 17.53. The admissions into hospital were in the proportion of 1,449.6.

	Strength.	Per 1,000 of average strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Bengal	35,122	1507.7	59.2	17.83
Madras	10,844	1193.2	57.6	20.10
Bombay	10,840	1517.6	54.6	14.02
Army of India	56,806	1449.6	57.9	17.53

Bombay gives the largest number of cases of sickness; Madras the fewest. The constant sick-rate, on the other hand, was lowest in Bombay and highest in Bengal. The maximum death-rate was attained in Madras, and the minimum in Bombay.

The ratio of daily sick did not vary in different months so much as might have been anticipated. In Bengal it ranged between a minimum of 50 in December, and a maximum of 69 in August and September. In Madras the lowest ratio, 53, was in March, and the highest, 63, in July. In Bombay, from which the returns under this head are the most favourable, the largest proportion of sick in any one month was 63 in July, and in December it fell to 44, lower than it was for any month in either of the other Presidencies.

The admissions from fevers—intermittent, remittent, and continued—when taken together, contribute most largely to the general result. Venereal diseases come next to fevers, but the details vary considerably. The comparative freedom from these fevers enjoyed by the troops in Madras is worthy of notice. There they equalled only 167 per 1,000; whereas in Bombay the ratio was 691, and in Bengal it was 590. In the matter of venereal affections, the returns of this Presidency are the most unfavourable, for the ratio of cases was 208 compared with 180 in Madras and only 174 in Bombay. The comparative prevalence of Delirium Tremens in Madras and also, though to a less extent, in Bombay as compared with Bengal, the large proportion of cases of Dysentery in Madras, and the preponderance of Respiratory diseases in Bengal, deserve attention.

A comparison of the death-rates caused by the principal diseases, shows that in Bengal the highest ratio, 2·73, was due to Hepatitis; the next 2·25 to Remittent and Continued Fevers. Besides these no one cause is especially prominent. In Madras also Hepatitis heads the list with a high ratio, 3·59; next, owing to an outbreak at Secunderabad, comes Cholera with a death-rate of 3·32. The mortality from Dysentery, 2·31, is also heavy. In Bombay the returns are singularly favourable. The death-rate for the Presidency, 14·02, is lower than in either Madras or Bengal, and the details of which it is composed show no special loss from any particular disease. Enteric fever, which contributes much the same death-rate in each of the three armies, A poppley, Hepatitis, Heart disease and Phthisis, all caused deaths which exceeded one, and were under two per 1,000. The mortality from Cholera in Bombay, 0·09, is almost inappre-

ciable, and falls considerably below even the ratio for Bengal, which in 1871 was exceptionally favourable.

The European forces occupy nine different areas into which the country has been divided. In addition to these, there are the hill stations and convalescent depôts of Bengal which form two additional groups, and a third is composed of the hill stations and convalescent depôts of the other Presidencies thrown together as one. Tested by the number of admissions into hospital per 1,000 of average strength, Southern India shows most favourably, for here the ratio was only 1,079, and next the hill stations of Bengal 1,114. Owing to the prevalence of Fevers, the highest admission-rate was reached in the Central India group, where it amounted to 1,928 per 1,000 ; but the sixth group and also the Meerut and the Rohilkund stations, which usually form a very healthy group, yield a ratio which falls not far short of this figure. Similar comparison may be made in the constant sick-rates. As regards mortality, the ratio of 90·4 in the hill stations of Bengal is by far the most favourable.

The following statement shows approximately the number of European Soldiers of the Bengal Presidency daily in hospital from the chief diseases during 1871.

<b>Fevers</b>	...	...	...	460
<b>Venereal disease</b>	...	...	...	458
<b>Diseases of Liver</b>	...	...	...	124
<b>Diseases of Chest</b>	...	...	...	121
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	...	...	...	59
<b>Dysentery</b>	...	...	...	56
<b>Wounds</b>	...	...	...	34
<b>Ophthalmia</b>	...	...	...	26
<b>Cholera</b>	...	...	...	1
<b>Small-pox</b>	...	...	...	5
<b>Apoplexy</b>	...	...	...	3
<b>Other diseases</b>	...	...	...	646

The proportion of deaths at different quinquennial periods of life shows that the reduced mortality of 1871 was chiefly attained in the older periods. Among the lads under 20 there was little change. This may be seen from the following Statement in which the results of the two years are compared, and particulars at the same time are given for the other Presidencies and for the Army as a whole:—

Died per 1,000 of Strength.

	Under 20.	20-4.	25-29.	30 and upwards.
Army of Bengal, 1870	8.84	16.86	17.83	30.97
" " 1871	8.31	11.62	14.60	27.84
" " Madras "	3.57	12.20	15.60	33.75
" " Bombay "	5.47	9.67	11.44	24.08
" " India "	6.62	11.30	14.25	28.44

The high death-rate among the young men in Bengal is entirely accounted for by typhoid fever, which proved fatal in that Presidency to 4.98 per 1,000; whereas in Madras the ratio of loss from this disease at this period of life was only 89, and in Bombay 1.37. In the next quinquennial period the death-rate under this head was lower in Bengal than in either of the other Presidencies. The composition of the Army in relation to age is thus shown, as it stood at the beginning of 1871—

	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and upwards.	Total.	
Army of Bengal	...	3,016	10,582	10,070	8,205	8,000	438	35,300
Madras	...	1,121	2,787	2,884	2,719	996	196	16,703
Bombay		1,460	3,722	2,622	1,998	942	217	10,961
India		5,591	17,091	15,576	12,922	4,938	846	56,964

The small proportion of men in the older periods of life is remarkable. Throughout the entire army of India there were only 846 men of 40 and upwards.

The annexed Statement shows the proportion of married and unmarried soldiers as it stood on the 1st May 1871. The results are almost identical with those of the year previous, and illustrate the fact that the number of married men among the rank and file is considerably under that allowed by regulation.

**Abstract of married and unmarried European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on 1st May 1871.**

Dr. Bryden shows, by a careful analysis, that for men below 30, the results are slightly in favour of the married men, who are withdrawn in some measure from causes of mortality which operate against the unmarried soldier; but, for the married men above 30, the death-rate is consistently higher than that of the unmarried, the excess being due probably to the greater age of many of the married class, who have been detained in India by the fact of having been married.

Married men below 30	20.28	Married men above 30	30.02
Unmarried , , ,	21.84	Unmarried , , , 30	38.05

In 1871, the married men spent each nine days in hospital while the unmarried passed on the average upwards of twenty-one days in hospital. The returns for the Armies of Madras and Bombay for 1871 give results which are very similar; as an exception, it is to be noted, that in the Bombay Army the death-rate of the older class, the married men, is only 1 per 1,000 in excess of that of the unmarried men.

The annual returns designed to illustrate the extent of intemperance among British Troops, show that in the Army of Bengal, in 1871, there were 809 total abstainers, and in that of Bombay 318. No return for Madras had been received. In Bengal 11,750 cases of drunkenness were reported during the year. In Bombay the number was 4,643. In the Cavalry Regiments, the cases varied from a minimum of 26 to a maximum of 187; in the Batteries of Artillery from 13 to 233, and in the Infantry from 115 in one Regiment to 717 in another.

The total loss of the European Force in each of the three Presidencies, and of the European Army of India as a whole, during 1871 was as follows:—

1871.	Per 1,000 of average strength.		
	Died.	Invalided.	Total Loss.
Bengal .... ...	17.83	47.58	65.86
Madras ... ...	20.10	45.09	65.19
Bombay ... ...	14.02	30.26	44.28
Army of India ...	17.53	43.62	61.15

This statement shows remarkably in favour of Bombay. Excluding convalescent depôts there were 134 officers, and 4,666 men in the hills on 1st June 1871, and in addition 400 men from each of the two Regiments at Peshawur, the 2-60th, and the 1-6th, and 50 men of the Royal Artillery, had been ordered to Cherat. At the hill convalescent depôts, the strength on that date amounted to 81 officers and 2,189 men. In addition 120 young soldiers of the 72nd Highlanders were sent to Kussowlie and Dugshai. The total number of men in the hills throughout the entire hot season and rains was 6,855, and from the middle of June it increased to 7,825.

*Wives and Children.*—The statements showing the sickness and mortality among the wives and children of European soldiers in 1871 are very complete. Throughout the whole of India the number of the first averaged 6,384. The cases of sickness equalled 1,050, the daily sick 41 and the deaths 24·12 per 1,000. The extent of sickness cannot be fairly estimated by these figures, for many ailments are treated in quarters, and moreover, under the new nomenclature, cases of child-birth are not reckoned, even although the women are admitted into hospital on such occasions. The mortality among the women in the three Presidencies in 1871 was as follows:—

*Statement showing the mortality among European soldiers' wives in the three Presidencies during 1871.*

1871.	Average strength.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Number of deaths from all causes.	Died per 1,000.	
				From cholera.	From all causes.
Bengal	... 3,680	9	105	2·45	28·53
Madras	... 1,421	3	26	2·11	18·30
Bombay	... 1,283	...	23	...	17·93
Army of India	6,384	12	154	1·88	24·12

The results in Bengal compare very unfavourably with those of the other Presidencies, and this is the more unsatisfactory, as the high death-rate of 28·53 per 1,000 is not to be accounted for by any such special cause as the prevalence of cholera.

The death-rate among the children in all the Presidencies in 1871 was high, as shown in the following summary. In their case, as in that of the women, the extent of sickness as indicated in the Tables is much below what actually occurred :—

*Statement showing the mortality among soldiers' children in India during 1871.*

	Average strength.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Number of deaths from all causes.	Died per 1,000.	
				From cholera.	From all causes.
Bengal ...	6,039	6	520	1·00	86·11
Madras ...	2,534	4	127	1·58	50·12
Bombay ...	2,127	0	147	0	69·11
Army of India	10,700	10	794	·93	74·21

The return for Madras is by far the most favourable. In Bombay, although not a single death was due to cholera, the mortality was considerably higher, but still much under that of Bengal.

*Officers.*—In the British Army there were in all 29 deaths out of a strength of 1,932, or a ratio of 15·01 per 1,000; in the Indian Army, the ratio was 12·23 per 1,000, the equivalent of 24 deaths out of a strength of 1,962. These ratios are both favourable compared with the returns of former years. These figures include all the officers on the staff. Looking only to regimental officers the ratio of mortality among officers of European Regiments in India during 1871 was 12·49 per 1,000, the equivalent of 35 deaths out of a strength of 2,803.

**Health of the Native Army.**

*Bengal.*—The Native Army of Bengal consists of four distinct bodies of men. *First*, there is the regular Native Army, numbering about 44,000 men, which is distributed over a very large area extending from the confines of Assam on the east to the North-Western Frontier. *Secondly*, there are the irregular regiments occupying stations in Central India which are all more or less of a local character, and which form the small group shown in the Tables as the Central India Irregular Force numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men. *Thirdly*, there is the Punjab Irregular Force, with a strength of over 12,000 men which is also a local force garrisoning the stations of the North-West Frontier. And, *lastly*, there are the few Madras regiments quartered in one or two stations of the Central Provinces and Central India.

Among the men of the regular Native Army, there were 792 deaths during 1871, of which 592 occurred with their regiments, and 200 were reported among those on leave. The total mortality in relation to 44,477, the average strength, equalled 17·81, a ratio which is under that of either 1869 or 1870, when it stood respectively at 20·41 and 19·43. It is also somewhat less than the average of the 10 years 1861 to 1869, which was 18·25. The individual groups into which the regular Native Army has been divided present in this respect very different results. In the regiments stationed in Bengal Proper and Assam the death-rate was very heavy, amounting to 25·03; in those of the Gangetic valley 13·75; in the third group 16·13; in the fourth only 11·82, and in the Punjab 18·53. In the Central India Irregular Regiments the results were more satisfactory, for in these the total death-rate equalled 14·64, the equivalent of 82 deaths among 5,600 men. But although this ratio compares favourably with that of the Native Army generally, and of the Central India Irregular Force in 1869, when it amounted to 18·09 per 1,000, it is considerably above the proportion of loss in this same group in 1870, when it was only 10·57. In the Punjab Irregular Force, out of a strength of 12,300 men, 257 died, or a proportion of 20·90 per 1,000. In 1870 the death-rate was 18·85; but in 1869, chiefly owing to epidemic cholera at Kohat and Bunnoo, it was 26·72. \*

The returns from the Madras regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency do not show the deaths occurring among men away from their regiments, and the total mortality in them is thus unknown.

Madras.

During 1871-72 the health of the Native Army was unusually good, and this favourable condition was no doubt, in part at least, a result of the various sanitary improvements, which during recent years have been introduced for the benefit of the Native Soldier. The average strength of the Native Troops during 1871-72 was 25,865, the total treated 16,403, the average daily sick 642 and the total deaths in hospital 217. The corresponding figures for the previous official year were—strength 25,576, treated 16,244, average daily sick 677 and deaths in hospital 258. A comparison of the percentages of sickness and mortality during the two years is favourable to 1871-72.

Years.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.		Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	
1870-71	63.51		1.008	
1871-72	63.41		0.83	

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1871-72 :—

Divisions.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,843	1,781	19	83	62.64	0.68	1.06
Northern	2,962	1,462	20	75	49.35	0.67	1.36
Southern	4,706	2,197	42	77	46.68	0.89	1.91
Mysore	3,114	2,340	39	84	76.14	1.25	1.66
Ceded Districts	1,707	790	18	33	46.28	1.05	2.27
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	4,317	3,192	39	93	73.94	0.90	1.22
Nagpore Force	3,149	2,976	18	91	94.50	0.57	0.60
Pegu (for three quarters ending December 1871)	3,067	1,600	22	106	54.28	0.71	1.32
Total	25,865	16,403	217	642	63.41	0.82	1.32

**Bombay.**

The Sanitary Commissioner reports on a strength of 26,334. Of this the loss was by invaliding 30·3 against 32·8 per mille in 1870; by deaths 13·0 against 11·4 per mille in 1870. The proportion was 2·5 per mille less by invaliding and 2·4 per mille greater by deaths. Including casualties on furlough there were 94 deaths out of Hospital—3·57 per mille. From the monthly returns the mean strength of men serving with their Regiments was 23,407 against 23,554, and the average number of daily sick was 1,007·4, 43·0 per mille, against 954·4, 40·5 per mille in 1870. The total number of admissions was 30,467 against 29,179 in 1870, the ratios per mille being 1,300·6 against 1,238·0.

**Sickness and Mortality.**

Years.	Mean Strength from Monthly Returns.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.			Invalided to be discharged.	Ratio to Strength per mille.			
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1865	... 24,737	26,443	1,001·1	365	...	365	1,015	1,068·7	40·5	14·8	41·0
1866	... 24,451	28,765	902·6	102	...	102	920	1,176·8	36·9	6·6	34·4
1867	... 24,835	27,417	873·0	194	...	194	896	1,104·0	37·1	7·8	33·8
1868	... 26,533	35,161	1,054·0	240	...	240	951	1,325·1	39·7	9·1	33·8
1869	... 24,609	32,692	1,007·0	224	...	224	780	1,316·3	40·9	9·1	31·7
1870	... 23,554	29,179	953·9	149	7	206	867	1,298·9	40·5	8·7	30·8
1871	... 23,407	30,463	1,007·0	247	1	248	798	1,301·0	43·0	10·6	31·1

## PREFACE.

The object of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical picture of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference on the administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all important facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of officials and public writers no less than for the information of ordinary readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts.

The year 1871-72, and indeed the whole period up to the end of August 1873, when this volume is issued, was still one of transition in our statistical and administrative system, but also one of considerable reform. The prominent fact is the census of almost every Province, taken in the months of January and February 1872. This was the first regular enumeration of the population of Bengal. Up to this time the detailed reports of the census of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Mysore have not appeared. Nor is it yet possible to state fully the results of provincial finance in relation to population. The road-cess, which will reveal valuable facts regarding the agricultural condition of Bengal, will not come generally into force till the 1st October next. The educational and administrative reforms in that Province will not show their complete results till the close of the current official year. And by that time the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet are likely to be formed into a new Province under a Chief Commissioner. In every case where it has been available, information has been given up to the latest date as the sheets passed through the press.

It should be possible, in the first Part of the next Volume, to publish the results and an analysis of the census of all India, as well as vital and municipal statistics which, for want of an accurate registration of the population, have hitherto been misleading.

The year ending March 1872 and the subsequent seventeen months have been a period of general prosperity throughout India. Although the foreign trade has fallen in value, the seasons have been favourable to the people and the reduction of taxation has caused general satisfaction.

SERAMPORE,  
The 26th August, 1873. }

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## CHAPTER III.

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

## Registration.

*Bengal.*—In this province the number of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property was 158,077 and of optional 55,431 in 1871-72. The number affecting movable property was 30,801. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,73,136 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,80,961. While the Lieutenant Governor has great doubts of the propriety of literally enforcing all contracts under all circumstances, it is most desirable that the execution of deeds and contracts should be put beyond dispute by authentic registration. About a quarter of a million of documents are annually registered, but the great majority are contracts regarding immovable property of which the registration is compulsory. He has therefore set in operation a system of rural registrars in the interior of districts and he hopes to carry his measures further. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's belief, that in none of our ordinary registration offices is there sufficient means of identification, if a man attempts personation or fraud. Such identification will be better secured in local offices. But the real security is the publicity of the transaction and the fact that it was placed on record at a certain date. When a contract is publicly registered it does not long remain without contradiction, if there be fraud, and when the authenticated copy is speedily sent for record in a central office, there can be no subsequent tampering with the transaction. The new system was on trial but had so far worked satisfactorily.

*Madras.*—The results of the past year show a continuance of the advance in registration of documents relating to immovable property but that of miscellaneous documents declined. Under the former head there were 142,950 Registrations and under the latter 11,331 as compared with 13,176 in the previous year. The abolition of special Registration is said to be the cause of the falling-off. Deeds of gift, which showed a great decrease in 1870-71 as compared with preceding years, exhibit a further falling-off in the year under report. The cause assigned on the last occasion was, that, with a view to evade the heavy uniform stamp duty of sixteen rupees prescribed by the present Stamp Act for deeds of gift, these documents were sometimes drawn up for a nominal consideration as deeds of sale. The number of deeds of sale affecting immovable property this year was in excess of that for 1870-71, notwithstanding that the latter year surpassed any previous one.

The number of mortgages was 523 more than in 1870-71. Leases exceeding one year also show a large increase amounting to nearly 25 per cent. With a few exceptions, almost every district comes in for a share of the increase. Such an addition to the number of leases registered during the year, notwithstanding the exemption accorded by Government in favour of leases for more than one but for less than five years and of which the yearly rent does not exceed 50 rupees, may appear strange; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that puttahs and muchilkahs as defined in Section 3 of (Madras) Act VIII. of 1865, which had been exempt from obligatory registration before the present Act came into force, must now be registered when they are for more than one year and the yearly rent exceeds 50 rupees. Leases for terms not exceeding one year show a small decrease. Only 207 certified copies of decrees and orders of court were registered. The number will doubtless increase hereafter, but the Nellore Registrar states that, as the decrees passed in appeal contain no specification of the property affected, certified copies of such decrees when presented for registration have to be refused by the registering officer. This is probably the case in other districts as well as Nellore, and may be the cause of the very small number of registrations under this head. There was an increase of upwards of three lakhs in the value of the aggregate transactions brought on the books of the Department.

*North-Western Provinces.*—Two changes were effected during the year, one of which tended to decrease the receipts and the other to diminish the expenditure. The first was the passing of Act VIII. of 1871 which took effect from July of that year and the second was the introduction of a new scale of fixed remuneration to Sub-Registrars according to the amount of work done. The gross receipts were Rs. 2,83,090 levied on 133,791 documents.

*Punjab.*—The total number of documents registered in 1871-72 was 95,746 as compared with 92,712 in the previous year, giving fees amounting to Rs. 1,45,376. The expenditure was Rs. 84,506.

*Bombay.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 32,000 in the receipts from registration during 1871-72; the number of registrations was 84,087 as against 89,716 in 1870-71. The falling-off is attributable chiefly to the introduction of the present Registration Act and to the abrogation of an article in the penalty table of the Department which formerly produced a considerable annual sum.

*Oudh*.—There were 121 registration offices in this Province and these registered 10,534 deeds for the payment of money not secured on real property ; 52,654 for the performance of other personal contracts and 1,025 receipts and acquittances. The fees were Rs. 55,794 against Rs. 41,578 in the previous year.

*Central Provinces*.—More than 66 per cent. of the deeds registered related to the sale of mortgage on landed property. The total number of documents registered was 17,872 ; the fees amounted to Rs. 42,351.

*British Burma*.—There were 1,622 deeds of all kinds registered for which fees to the amount of Rs. 4,374 were paid. The cost of maintaining the registration offices was Rs. 1,461.

*Coorg*.—Six hundred and three documents were registered in Coorg and of these the registration of 465 was compulsory. The receipts were Rs. 941 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,386.

*Mysore*.—The aggregate number of deeds registered was 7,281 against 8,178 in the preceding year ; the receipts were Rs. 20,945 and the disbursements Rs. 17,371.

*Berar*.—The operations of the four years during which the Department has been in existence, show that the number of instruments brought for registration has gone on steadily increasing. The receipts also show increase, though in this respect the year under report was not as good as its predecessor, while the expenditure was rather higher. A clear balance to credit of Rupees 7,888-7-5 remained on the 31st March 1872. The total number of deeds registered during the year was 8,232 and the receipts showed an increase of Rs. 408 on 1870-71.

#### The Civil Courts.

*Bengal*.—Of all the Departments in connection with the Government of Bengal that of Civil Justice is the one in which information is most wanting. The strictness of our modern doctrines in regard to non-interference with usury, the too literal enforcement of contracts alleged to have been entered into by ignorant and improvident people and the general tendency to uphold doctrines of bare law, tempered by the broad equity characteristic of the early Roman and English uncodified laws, lead to hard measures affecting for the most part poor men who are in consequence reduced to a species of slavery and driven to despair or fraud. For several years no reports whatever were made on the administration of Justice in Bengal, bald figure returns being substituted. Of late, although some pro-

gress towards partial accuracy is evident, the reports are so "manifestly erroneous" and "exhibit such startling results" that it is impossible to draw any safe conclusions from them.

The number of cases under trial before the superior courts of original jurisdiction, that is, the Judges of the High Court, during the year 1871, the number disposed of during that period, and the number pending at its close, are shown in the following statement:—

1871.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1871.	Total	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year.
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction ... ...	412	641	1,053	589	464
<i>Superior Courts of special Jurisdiction.</i>					
Admiralty ... ...	13	2	15	14	1
Insolvent ... ...	135	72	207	98	109
Divorce ... ...	3	5	8	4	4
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>563</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>578</b>

The High Court was open for business for 252 days and disposed of 4,504 appeals and applications. It also passed 3,100 miscellaneous orders in Court and 248 out of Court.

The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was 33,105, comprising 31,536 cases instituted during the year and 1,569 cases pending from the previous year. Of this number 14,900 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 8,158 after trial and 6,742 *ex parte*; 1,397 were decided in favour of defendants and 3,223 were nonsuited. Of the rest 9,690 were compromised, 3,019 were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiffs and 876 were pending trial at the close of the year. The number of suits instituted shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 803 cases, as compared with the number of cases (32,339) instituted during 1870-71, or an average decrease on the whole of 67 cases a month. The average number of in-

stitutions for each day was 1287, the Court having been open during the year for 245 days. The amount of property in litigation was Rs. 15,28,938 against Rs. 16,07,131 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 78,373. Receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,03,038 or less by Rs. 10,000 than the sum received in 1871. In the interior Small Cause Courts there were disposed of 42,527 suits, Mounsiff's ditto 220,145; subordinate Judges' Court 5,314; District Judges' Court 129; and in the Revenue Courts 7,358, or a total of 275,473 of 327,431 suits instituted. The work of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts amounted to 21,251 appeals decided out of 43,501 instituted. The total number of suits decided by the Civil Courts in which Government was concerned amounted to 282, of which 198 were original cases and 84 appeals. Of the original suits 152 were decided in favour of Government and 26 against it, while 20 were compromised. Of the appeals 62 were decided in favour of Government, 10 against it and 12 were remanded for re-trial. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 214, against 36 unfavourable to it, the percentage of the former on the total number of judgments given being 85·6. The percentage of favourable judgments in the preceding year was 77·26. The Court of Wards' cases conducted under Government agency were 192 original cases and 57 appeals decided in favour of the court; 71 cases and 27 appeals against it; 11 appeals remanded and 23 original cases compromised. The Lieutenant Governor has reason to doubt whether Collectors, acting in the supposed interests of their Wards, are not sometimes too ready to allow themselves to be persuaded into litigation. They have been warned against this tendency and the Court of Wards' cases will in future be under the same scrutiny here and in England that is applied to ordinary Government litigation.

Upon the recommendation of the Bengal Government, the Government of India sanctioned in May 1868 the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per annum for carrying out an improved scheme of reporting the decisions of the High Court on both its original and appellate sides. One of the chief objects with which the scheme was inaugurated, was to furnish to those engaged in the administration or practice of law a selection of cases carefully reported. The superintendence of the work was undertaken by a body called the Bengal Council of Law Reporting, and the reports have hitherto been published under the denomination of the Bengal Law Reports. Government in return for its subsidy receives 800 copies of the reports for distribution among its officers. During the year there was a discussion as to the utility of the report-

ing, and information on several disputed points was called for by the Lieutenant Governor, but this had not been supplied up to the end of the year. Popular and respectable Cazees were ordered to be appointed, in those districts containing a large proportion of Mahomedans, as sub-registrars of deeds, so as to discharge their duties in accordance with Mahomedan principles.

*Madras.*—On 27th November Sir C. H. Scotland resigned and Sir Walter Morgan entered upon the duties of Chief Justice of Madras. The number of original suits instituted in the several Subordinate Courts during the year was 221,473 of which 116,199 appeared as Small Causes. There was an increase of 29,424 cases as compared with 1870 and 1869, principally in the District Moonsiffs' Courts. If litigation increases in the same ratio in future additional Courts of this class will be necessary. In the High Court, Original Side, 772 suits were instituted against 806 last year. The total number of suits on the files of the Subordinate Courts was 287,181 and of these 222,906 were disposed of. The following table shows the disposal in detail:—

Courts.	Suits for Disposal.		Suits Disposed of.		Percentage of Suits Disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Moonsiffs ...	54,723	...	44,108	...	80·61	...
Revenue Courts ...	4,019	...	2,964	...	73·75	...
District Moonsiffs, &c. ...	96,581	84,051	57,550	77,549	59·60	92·26
Principal Sudder Ammins ...	2,258	8,080	1,292	2,159	50·90	72·09
Small Cause Courts ...	654	18,052	420	11,910	64·22	91·25
Civil Courts ...	1,702	129	618	117	38·07	90·70
Total ...	159,832	100,812	106,981	91,735	66·89	91·45

The average duration of a contested ordinary suit in all the courts, village and revenue excepted, was between ten and eleven months, and of an uncontested suit in the same courts between five and six weeks. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 11,580, of

which 5,599 were pending from the previous year. From the following table the mode of disposal will be seen:—

Mode of Disposal.		Number.	Per-cent.
Dismissed for default ...	...	475	7·20
Uncontested ...	...	425	6·45
Remanded ...	...	816	4·80
	Percentage.		
Contested { Confirmed	3,536	65·81	
... { Modified ...	636	11·84	
... { Reversed ...	1,201	22·35	
	5,373	100·00	
Total ...		5,373	81·55
		6,589	100·00

In the High Court Appellate Side, 140 regular and 757 special appeals were settled, or 37·1 and 71·7 per cent. respectively on the number filed. Above 46,000 original and 4,900 appeal suits were pending at the close of 1871. In the following table the pending suits are classified:—

Period Pending.	District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Suder Ameens and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Suder Ameens	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	All Courts combined.	Mofussil Small Cause Courts.
Under 1 year ...	81·48	75·55	77·58	81·26	96·92
Between 1 and 2 years ...	14·61	13·52	17·58	14·62	3·07
Do. 2 " 3 " ...	2·72	9·91	3·08	2·93	0·01
Do. 3 " 4 " ...	·80	·46	1·01	·80	
Do. 4 " 5 " ...	·32	·28	...	·31	...
Over 5 years ...	·07	·28	·80	·08	...
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Mean age in months ...	8·88	10·5	9·7	8·94	6·5

Above 240 civil miscellaneous petitions, 57 references under Act XI. of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts), three references under Act IV. of 1869 (Indian Divorce Act) and one reference under Act XVIII. of 1869 (General Stamp Act) were also disposed of by the High Court during the year.

*North-Western Provinces.*—A very slight increase on 1871 is shown in the Civil Justice returns of this administration. The amount of property in suit was estimated at Rs. 2,21,71,930, or Rs. 41,55,050 more than in 1870, and the average per suit was Rs. 230 against Rs. 190 in the previous year. The work appears to have been disposed of in a creditable manner; the judgments of the Subordinate Courts, for the most part, remained undisturbed under appeal. The percentage of appeals decided in favour of the respondent was 63·5 against 61·9 in 1870. The costs of litigation were less by Rs. 1,43,030 than in 1870. The decrease was probably due to the fact that the lower scale of court fees introduced by the new law did not come into operation till April, 1870, the old and higher scale having been in force during the earlier portion of that year. The proportion of decrees fully executed was this year the same as last but the number of coercive processes employed was considerably greater. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts was 93,675, or 2,150 more than in 1870 and 11,345 more than in 1869. Of this number 81,038, or 854 more than last year, were original suits and 12,637, or 1,296 more than in 1870, were appeals. It is in this last division of the work that the increase, both proportional and actual, is greatest. Last year the percentage of original suits to the total number of cases was 87·6. In 1871, the percentage was 86·5. The differences are not, however, such as to call for any special remark; in a few districts there is a decrease, but over the rest the increase is distributed for the most part evenly and cannot, so far as Government is aware, be referred to any particular reason. The most notable point is that the increase, though proportionally small as compared with last year, maintains the total at the highest figure of any year since the mutiny, with the exception of 1861. Last year the great and sudden increase was attributed to special causes,—the return of agricultural prosperity and the introduction of a less burdensome Stamp Law. The second of these causes is still in operation, but the first no longer holds good. Possibly the taste for litigation may be on the increase; it may also be that the fact is due to the continually accelerated growth of wealth and prosperity, bringing in its train fresh causes and increasingly valuable objects of dispute for settlement in the Courts.

The following figures show the total value of the original suits and appeals disposed of during the last three years:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of suits and appeals,	82,330	91,525	94,064
Value, .....	£1,864,951	£1,801,692	£2,217,198
Average per suit, .....	£21	£19	£23

Thus, while the number of suits increased but slightly, there was a great increase in the value contested, which exceeded not only last year's average but also that of the year before. This large increase in the total amount in suit and in the average per suit, was due almost wholly to the fact that while in 1870 there were only 6 suits in which the amounts contested exceeded one lakh, the value involved being Rs. 13,18,440 in 1871, the number of such suits was 9 and the value involved Rs. 48,99,260. The following statement shows the number of original suits which fell under the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For immovable property, .....	7,044	11,904	11,642
Bond or ordinary debts, .....	50,505	62,312	63,824
Other suits, .....	4,264	5,114	5,151

It is remarkable how closely the proportions of suits for debt and suits for land and houses this year agreed in the different districts with the results exhibited last year. Then the distribution of legislation was connected with the effect of the famine and it was supposed that money suits were most prevalent where the scarcity was most felt and least numerous in the Benares District where the famine was hardly felt at all. A closer investigation has, however, shown that, while the rest of the North-Western Provinces exhibits a proportion of suits for debt to suits for land which varies little in different districts and from year to year, the preponderance of suits for land in the Benares District has always been a marked feature of the returns—a state of affairs that may be attributed to the greater value of landed property caused by the permanent settlement.

The Courts finally disposed of 93,861 suits or 3,338 more than in 1870. Of these, 38,053 were decided after contest in court and 45,697 without contest. At the close of the year 6,677 suits remained pending. The table given below shows, as far

as can be ascertained, the result of appeals from the various Subordinate Courts :—

			1870.	1871.
			Per cent.	Per cent
<i>Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Sub-Judge—</i>				
For appellant	...	...	33·2	31·5
For respondent	...	...	60·3	62·9
Remanded	...	...	6·5	5·6
			100·0	100·0
<i>Appeals heard by Judge—</i>				
For appellant	...	...	31·2	33·2
For respondent	...	...	61·3	61·4
Remanded	...	...	7·5	6·4
			100·0	100·0
<i>Regular Appeals heard by High Court—</i>				
For appellant	...	...	23·9	27·3
For respondent	...	...	58·9	66·6
Remanded	...	...	17·2	6·1
			100·0	100·0
<i>Special Appeals to High Court—</i>				
For appellant	...	...	17·8	20·7
For respondent	...	...	69·6	70·4
Remanded	...	...	12·6	8·9
			100·0	100·0

In suits disposed of in the District and Moonsiff's Courts there was an increase but it occurred altogether in suits for values under Rs. 500. Excepting the large amount (over one lakh) sued for in nine cases, there was comparatively little difference between the litigation of this year and last. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 10,352 cases were instituted in 1871 against 11,245 in 1870. For disposal the number of cases was 10,661 and all except 165 were decided. The High Court, in the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction, had before it six cases; four were disposed of on their merits and one otherwise. In appellate work the Court had 170 regular appeals, 1,444 special, 17 references from Small Cause Courts and 2,360 miscellaneous. The total costs of litigation in the courts of the Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs was Rs. 25,81,490 against Rs. 27,24,520.

in 1870. The average cost per suit was Rs. 27. The working of the High Court cost Rs. 2,03,250 more than its income.

The number of regular suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the Courts of the Kumaon, Gurhwal and Terai Districts is shown in the following statement:—

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Instituted ...	3,752	3,826	74
Finally disposed of ...	3,716	3,789	74
Pending at close ...	459	496	37

There was a decrease of 296 in cases instituted in Kumaon and an increase of 189 in Gurhwal and of 181 in the Terai. In the last case the increase was due to the addition of Pergunnah Kasheepore, containing two thriving towns and a considerable mercantile community, to the district during the year. There were struck off, withdrawn or transferred 1,359 cases. Of the remainder, 58·9 per cent. were decided without contest and 41·1 per cent. on their merits. The Government litigation during the year was much less expensive than in 1870. The net cost was Rs. 11,070 against Rs. 13,210.

*Punjab.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,643, against 1,442 in 1870. The increase was in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 1,091 to 1,324; regular appeals, on the other hand, from the decisions of Commissioners, decreased by 32, or from 351 to 319. The number of appeals for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,830,—414 regular and 1,416 special,—of which 1,674 were disposed of, leaving pending at the close of the year 156 appeals, 48 regular and 108 special. The average duration of each appeal was 34 days, against 52 days in the previous year. In 30·7 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1 per cent. it was modified, in 11·3 per cent. reversed and in 5·3 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·6 per cent. the appeal was withdrawn,

transferred, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 117-12-2 in those for land and Rs. 385-15-2 in other cases. The average cost of each appeal was in land cases Rs. 17-12-1 and in other cases Rs. 33-8-8. The Chief Court, besides the above appellate work, disposed of 4 cases in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction, 45 under the summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, 25 references from Small Cause Courts, 3 cases under the Indian Divorce Act and 2 under the Indian Succession Act.

In the Civil Courts the total number of suits for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 228,526, against 213,314 in 1870. The average duration of cases, from date of institution to that of the final order, was 23 days, or 4 days higher than in 1870. This increase, which was general throughout the Province, was the result of instructions issued by the Judges of the Chief Court, impressing upon Judicial Officers the necessity of allowing defendants sufficient time to make arrangements for their defence and it cannot be regarded as excessive. In Small Cause Courts, where the area of jurisdiction is small and the suits entertained are mostly of a simple nature, the average duration was 10 days, the same as in the previous year. The agency by which the original Civil Suits were disposed is shown in the following table:—

Number.		Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by the officers of each class	
			Number.	Percentage.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1870.	1871.							
32	32	Deputy Commissioners ...	905	868	0·4	0·3	28	27
58	60	Assistant Commissioners ...	12,169	11,249	50	51	209	187
22	22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European ...	0,650	7,260	3·2	3·3	302	330
56	54	Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native ...	33,266	29,926	16·3	13·7	594	564
121	121	Tahsildars ...	64,919	71,572	31·8	32·7	546	591
93	93	Nait Tahsildars ...	38,722	44,340	19·0	20·3	430	463
38	41	Honorary Civil Judges ...	9,961	11,777	4·8	5·3	262	287
8	8	Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	30,199	35,261	14·8	16·1	3,775	4,407
8	8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	6,045	3·3	2·7	585	755

Of the 218,390 cases disposed of in 1871, no fewer than 168,414 were for "money due." The monetary value of the greater

proportion of the cases was, as in previous years, very small. Only 1,956 involved sums exceeding Rs. 500, while 33,413 were for sums of Rs. 5 and under; 83,323 for sums exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 20; 80,929 for sums exceeding Rs. 20, but not exceeding Rs. 100; and 17,623 for sums exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500. The average value of each suit was Rs. 49-13-8, as compared with Rs. 52-12-8 in 1870 and Rs. 59 in 1869, while the total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,06,33,329, against Rs. 1,07,08,541 in the previous year.

There were 2,316 applications for review of judgment submitted to the District Courts, of which 2,302 were disposed of and 111,405 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 74,94,870, 100,740 of which were disposed of. In 43 per cent. the decree was completely executed, in 25 per cent. it was partially executed and 30 per cent. of the cases were struck off on default. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 22,96,849, of which Rs. 4,03,720 was paid voluntarily and Rs. 18,93,129 realized after issue of coercive process, either for arrest of the person, or attachment and sale of property. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year was 1,009, against 858 in 1870. Of these, 541 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding one month, 341 for periods exceeding one month but not exceeding three months, 120 for periods exceeding three months but not exceeding six months and 7 for periods exceeding six months.

*Bombay.*—In the High Court, Original Side, during 1871 there were 1,203 suits disposed of on their merits, 629 before one Barrister Judge, 8 before two Barrister Judges, 5 before one Barrister Judge and one Civilian Judge and 561 before one Civilian Judge. The income was Rs. 2,81,546 and the expenditure Rs. 4,35,740. On the Appellate Side 112 regular and 620 special appeals were admitted and 94 regular and 414 special appeals were pending at the close of the year. Of these, 743 were disposed of at an expense of Rs. 2,88,331. The receipts amounted to Rs. 42,354. In the Regulation Districts the number of suits for disposal was 167,906 against 174,150 in the previous year; 137,762 were disposed of. The subjoined table shows the average duration of each decided suit in the District and Subordinate Courts:

Names of Districts.	Average duration of each Suit in District Courts.			Average duration of each Suit in Subordinate Courts.		
	Y.	m.	d.	Y.	m.	d.
Ahmedabad ...	0	7	11	0	2	3
Surat ...	0	4	27	0	3	4
Thana ...	0	3	28	0	2	14
Ruthnageree ...	0	3	15	0	3	13
Khandesh ...	0	2	27	0	2	26
Ahmednuggur ...	0	2	15	0	2	0
Poona ...	0	6	21	0	3	18
Sholapore ...	0	2	13	0	1	27
Satara ...	0	5	10	0	5	6
Belgaum ...	0	3	12	0	1	25
Dharwar ...	0	4	26	0	3	25
Kanara ...	0	3	15	0	3	4
Results in 1870 ...	0	4	8	0	2	29
	0	4	2	0	2	25

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 1,38,54,789 against Rs. 1,37,34,594 in 1870.

In the Bombay Small Cause Court there were 28,906 suits, or 96 more than in 1870. The number disposed of was 29,400. In 17,189 suits the judgment was in favour of the plaintiff and in 645 for the defendant; 3,172 suits were struck off, 6,761 compromised and in 1,633 the plaintiff was non-suited. There were 3,009 suits undecided on 31st December 1871, but in 1,580 of this number they were not returnable until after that date, 1,016 had been adjourned for want of service and 413 suits remained undecided for various other reasons.

The Mofussil Courts of Small Causes decided 24,050 cases and 2,806 remained at the close of the year. The average duration of each was 42 days against 26 in 1870. Nearly 12,000 suits were decided in Sind at an average cost of Rs. 1,608. For Aden, the following comparative table gives all necessary information:

		Number.		Value.	
		1870-71.	1871.	1870-71.	1871.
Court of the Resident ...	...	1,403	1,712	162,902	137,060
Ditto Cases ...	...	4,881	4,720	22,753	31,999
Total ...		6,284	6,432	185,655	169,059

*Oudh.*—The civil suits were 34,294 as compared with 28,925 in 1870; the largest proportional increase was under the head of "simple debt." Fifty-six per cent. of the total number of suits was for sums less than Rs. 20. In the important matter of the execution of civil decrees there was improvement. Notwithstanding the prevailing distress, the proportion of decrees fully executed was the same as in 1870, a year of plenty and there was at the same time a decided decrease in the coercive processes affecting real property. The Revenue Courts disposed of 32,059 cases, chiefly rent-suits, as compared with 28,959 in the previous year. The work was done, however, more quickly and with less appeal.

The average cost of each suit was Rs. 7-1-4, or Rs. 0-14-9 below that of last year. This average is very satisfactory. The average value of suits was almost precisely that of last year, namely, Rs. 99-13-5, as against Rs. 99-12-8. Classifying suits by value, the numbers were :—

		1869.	1870.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding ...	5	2,875	4,071	5,902
" " ...	20	11,811	11,738	12,915
" " ...	100	9,593	10,655	11,810
" " ...	500	2,179	2,487	2,897
" " ...	5,000	422	490	227
" Exceeding" ...	1,00,000	36	37	17
	1,00,000	2	4	3

In addition to the original suits, there were also 24,908 miscellaneous cases against 21,018 in 1870. There were withdrawn 943, transferred 273, adjusted without decree at or before first hearing 3,211 and 10,640 were struck off without trial. The

proportion of cases decided on their merits was 5 per cent. lower and dismissals on default were 41 per cent. higher, than in last year; the *ex parte* decisions were about the same.

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in Court the numbers were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	Difference.
<i>Ex parte</i> and in default, Secs. 111 and 114	1,634	2,564	2,626	62
By confession, Section 144	5,803	6,775	8,661	1,853
By compromise and consent, decreed under Section 98	1,009	1,105	3,211	2,108
By Arbitration, Chapter VI. of Civil Code	857	966	463	403
Total	9,308	11,411	14,961	3,553

There was thus a marked decrease in the number of cases referred to arbitration. As regards contested cases tried and decided in Court the returns show that 8,256 were in favour of plaintiffs and 3,179 in favour of defendants, objectors or insolvents.

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cases on the file	1,485	1,727	2,163
Struck off without trial	273	244	430
Decided on trial for { In whole	252	340	382
appellant	86	123	122
In favour of respondent	709	861	917
Remanded	68	85	67
Total	1,115	1,409	1,989
Pending at end of year	97	71	174

It may be mentioned with reference to the increase in the number of suits struck off without trial in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, that 69 were rejected under the provisions of Section 18, Act XXXII. of 1871, as the Court of first appeal had confirmed the decision of the Court of first instance; while 92 were rejected as barred by Section 27, Act XXIII. of 1861, which disallows a special appeal in any suits of the nature cognizable in small causes when the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

The business of the Revenue Courts during 1870-71 was as follows :—

Description of suits.*	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted	Total.	Disposed of		Pending.
				For plaintiff.	For defendant.	
Under Act XVI, { 1869 70 .. of 1865 .. { 1870 71 ...	144	2,657	2,801	1,029	1,623	450
	450	3,420	3,870	1,647	1,728	595
Under Rent Act { 1869 70 ... 1870 71 ...	1,167	24,902	30,129	10,776	(12,783	1,170
	1,170	32,722	33,212	16,922	13,187	1,188
Total .. .. { 1869 70 .. 1870-71...	1,311	31,819	33,130	17,203	14,305	1,62
	1,620	35,492	37,112	20,469	14,865	1,773

These figures show a very sensible increase on the amount of work which had to be got through, yet cases were generally disposed of expeditiously. The average duration of Rent Act suits was seventeen days as compared with twenty days in the previous year. The number of notices of ejection issued through the Tehsildars fell from 52,151 to 43,319 ; the number of notices contested sank from 22 per cent. to 20, but the proportion of successful objections rose from 46 to 53 per cent.

In 1870-71, 28,563 cases were decided by Settlement Courts as against 39,792 in 1869 70. The following abstract shews the judicial work of the various settlements, and what remains in each to be done :—

District.	Cases decided up to Septem- ber 1870.	Cases decided in year under review.	Pending.	Total.
Lucknow ...	26,679	318	7	26,904
Unao ...	12,593	...	...	12,593
Baree Lunkee ...	23,584	45	493	24,122
Setapore ...	14,436	2,554	10	17,000
Huidui ...	21,544	1,837	...	23,381
Kheree ...	6,607	1,527	155	8,229
Fyzabad ...	43,103	9,141	8,278	60,522
Gonda ...	6,380	5,576	4,162	16,088
Barach ...	6,845	649	2	7,496
Roy Bareilly ...	20,049	2,720	1	22,770
Pertabgurh ...	20,045	691	...	20,736
Sultangore ...	22,400	3,505	133	26,042
Total ...	2,24,115	28,563	13,266	2,65,944

Commissioners disposed of 2,369 settlement appeals in 1870-71, as against 2,136 in 1869-70. Their appellate work was materially and suddenly increased by the transfer to them of special appeals from the orders of Settlement Officers pending in the Financial Commissioner's Court on the abolition of that office by Act XI. of 1871. The proportion of decrees confirmed in the Commissioners' Courts was precisely that of the previous year—76 per cent. The proportion of reversals fell from 9·5 per cent. to 8·2.

The result of the nearly completed judicial operations of the settlement as affecting proprietary status may be briefly stated. Of the 24,587 villages of the Province, 13,249 $\frac{1}{2}$  were settled with Talookdars in 1858-59. Of the 11,337 $\frac{1}{2}$  villages outside the sunnuds of these proprietors, Talookdars have been decreed by the new settlement 199 or 1·7 per cent. Persons other than Talookdars have recovered 885, or 7·8 per cent. Government has been decreed 406 villages, but these for the most part have been held as State property from the beginning of our rule. The proprietary possession of those holders of the Summary Settlement, who are unprotected by a sunnud, was not disturbed in more than 10 per cent. of their holdings, which, considering the summary fashion of the enquiry into right at that settlement, is a satisfactory result.

*Central Provinces.*—Civil litigation still goes on increasing in these Provinces and everything connected with it tends to show that it is a sign of the great indebtedness and poverty of the people. The suits during the year were mostly for money on written promises to pay and for very small sums. Only 10 per cent. were for sums exceeding Rs. 100 and more than 50 per cent. were for sums not exceeding Rs. 20, the average value of these being about Rs. 12 or Rs. 13. Very few cases were actually contested in Court, less than a quarter; many were compromised or thrown out in consequence of the failure of parties to attend and a small proportion only of the actual decrees passed was executed. There is a general impression that the Courts are used to a very great extent merely for the purpose of coercing debtors to enter into new engagements on necessarily less favourable terms; even when a decree is passed, that is not the end of litigation but only a new beginning, for the decree is merged in a new bond and when that falls due the old process is again gone through. The principal is never paid off, the interest is mercilessly exacted and with every decree the sum total of the principal is largely increased. It was impressed on the Judges of Civil Courts that the provisions of the Code of Procedure which

permit a Judge to decree the payment of a debt by instalments should be frequently taken advantage of, and that inasmuch as the law favours creditors by reason of there being no law of bankruptcy, the Courts should temper the rigour of the law by all the means in their power.

Important in connection with Civil Procedure, and a matter of great moment to the people at large, was the official recognition during the year of the Hindee language, as the language ordinarily spoken in all the northern parts of these Provinces. This was a matter which Colonel Keatinge had personally very much at heart, and he advocated the change of the official languages of the Courts of law and the Police department from Oordoo to Hindee in a Minute which was submitted to the Government of India. In the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, which now form the northern part of the Central Provinces, an attempt was made in 1835 to substitute the Hindee language and the Nagree character for the Persian, on the ground that Hindee was the language of the people. And where it was then fairly tried the attempt met with success. But opposition was offered to the abolition of Persian by the Civil officials, more than any one else, and in 1843 the Government of India ordered that office papers should be written and the ordinary office records kept in Persian or Oordoo, but that processes issued in the Mofussil should be in Hindee and in Nagree characters so that they might be clearly intelligible to the people. In time this order fell into abeyance and when the Central Provinces were formed the Hindee language had again quite passed out of use, Oordoo and Persian being used in all parts of the Provinces. At the instance of Mr. Temple, who was then Chief Commissioner, the Court language was assimilated to the vernacular of the people, so far as it was then thought possible to do so. In the four Mahratta districts of Nagpore the Mahratta language was made the official court language and all vernacular records in the Courts and public offices were kept in that language. In Chutteesgurh the Hindee of the country was recognized as the court and official language; Hindee was similarly made the language of Nimar, the border land between Northern and Western India. In Sumbulpore, to the extreme east, Ooryia had always been used as the court vernacular and in the Upper Godavery district, to the extreme south, Teloogoo had to be recognized as the only Indian language that could be generally understood. But in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories, Oordoo was allowed to retain its place. Firmly impressed, however, with the conviction that a mistake had been made in retaining Oordoo in these districts, Colonel

*Central Provinces.*

Keatinge directed inquiry, and the result is thus given in his Minute :—“The written language of all the Patwarees is Hindoo. In the nine districts 9,273 landowners, Mulgoozars, and other agricultural proprietors can write ; of these, 143 write Oordoo, 100 write Oordoo and Hindoo, 8,576 persons write Hindoo only, and 269 write Hindoo and some other language. These districts contain 49 Oordoo schools, 55 mixed and 547 exclusively Hindoo schools, besides schools for English and other languages. In these schools 1,965 pupils learn Oordoo and 21,600 are reading Hindoo.” All the papers having been laid before the Government of India, the Governor General in Council “authorized that the Hindoo character be employed in the issue of all Processes, Notifications, Proclamations, Purwanas, &c. Petitions, Bail Surety and Security bonds and recognizances might also be written in Hindoo, and Hindoo shall be the language of the Police dufters in all the districts in which Oordoo is now the court language.”

The number of suits instituted in 1871 was 76,092 or more by nearly seven per cent. than in the preceding year. One cause which may explain the excess of litigation in the Central Provinces, as compared with the North-Western Provinces, is that people are, and have for long been, more individualised in these Provinces than in the North-West and that the bonds which hitherto to some extent held them together are slowly dissolving. The population of the North-Western Provinces affords the most perfect example of a state of society founded on status rather than on contract. For the Central Provinces the state of things is exactly the reverse. The village principle is weak, village communities are often little more than a fortuitous concourse of individuals and castes, each member of which stands alone, his rights and interests being his own and not merged in those of the brotherhood.

The Judicial work was performed by the various classes of Courts in the following proportion :—

By Courts of Small Causes	... 11,800	suits, or 15 per cent.
“ ” Naib-Tehsildars	... 7,729	” 10 ”
“ ” Tehsildars	... 26,345	” 34 ”
“ ” Assistant Commissioners	31,513	” 40.7 ”
“ ” Deputy Commissioners	236	” 3 ”
		77,623

The results in the 77,623 suits were—

Plaints rejected or returned	...	281	} or 0·4 per cent.
Transferred to other Courts	...	28	
<u>Uncontested cases—</u>			
Decreed on confession in	...	21,202	, 27·3 "
... <i>ex parte</i>	...	12,380	, 16 "
Dismissed for default	...	12,178	, 15·7 "
Compromised	...	12,068	, 15·5 "
Withdrawn with leave	...	1,111	, 1·4 "
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	...	464	, 6 "
<u>*Contested—</u>			
Decreed for plaintiff in full	...	7,497	, 9·7 "
" " in part	...	5,215	, 6·7 "
" " defendant in whole	...	5,205	, 6·7 "

There remained pending at the close of the year 2,197 suits, of which 1,943 had been instituted during the month of December. The appellate courts had before them 2,705 appeals, the average duration of each being 44·7 days. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 1,141. The large number of suits brought before the Courts of these Provinces is believed to be a sign of the poverty of the people, or at any rate of an unequal distribution of the wealth of the country. This theory is further supported by the small proportion of decrees which are actually executed after they have been obtained. Instructions have been issued with the object of protecting, as far as it is possible to do so, the poorer debtors, who are shy and ignorant and altogether in the hands of the money-lending class, which on the other hand is used to our ways of procedure, acquainted with our Court practice, and able to secure the assistance of Pleaders. It has been ruled—first, that in the matter of determining what party shall pay the costs of any suit or proceeding, the Courts shall take into consideration whether any recourse to them was necessary, and not give the creditor or plaintiff his costs when the object of his suit has been merely to harass his debtor or force him to accept harder terms; secondly, that the Court shall not unduly encourage compromises or too readily accept confessions to being indebted according to the claim, but go fully into the question of the claim brought before them, and find out whether a general confession of debt on the part of a defendant is not, as is feared, often obtained from his ignorance and without his knowing the details of the claim; and thirdly, that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, empowering Courts to order in their decrees the liquidation by instalments of the amount decreed, should be more frequently taken advantage of, and a chance thereby given to a debtor to extricate himself from his embarrassments.

*Statement showing the general results of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces during the year 1871.*

Class of Courts.	Suits remitted from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrewn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Dismissed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Decreed for party.	Judgment for party in whole or partly.	Contested.	Pending.	Over four months.	Over two months.	Under one month.	Uncontested.	Average duration of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CIVIL COURTS.																					
Small Cause Courts.	296	11,679	6	11,981	23	10	1,520	376	1,924	2,853	1,742	64	2,401	841	11,804	141	... <sup>1</sup>	10-3	9-6	6-5	
Sub-Divisional tribunals.	611	34,265	1	34,576	1	155	5,855	357	5,655	10,212	4,736	239	4,938	1,906	34,074	802	14	18-1	18-7	27-1	
District Courts, other than																					
Chief Courts of District	784	31,988	1	32,720	3	25	4,749	432	4,495	8,018	5,846	156	5,201	2,425	31,513	1,257	14	1	21-6	13-6	27-0
Chief Courts of District	26	216	1	243	1	1	14	2	14	67	16	5	70	35	236	7	2	39-6	28-5	2	
Total	1,871	...	...	12,178	1,111	12,068	21,2	21,2	12,35%	464	12,706	5,206	77,623	5,206	1,197	30	1	18-6	18-6	6-8	
Total (where suits are) 1870	1,925	72,183	...	74,108	...	...	16,636	19,780	12,848	...	11,843	4,657	72,39	1,717	...	189	134	54	...	...	...
REVENUE COURTS.																					
Courts of Tribunals, Sub-districtal Tribunals, Sub-Court of Collectors	116	6,406	...	6,522	...	65	1,166	45	810	1,171	727	69	1,706	638	6,371	167	1	21-3	13-2	9-3	
Court of Collectors	19	530	...	640	2	2	99	4	43	60	35	5	131	612	861	117	19	18	16	10	
Total	135	6,936	...	7,071	5	57	1,249	52	832	1,231	762	74	1,827	769	6,984	187	1242	21-1	13-5	23	
Total { 1871	141	6,534	...	6,775	...	...	1,653	...	781	1,242	608	...	1,653	743	6,640	185	1242	20-8	12-9	42	

*British Burma.*—The number of suits instituted in the courts of this Administration during the year was 22,068 against 22,325 in 1870. Nearly one person in every hundred brought a suit, so that at least 2 per cent. of the population appeared in Court either as plaintiff or defendant. The following table shows the character of the original litigation in the different classes of Courts :—

Class of Court.	Number of suits instituted for.					Number of the preceding cases disposed of by a Court of Small Causes up to Rs. 500.
	Money due on contract.	Movable property	Damages.	Personal rights.	Immoveable property.	
Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class	6,405	2,147	1,277	718	745	9,632
Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd and 1st Class and Assistant Commissioners	4,829	960	486	564	271	3,710
Deputy Commissioners	25	20	4	157	18	34
Court of Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Causes	3,011	137	41	33	13	2,826
Total ...	14,270	3,264	1,789	1,472	1,047	16,202

About 1-20th part of the total number of suits was connected with claims to immoveable property. The heading "Personal rights" includes suits for dissolution of marriage which are commonly brought into the courts. There were 113 such suits in the district of Myanoung and in the district of Sandoway, where there were only 340 suits of all kinds instituted, 31 were for dissolution of marriage. The following statement shows the value of suits disposed of in the various Courts of the Province :—

Class of Court.	Number of suits disposed of, valued at not exceeding Rupees								Total value of suits.
	5	20	100	100	3,000	10,000	100,000	Above 1,00,000	
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class ...	1,697	3,305	5,585	993	1	...	...	...	5,40,187 3 8
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd and 1st class, and Assistant Commissioners ...	763	2,047	2,692	1,248	201	16	...	...	5,94,064 7 6
Deputy Commissioner ...	3	3	13	17	10	6	1	...	1,89,157 6 3
Court of Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Causes	215	1,058	1,337	410	116	12	7	...	5,78,364 6 3
Total ...	2,678	6,412	9,627	2,707	328	34	8	...	18,61,778 6 4

The number of suits decided on their merits was 9,559, or 41 per cent. of the total number of decisions; the number of those transferred, withdrawn, adjusted, or dismissed for non-appearance of the parties was 5,643 or 20 per cent. The proportion of suits decreed *ex parte* or in which judgment went by default was 14 per cent. which was not high. The number in which judgment was passed by default was also small. The average duration of contested suits in the various courts was 26·5 days, compared with 20·4 days during 1870; in uncontested suits the average duration was 7·6 days against 6·8. There were 15,473 decrees passed during the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees including those pending was 6,176; in 3,405 instances the decrees were completely executed and 1,535 partially executed. These results are very satisfactory. Nearly 160 applications were struck off the file and 120 were left pending at the close of the year.

The following shows the number of the processes of execution issued by the Courts :—

Delivery of possession	...	...	...	...	570
Specific performance	...	...	...	...	180
Imprisonment of person	...	..	...	...	677
Movable property	...	{ Attachment	...	...	1,962
		{ Sale	...	...	981
Immovable property	...	{ Attachment	...	...	985
		{ Sale	...	...	410
Orders under Section 243, Act VIII, of 1859			...	...	45

The number of processes issued for execution of decrees by imprisonment of person was 677, which is large. Sales of immovable property decreased during the year. There were 8,348 appealable decrees passed by the subordinate courts and in 1,365 cases appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners who modified or reversed the decrees of the Lower Courts in 522 cases. The small proportion of appeals seems remarkable when it is considered that of the appeals preferred to the Court of Deputy Commissioners a large number, or nearly 49 per cent. were successful. The Chief Commissioner, however, looks upon it as satisfactory.

There were 1,483 appeals for disposal in the Divisional Appellate Courts; the average duration of each was 25·8 days. Under the new Burma Courts' Act the appellate business of these tribunals has almost ceased. In the chief Court of the Province, of 23 appeals, the decision of the lower Court was confirmed in 20 cases and reversed in three.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Contested.										Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.									
	Pended.	Decided.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Total disposed of.	Over 6 months.	Over 2 months.	Contested.	Decided.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Over 6 months.	Over 2 months.	Contested.								
Village Courts	... 327	6,391	... 6,718	2 ... 63	1,169	49	276	... 670	2,286	41	1,294	484	6,334	279	16	2 2225	3287	105				
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	16,860	818,955	17	200	2,870	420	1,735	2,365	2,013	354	5,702	2,535	16,738	217	15	5 1090	1,660	295			
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	...	267	462	1	8	44	6	29	66	145	6	110	31	426	47	3	2 1910	829	18			
Chief Courts of Districts	...	24	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction (Recorder's Court)	...	63	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Superior Courts (Admiralty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Special Courts (Testimonial & Matrimonial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Insolvent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	709	26,747	826,464	20	271	4,127	476	2,065	3,100	4,544	601	7,160	3,079	25,785	590	49	28	3486	3299	249	
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Collectors	...	13	842	5	860	3	64	63	35	8	...	73	1	415	81	738	67	16	47	...	...	
Total	...	13	1,291	5	1,309	3	106	97	66	62	125	105	1	651	98	1,234	75	16	49	...	...	
Grand Total	...	722	37,038	13	27,773	23	377	4,234	661	2,118	3,225	4,649	602	7,711	3,178	26,989	665	65	77	3436	3299	249

*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma,  
in the year 1871.*

*Coorg.*—During 1871 there were instituted in the Civil Courts of Coorg 1,011 suits against 1,312 in the previous year. The aggregate value of the property in litigation was Rs. 86,808 against Rs. 1,54,601 in 1870. This large decrease in the number and value of suits is not considered to have been due to any diminution of trade or business, a large proportion of the cases filed in 1870 having, it is stated, been so instituted to prevent their being barred by the Limitation Act, which swelled the number that year. The decrease is also to some extent attributed to the strict enforcement of the rules regarding the vakeels practising in the Courts. All the suits, with one exception, were disposed of during the year. They were distributed as follows :—

No.	Courts.	1870.	1871.	Decrease.
6	Parpattegars' Courts	168	137	31
6	Soobedars' do	521	478	43
2	Town do	521	347	179
1	2nd Class Asst. Supt.'s Court	85	42	43
1	1st do do	16	6	10
1	Superintendent do	1	1	...
Total		1,312	1,011	301

The classification of the suits is exhibited in the following table :—

—	1870.	1871.
On written obligation ...	707	506
On unwritten obligation ..	156	149
On account stated ...	114	88
Money had and received...	39	34
Goods sold ...	84	58
Breach of contract not mentioned above...	82	26
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	12	18
Movable property or value thereof ...	88	97
Damages ...	3	9
Suits for immovable property ...	...	5
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.,	...	2
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	20	15
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	1
Suits for partition ...	...	2
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	1
Suits for defamation ...	1	...
Suits for specific performance of contract ...	3	...
Suits to establish or dispute adoption ...	1	...
Suits under Hindoo law ...	7	...
Total ...	1,312	1,011

Ten appeals remained undisposed of on the 1st January 1871 and 65 were preferred during the year. Of these, 73 were disposed of. The rules framed under the provisions of Sections 20 and 22 of the Court Fees' Act VII. of 1872, for the service of process in Coorg, came into force from June 1871 and the system is reported to be working well. The realizations were Rs. 1,352 and the cost of establishment Rs. 1,301, leaving a small surplus balance of Rs. 50 credited to Government.

*Mysore.*—The number of civil suits instituted in all the courts of Mysore during the past year was 20,764, or 230 more than were filed in 1870. The number of suits instituted in each district, (excluding 11 in the Superintendents' Courts) and the percentage of increase or decrease are thus shewn :—

	1870.	1871.	Difference.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease
			Increase.	Decrease.		
Bangalore, including the Court of Small Causes	9,977	9,312	... 665	441	... 15.62	7.14
Kolar	2,393	2,424	... 41	... 12	9.09	...
Toomkoor	1,119	1,231	112	... 112	...	...
Mysore	2,609	2,802	193	... 193	6.88	...
Hassan	852	1,011	159	... 159	15.72	...
Shimoga	1,607	1,354	... 253	253	... 18.63	...
Kudoot	1,149	1,253	104	... 104	8.37	...
Chitradroog	830	968	138	... 138	14.07	...

The following comparative statement shews the number of each description of suits instituted :—

		1870.	1871.
On written obligation	...	11,612	11,407
On unwritten	...	2,106	1,946
On account stated	...	914	1,015
Money had and received	...	184	230
Goods sold	...	3,554	3,316
Breach of contract not mentioned below	...	284	433
Rent not falling under the rent law	...	438	424
Movable property or value thereof	...	661	599
Damages	...	110	184
Other Suits.			
Suits for immovable property	...	412	602
" for specific performance of contract	...	88	113
" to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	81	248
" for an account	...	95	69
" relating to religious endowments	...	10	5
" to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud	...	1	7
" for dissolution of marriage	...	2	8
" for enforcement of matrimonial rights	...	16	26
" partition	...	41	63
" relating to religion and caste	...	28	11
Total	20,584	20,761	

The number of suits for disposal, including 1,437 pending from the preceding year and 26 cases transferred from one Court to another, was 22,227, 247 more than in 1870. Of this number, 21,253 cases were disposed of, or 710 in excess of the number disposed of in 1870, leaving a balance of 974 suits pending at the close of the year, against 1,437 at the close of 1870.

The number of suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year before each class of Court, as well as the average number of suits decided by the officers of each Court is given below :—

	Suits for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average No. decided by the Officers of each Court.
Bengalore Small Cause Court	7,029	6,915	114	3,457
Amildars	8,92	8,106	86	99
Judicial Assistants	6,913	6,152	761	683
Deputy Superintendents	76	67	9	8
Superintendents	17	13	4	4
Total	22,227	21,253	974	204

Of the aggregate number of suits disposed of 23·4 per cent. were decided on their merits and 76·6 were uncontested. The number of appeals preferred to the various Courts was 672, against 649 in 1870. The total number for disposal, inclusive of the appeals pending at the close of the preceding year, was 740; of these, 681 were disposed of, one was transferred, leaving 58 pending on the 31st December. The orders in 403 cases were confirmed, 73 modified, 100 reversed, 56 remanded and 49 were dismissed for default.

*Berar.*—In addition to the Courts of the two divisional Commissioners and of the Resident there were 44 tribunals open during the year for the hearing of civil suits. The suits filed numbered 21,879 and 21,626 were disposed of. The figures relating to the work done by the several courts, show that 30·4 per cent. of the whole outturn was performed by the three Small Cause Courts at Oomrawuttee, Ellichpore, and Khamgaon, 46·6 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and 22·8 per cent. by the Tehsildars. Comparing the litigation of the year with that of its predecessor, an increase appears of 3,937 suits, or 22 per cent. to which the Western Division contributes more largely than the Eastern. In the Akolah District there was one suit to every 50 persons; a proportion which though not quite up to the mark of litigation in Nag-pore during 1870 is certainly no subject of congratulation. The average of suits to population for the whole province was as 1 to 103 persons, but it must be remembered that the figures of population have been stationary since 1867 when

the Census was taken. The experience of past years shows that whether the cost of going to law be heavy or light, the Courts are thronged with suitors. Perhaps this may in part be owing to not more than a third or fourth of the suits being contested and to the fact that defendants are content to be saddled with costs in view to obtaining a fresh loan from the usual plaintiff, the money-lender. Vakeels, again, are promoters of litigation; and though the character of the native Bar in Berar is said to be gradually improving, there is no doubt that it is by no means free from all suspicion of fostering needless dissension. The ease, too, with which a plaintiff by employing a Vakeel can collect payment of his debts through the Civil Courts, and still more the public opinion which attaches triumph rather than any shadow of reproach to the pursuit of decrees, increase the difficulty of impeding the onward current of litigation in a district like Akolah. The character of the litigation shows but little variation as compared with previous years. The following is a detailed statement of the suits settled :—

Nature of suits.	Number.
On written obligation	12,609
On unwritten do.	1,436
On account stated	3,817
Money had and received	151
Goods sold	1,199
Breach of contract not mentioned above	994
Rent not falling under rent law	169
Movable property or value thereof	331
Damages	140
Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment, or cancellation of lease	23
Enhancement or abatement of rent	1
Relating to restraint	7
Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint	1
For Puttahs or Kubooliats	2
For ejectment or recovery of possession	31
Suits under rent law not included in above	5
Suits for immovable property	219
Suits for specific performance of contract	24
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c	173
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	53
Suits for an account	29
Suits relating to religious endowments	2
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, &c.	1
Suits relating to marriage	17
Suits for partition	9
Suits relating to shipping	1
Suits relating to religion	1
Claims not included in above	181
Total	21,626

Of these, 81 per cent. were settled on the merits, 14 per cent. were compromised, 2 per cent. withdrawn and 3 per cent. dismissed for default. Of those settled on the merits, 53 per cent. were decided on confession of judgment, 15 per cent. decreed *ex parte* and 1 per cent. referred to arbitration. Only 31 suits in every hundred were contested. The plaintiff obtained a decree in 8,695 cases, or 40 per cent. More than half the suits were on written obligation and in only 219 was the possession of immovable property involved. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 14,569. In 34 per cent. the decree was fully, and in 34·5 per cent. partially, executed. In 11·3 per cent. the decrees were satisfied without the aid of the courts and in 41·8 per cent. property was attached and sold to the extent of 29·1 per cent. Land was sold in 44 cases in West Berar. In connection with these land sales the following extract, from one of the Divisional Reports, is worthy of attention:—“In the Akola District, where the harvests were found to have partially failed, land sales in execution of decrees were not recommended for the Resident's sanction, and the Courts were desired to decree instalments where the impoverished agriculturists were concerned. This has been carried out to a great extent, and many cultivators on the brink of ruin have been enabled to retain their cottages and plough cattle, which would otherwise have been seized in execution, and sold for almost nothing.” About 200 persons were imprisoned for debt in East, and 267 in West, Berar. Of these 469 were discharged, leaving 14 in the civil jails at the close of the year.

Here is an interesting table showing the castes of those who figured as plaintiffs and defendants. The information refers only to the Western portion of the Districts:—

Castes.	Plaintiffs.	Per Cent.	Defendants.	Per Cent.
Christians	21	·1	53	·3
Marwarees	6,343	48·1	739	5·
Mussulmans	768	5·8	1,608	10·8
Brahmins	1,712	13·	786	5·3
Koonbees	2,026	15·3	6,952	46·7
Others	2,340	17·7	4,760	31·9
	13,210	...	14,898	...

Of the total number of decisions appealed against in the District Appellate Courts 246 were confirmed, 114 reversed, 70 remanded for further enquiry, 2 compromised and 9 dismissed or

withdrawn. From the original decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, having jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value, 107 regular and 13 special appeals were preferred; 76 were confirmed and 30 modified or reversed. In the appeals to the Provincial Sudder Court of the Resident, the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed in all cases. While there is still much room for improvement, it is satisfactory to record that the administration of Civil Justice in Berar during 1871 gave evidence of real progress.

## CHAPTER IV.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

## Bengal.

FOR the administration of Criminal Justice in Bengal there are the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. The High Court on its original side tries, by a single judge with a jury, all cases committed to it by the Calcutta Magistrates and cases in which European British subjects are defendants, committed by the Justices of the Peace in the interior of Bengal. On its appellate side, the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals relating to convictions on trials before the Courts of Session; it revises, upon reference from Sessions Judges or Magistrates, the decisions of inferior Courts when in error upon points of law; and it confirms, modifies, or annuls all sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in the interior. The Courts of Session in the interior are presided over by a single judge, who tries, with the aid either of juries or assessors, all cases committed by Magistrates empowered to that end, passing any sentence authorized by law, and decides, sitting alone, all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates having full powers, when the sentence exceeds one month's imprisonment or 50 rupees' fine. In each district there is one Magistrate having full powers, who is also Collector and the executive head of the district administration in all departments. This officer has higher powers than other full-powered Magistrates, in that he hears appeals from the inferior Magistrates of subordinate grades within the district. Appeals from full-powered Subordinate Magistrates lie, as already stated, to the Sessions Court. The ordinary limits of the full powers of a Magistrate in respect of sentencing offenders, are imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, up to two years, including solitary confinement up to three months; fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000; or imprisonment and fine combined; and whipping. The Subordinate Magistrates are of two grades; the first of which can award imprisonment up to six months; fine up to Rs. 200, or both; and whipping. The second can only imprison up to one month or fine up to Rs. 50, or combine these punishments. The classes of offences which the various grades of Magistrates are competent to try, and those which they must commit for trial by the Courts of Session, are carefully defined in the Schedules of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The result of the Sessions trials on the original side of the High Court during 1871 was 4 discharges without trial, 49 acquittals and 134 convictions, or 71·6 per cent. of the number dealt with.

The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the Courts of Sessions for trial:—

	1870.	1871.	
Discharged without trial	...	...	21 25
Acquitted	...	...	1,358 1,232
Convicted	...	...	2,324 2,215
Referred	...	...	115 36
Died, escaped, or transferred	...	...	36 17
Pending trial at end of year	...	...	351 489
Total	...	...	4,205 4,064

The total number (2,251) convicted and referred during 1871 was 62·98 per cent. of the number (3,558) actually disposed of. The statement below shows the total number of persons sentenced by Sessions Judges. The capital sentence was confirmed in the cases of 72 persons of the 90 on whom this sentence was passed:—

Nature of punishment.	Persons.
Sentenced to death ...	...
,, transportation for life	...
,, for a term ...	...
,, rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement 1	...
,,         " without ditto ...	1,850
,, simple imprisonment	...
,, fine with imprisonment	...
,,         " without ditto	...
,, whipping in addition to other punishment	...
,,         " in lieu of ditto	...
Total	2,430

The cases appealed to the Sessions Courts involved 9,138 persons. These were the results:—

Appeals or applications rejected in the case of	Persons.
Sentences confirmed	4,843
,, modified	589
,, reversed	1,479
Proceedings quashed	40
Further inquiry or evidence ordered in the case of	42
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of	220
Appeals pending trial in the case of	342
Total	9,138

The total number of persons under trial before the criminal courts of the various classes of Magistrates in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, was :—

	Persons.
Discharged with trial	35,546
Acquitted or released	29,789
Convicted	81,098
Committed	3,680
Died, escaped, or transferred	637
Remaining at end of year	4,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,504</b>

The number of persons, 84,778, convicted and committed by Magistrates was 56·47 per cent. of the number, 150,113, actually disposed of. The total number of persons sentenced by Magistrates to imprisonment, forfeiture of property, fine, and whipping, respectively, was :—

Rigorous imprisonment	20,774	{ 22,140
Simple	1,366	
Forfeiture of property	6	
Fine with imprisonment	5,074	{ 56,016
Ditto without	50,942	
Whipping in addition to other punishment	259	
Ditto in lieu of other punishment	2,782	

The total amount of judicial fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,11,528 of which Rs. 5,32,120 was realized. In the Calcutta Magisterial Courts there were discharged without trial 4,118; acquitted 5,183; convicted 27,536 and committed 185. In 437 cases coming before the Sessions Courts, juries were employed, and in 1,182 cases assessors. In jury cases the Judge agreed in the verdict in 384 and disapproved of the verdict in 53 cases. The Judge differed from the assessors in 140 cases. Of the cases before the High Court, 100 were tried by jury, 3 were struck out under section 8, Act XIII. of 1865 and in 32 the prisoners pleaded guilty, making a total of 135 cases.

It is satisfactory that the number of cases did not increase in which the verdict of the jury was dissented from by the Judge. There were, however, some very glaring failures of justice in jury trials. Conspicuous amongst these was a case at Berhampore, where a man who had made a determined attack upon the Governor General's Agent and the Civil Surgeon upon the high road was acquitted in the face of the clearest evidence. In the Hooghly district, also, the Commissioner in his Crime Report brought to notice numerous instances in which the jury had acquitted the accused in face of apparently sufficient evidence and for

reasons which it is impossible to conjecture. The subject of the numerous acquittals in Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs, however, underwent enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor consulted the High Court as to whether the system should be continued or not, and if continued, whether its operation should not be modified, either by withdrawing it from certain districts, or by limiting more strictly the classes of offences triable by jury. In the meantime the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which gives a reference to the High Court from the verdict of a jury trial when dissented from by the Judge, will put a stop to the scandals that have occasionally cropped up in some districts. The large towns are, as might be expected, the principal abodes of crime; Patna and Moorshedabad standing highest in their respective divisions. With regard to female convictions, the proportion to the total number of convictions was 4·81 per cent.

In Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Rungpore, Dacca, Furreedpore and Backergunge the number of women convicted was less than 2 per cent. of the total number, and in Sylhet it was less than 1 per cent. In Darjeeling, the Kasya Hills and Cachar, the number of women convicted was 10 per cent. and upwards; in Singbloom, Burdwan and Calcutta it was considerably over 9 per cent., Hazareebugh, Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack following with percentages ranging from 7·52 to 8·64. The Cutwa division of Burdwan gave as many as 20 per cent. The reasons of this curious phenomenon in Burdwan are not known. In some of the districts named the greater independence of the women of Indo-Chinese and semi-aboriginal races accounts for the figures. Looking at the religion of the criminal population of the jails, the totals are as follow:—

Christians	Europeans	...	...	...	319
	Eurasians	...	...	...	187
	Natives ...	...	...	...	60
					566
Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	15,346
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	24,075
All others	...	...	...	...	2,155
					41,576
			Total	...	42,142

The proportion of female crime to total crime in regard to religion is thus shown:—

Among Hindoos	...	...	...	...	4·95 per cent.
" Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	3·68 "
" Christians	...	...	...	...	1·23 "
" All others	...	...	...	...	4·45 "

The following statement arranges the convictions of the year according to castes:—

9,562	Mussulmans	...	...	36	8 per cent.
2,029	Chasas or cultivators, Hindoos	...	...	8	0 "
1,831	Gowalas or Gopes	...	...	7	2 "
1,688	Kaibartas	...	...	6	6 "
1,552	Kaisths	...	...	6	1 "
1,522	Brahmins	...	...	6	0 "
1,176	Dosadins	...	...	5	0 "
1,077	Hill Tribes	...	...	4	6 "
480	Rajpoots	...	...	1	9 "
426	Christians	...	...	1	6 "
385	Chaudals	...	...	1	5 "
283	Kurmees	...	...	1	1 "
3,190	Miscellaneous Hindoos	...	...	12	"
	Miscellaneous (Chinese, Jews, &c.)	...	...	0	5 "

The class of shopkeepers and traders is well represented in Alipore, Presidency, Patna, Bhaugulpore, Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensing, Moorshedabad, Gya and Jessore. Next to the great metropolitan jails, Dimagepore imprisons the largest number of artisans, while Dacca has by far the largest number of domestic servants, Patna coming third. The "Professional" class is also most numerous in Dacca. Government servants abound in Rajshahye and Cuttack but are absent in Dimagepore. The proportion of this class imprisoned is probably greatly in excess of their numerical proportion to the population generally, as there is a large class of offences which only Government servants can commit. Upwards of 200 Delree prisoners, 160 at Chittagong, 315 at Midnapore and 483 at the Presidency Jail were described as of "no occupation." Of the female prisoners, 795 were married, 694 widows, 59 unmarried and 312 were prostitutes.

There were during the year 1,223 convicted prisoners who had been previously in jail, or 4·83 per cent. on the jail population. The largest percentage appeared in the Presidency Jail, a fact accounted for, not only by the number of professional thieves in a large city like Calcutta, but also by the greater care that is taken in the collection of statistics on this subject at this jail. The record of previous convictions put in by the police at a trial is frequently untrustworthy, not from excess but from deficiency; and the system observed in the Presidency Jail is to trust for the recognition of prisoners to the warders and others who are familiar with their faces. Recognitions made in this way have almost always been confirmed by the jail records and by the admissions of the prisoners themselves. The statistics of the same jail show that habitual criminals when reconvicted are treated far too leniently, in fact, it would seem sometimes that the oftener they are convicted the more their sentences diminish in severity. Thus in one case a man convicted of a first offence of theft had been imprisoned for nine months, while on a third conviction

only one month was meted out to him. Another man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (his third conviction) for an offence under section 380, Penal Code, but got only 15 days for a subsequent conviction under the same section. The result of the various instances cited by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is to show that about nine-tenths of the sentences passed on second or later convictions are for terms of less than a year and one-fifth of them are for one month or less. It seems, therefore, either that the provisions of the law empowering Magistrates to pass a heavier sentence in cases of repeated convictions, are frequently ignored by the Magistrates sitting in Calcutta, or that the police are lamentably deficient in the means of producing evidence of previous convictions. It is especially necessary that in the case of juvenile offenders repeatedly convicted, heavier sentences should be passed ; there is no other chance of preventing them from becoming hardened criminals. In the Presidency Jail especially, and to some extent in other jails, the attempt has been made to segregate them from the other prisoners, but owing to short sentences no appreciable reformatory effect has been obtained. The remedies which have been suggested in the case of juvenile criminals are 1.—That judicial officers should pass such sentences on juvenile offenders as may in point of length be compatible with a reformatory procedure ; 2. That Government should be empowered to detain juvenile offenders for such period as it may think necessary to complete the reformatory process if the sentence passed is not sufficient for that end. There were 3,001 floggings for first offences, and 388 for second or subsequent offences ; total 3,389, or 34 fewer than in last year and 365 fewer than in 1869. There were 66 males and 5 females executed during the year, against 41 males and 5 females in 1870, and 50 males and 8 females in 1869. The largest number of executions was at Jessore, where 11 persons were hanged ; 5 were executed at Patna, Chittagong and Ranchee and 2 in Calcutta, one of whom was Abdoola, the murderer of the lamented Mr. Justice Norman.

Of criminal cases known as cognizable to the police, in which they may arrest without warrant, there were 81,768 against 73,899 in the previous year. Processes were issued against 115,988 persons, of whom 81,894 appeared, and 40,794, or about 50 per cent., were ultimately convicted. The cases showed an increase mainly under the head of minor offences against the person in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong and Assam divisions, and also in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but no satisfactory explanation of the cause of this is given.

In non-cognizable cases there was a general increase. There were 42,693 cases of criminal force or assault ; the divisions in which this class of petty offence was most prevalent were Dacca, Chittagong, Presidency, Burdwan, and Rajshahiye. In the Chittagong division, out of 6,424 non-cognizable crimes as many as 3,466 fell under this denomination and in the Dacca division assault cases stood at 10,531 against a total of 18,525 non-cognizable cases of all kinds. The following districts in the above two divisions are those in which this class of offence chiefly prevails :—

1871.		1870.	
Districts.	Number of institutions.	Districts.	Number of institutions.
Sylhet ...	3,758	Sylhet ...	2,757
Dacca ...	2,536	Tipperah ...	2,434
Backergunge ...	2,105	Mymensing ...	2,209
Tipperah ...	1,993	Backergunge ...	2,199
Furreedpore ...	1,482	Dacca ...	1,970
Noakhally ...	1,154	Chittagong ...	1,511
Mymensing ...	894	Noakhally ...	777
Chittagong ...	859	Furreedpore ...	1,304
Total ...	<u>14,781</u>	Total ...	<u>15,161</u>

The number of institutions in Sylhet and the prominent position which it occupies in the list for both years, show clearly the quarrelsome character of its inhabitants.

The frequency of offences against the marriage laws attracted the attention of Government. The number of charges made, the proportionately small number of persons accused who were brought to trial and still smaller proportion of convictions, seemed to show that a want was felt somewhere in the laws relating to marriage ; that the evil was on the increase ; and that a persistent attempt was being made to bring some social offence under the criminal law, which the scanty number of convictions showed to be not properly applicable. The people who preferred the charges were lower-class Mahomedans, especially boatmen, whose prolonged and constant absence from their homes very much conduced to infidelity on the part of their wives. The paucity of convictions to charges was accounted for in different ways ; sometimes the woman returned to her husband, sometimes the alleged married woman was really nothing else than a kept prostitute. During 1871 the statistics of the offence in the districts of the Dacca Division were as follow :—

Cases.	Persons against whom process issued.	Convicted.
Backergunge ...	278	862
Sylhet ...	260	198
Dacca ...	172	184
Furreedpore ...	111	181
Mymensing ...	73	96

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory result which the above return shows, the local authorities state that in many cases substantial justice is done by the absconding wife being made over to the husband even when no case lies against an abductor; and thus the main object of the institution of the complaint being attained, the prosecution is abandoned. The whole question of the prevalence of these offences in the eastern districts was under inquiry.

At the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor a defect in the code of Criminal Procedure regarding criminal lunatics was amended during the year. Numerous cases occur in which persons under the influence of gunja or other drugs, become insane, and during their insanity commit heinous and violent crimes. On being brought to trial before the courts, they are acquitted on the ground of insanity; and in several cases in which this judgment has been returned, the circumstances were such as to make it very doubtful whether the plea had much to justify the verdict. In the interior specially, it must often be difficult to distinguish between cases of real and counterfeit insanity. On their acquittal the accused are sent to the lunatic asylums for confinement and treatment. Here, under enforced abstinence from drugs and with proper treatment, they are restored in time to soundness of mind. As the law stood, the Government was compelled, whenever the visitors of the asylums or a special commission declared them to be sane, to release them, no matter what might have been the nature of their crime or the circumstances of the case. In doing so danger was incurred, for they were almost certain to revert to their old habits and the possibility of a recurrence of crime made Government very reluctant to sanction their release. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore proposed that Government should have a discretion to confine criminal lunatics guilty of heinous crimes even after the authorities of the asylum considered them to be sane, and that the circumstances of each case should be carefully considered before release was granted to men who had committed murder or serious assaults. These views were adopted by the Legislature and the law on the point was accordingly amended in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, section 433, Act X of 1872.

An investigation into railway accidents was also held, resulting in a rule compelling local officers of police to conduct inquiries in concert with the railway officials.

*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and  
acquitted in the year 1871.\**

Description of Offences.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or dis- charged.	Convicted.	Lived, escaped, trans- ferred.
Offences against the State ...	... 121 to 130		3	9	7	2	..
Offences relating to the army and navy	131 to 140		2	4	2	2	..
{ Unlawful Assembly	143 to 145		2,220	4,251	2,073	1,769	96
-attempts	149 to 151, 157, 158.		7	13	6	7	..
Offences against public tranquillity ...	147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156		1,382	5,608	1,707	3,465	11
Rioting, &c.	160		266	870	143	701	..
-attempts	... ..		16	34	14	20	..
By public servants	161 to 169		360	444	222	196	1
Offences ...	{ -attempts		1	1	1	..	..
Relating to public   servants	161, 170 and 171.		144	203	95	101	1
Contempt of lawful authority ...	172 to 190		3,668	6,642	1,868	4,619	9
False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same ...	193 to 200		480	763	403	265	..
-attempts	... ..		1	1	..	..	..
Offences against public Justice ...	201 to 229		2,530	3,215	1,169	1,862	19
-attempts	... ..		1	2	1	1	..
Offences relating to coin ...	231 to 234		117	169	62	78	2
" " to stamps	255 to 263		8	13	6	7	..
" " to weights and mea- sures ..	264 to 267		130	289	90	199	..
" affecting public health	269 to 278		168	221	39	176	..
" " safety ...	279 to 289		453	687	123	552	1
" " convenience	290 and 291		639	1,069	128	936	..
" " decency or morals...	292 to 294		161	251	63	228	..
" relating to religion...	295 to 298		40	71	27	43	..
Murder ...	302 and 303		359	852	383	287	13
-attempts	... ..		36	36	10	13	3
Culpable homicide ...	304		249	462	260	141	2
-attempts	... ..		1	3	3	..	..
Abtention of suicide ...	305 and 306		117	120	47	66	3
-attempts	... ..		223	201	56	137	1
Thuggee, &c. ...	311		..	..	..	..	..
Attended with aggra-   vating circumstances	313 to 315		53	83	84	32	..
Causing mis- carriage ...	{ -attempts ..		1	2	1	1	..
Other cases	312		120	84	67	14	2
Injury to unborn children ...	316		1	2	2	..	..
Exposure of infants ...	317		6	5	5	..	..
-attempts	... ..		83	70	33	24	..
Concealment of births by secret dis- posal of the dead body ...	318		1	1	1	..	..
With aggravating cir-   cumstances.	325 to 331 and 333,		50	59	17	34	1
Hurt ...	{ -attempts ..		992	1,513	522	844	22
Other cases	328, 324, 332		1	1	1	..	..
-attempts ..	333 to 334 to 338.		5,671	5,832	2,360	2,850	11
Wrongful restraint ...	341		1,128	1,164	667	421	15
-attempts	... ..		..	..	..	..	..
Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 348		3,546	3,462	2,268	1,010	21
Criminal force or assault ...	352 to 368		42,698	31,106	16,829	18,556	44
-attempts	... ..		..	..	..	..	..

\* This statement does not include persons tried by the Magistrates of Calcutta.

*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted in the year 1871.—(Continued.)\**

Description of Offences.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.
Kidnapping or forcible abduction	{ With aggravating circumstances —attempts	364, 366, 367	85	230	135	57	5
Abduction	{ Other cases —attempts	363, 365, 368, 369	157 1	232 2	185 1	42	1
Slavery	370 and 371		11	12	12	..	..
Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	372 and 373		21	57	45	7	2
Forced labour	374		18	15	10	5	..
Rape	376		266	248	211	53	1
—attempts	.....		17	17	11	6	..
Unnatural offences	377		38	39	21	13	2
—attempts	.....		1	1	1	..	..
Theft	{ With aggravating circumstances Other cases	382 379 to 381, & 401	57 22,995	80 20,098	46 9,444	34 9,559	..
Extortion	{ With aggravating circumstances. Other cases	386 to 389 384 and 385	76 1,858	67 1,270	51 876	16 331	..
Robbery	{ With hurt Other cases	394 392	15 267	29 425	16 300	18 94	1
—attempts	.....	5	2	1	1	1	..
Dacoity	{ With murder With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	396 395, 399, 400 and 402	12 378	46 1,509	19 768	25 430	..
Criminal misappropriation of property	—attempts	403 and 404	4	755	386	377	3
Criminal breach of trust	—attempts	406 to 409	1	2	1	1	..
Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	—attempts	411 to 414	2,199	3,873	1,302	2,441	12
Cheating	—attempts	417 to 420	1,218	790	515	238	6
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	—attempts	421 to 424 429 to 432, & 435 to 440	21 9	21 17	13 9	7	..
Mischief	{ With aggravating circumstances. —attempts	426 to 428, & 434	746 5,057	932 4,252	403 2,626	287 1,614	2
—attempts	.....	8	8	9	8	6	..
Criminal trespass	{ Resulting in death or other grievous hurt For commission or serious offences	459 and 460 449, 450, 451, 452, 454, 455, 45, and 458	90 11,900	64 2,202	24 1,274	27 1,752	..
—attempts	—	.....	1,824	30	12	18	..
Criminal trespass	Other cases	447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462	8,338 1,714	6,635 28	3,635 4	2,726 24	4
—attempts	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..

\* This statement does not include offences reported in Calcutta, nor persons tried before the Calcutta Magistrates.

*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the year 1871.\**

Class of Tribunal.		Number of persons dealt with.		Persons disposed of.						
				Brought to trial during present year.	Total.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed, excepted, or remitted.	Average number of days耽 in which each case is tried.	Number of witnesses who sat.
Village Officers	...	...	...	"	116	45	155	4,024	194	...
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	23,389	4,643	35,697	1,690	24	67,089	16,561
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates,	1,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,616	33,435
Full power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the district)	1,792	30,351	5,301	56,920	1,617	70	76,631	16,104	14,631	41,202
Chief Magistrates of Districts (District Magistrates)	95	3,362	669	2,874	217	13	7,250	1,914	607	2,884
Total Magistracy	3,657	57,747	10,768	75,507	3,178	107	155,604	35,546	39,769	81,098
Sessions Courts	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	4,004	25	1,292
High Court	{ Ordinary Original Jurisdiction Referred Jurisdiction }	3	3	...	...	...	...	167	4	49
Grand Total		4,055	57,931	10,768	79,507	3,178	107	159,807	35,675	31,126

\* This statement does not include trials in the Courts of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

(a.) Blank or necessarily the information having been already included in foregoing entries.

(b.) These are all cases under Chapter XXVIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

## Madras.

The appellate work of the various tribunals consisted of 8,566 criminal cases. Of these 8,079 were disposed of, 1,665 rejected, 3,769 confirmed, 795 modified and 1,850 reversed. The offences of all kinds reported during the year were 148,688 against 143,906 in 1870, showing an increase of 4,682 cases—4,022 under the Penal Code and 660 under Special Laws. Of 290,265 persons arrested or summoned in these cases, 206,928, or 71·3 per cent., were tried and 58·8 per cent. convicted and punished. The murders reported numbered 242 against 219 in the previous year; there were 100 cases of culpable homicide. For these offences 73 persons were sentenced to death and 51 transported for life. Of attempt to commit suicide, 247 cases were charged and in 148 of these convictions followed. Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, only 171 cases were reported and in 47 convictions were obtained. Fifty-nine persons were punished, of whom 9 were males and 50 females. There were 386 cases of grievous hurt, as compared with 365 in 1870. Under the head of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, there were 31 cases, against 23 in the preceding year. Only 6 cases, in which 19 persons were punished, were established. The number of cases of kidnapping was 77; 48 persons were punished in 29 cases. The charges preferred under the head of rape were 87, against 95 in the preceding year; of these 18 only were established and 24 persons were convicted and punished. Four cases of prostitution of minors were reported, but none of them were established. There were 6 cases of unnatural offence and 6 persons (of whom 1 was a juvenile) were punished in 5 cases. The following table gives the details of dacoity:—

	Offences.			Persons.			Property.			
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
In houses or villages ... 1870	99	29	29·3	1,609	663	158	23·3	Rs. 61,273	Rs. 1,926	8·1
In fields or jungles ... 1870	124	45	36·3	1,845	677	209	30·9	85,132	8,091	9·5
On highways and thoroughfares ... 1870	73	14	19·2	893	360	60	16·9	Rs. 6,263	Rs. 1,867	29·8
1871	79	21	26·6	757	249	69	35·7	6,466	2,811	35·8
1870	132	34	25·8	1,275	427	108	25·3	Rs. 31,106	Rs. 2,805	9·
1870	97	22	22·7	943	263	81	30·8	14,766	539	3·7
1871	804	77	25·3	3,777	1,450	816	21·8	Rs. 98,642	Rs. 6,598	6·7
1870	300	88	29·3	8,545	1,189	879	31·9	Rs. 1,06,383	Rs. 10,941	10·3

Of 1,609 persons concerned in house dacoities, 663 were arrested and 158, or 23 per cent., convicted. Of 893 persons concerned in cases in fields and jungles, 360 were arrested, and 50 convicted; of 1,275 persons concerned in cases on highways, 427 were arrested, of whom 108, or 25 per cent., were convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870. Four dacoits were transported for life and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 10 years to 1 year. Of the 304 cases reported throughout the Presidency, 143 were committed by members of *hereditary* criminal classes, 93 by other than hereditary criminals and the remainder by persons not included in the local criminal classes. In all 9 assailants and 9 assailed were killed on the spot or died of the injuries received and in 27 cases steel or firearms were used.

The total number of cases disposed of by heads of villages was 23,034. Eighty-six per cent. of the cases were tried and of these 84 per cent. were convicted, 24,559 persons receiving punishment. Magistrates summarily determined 49,729 cases under the Penal Code. The number of cases sent for trial to the Higher Courts was 1,461; particulars are given in the following table:—

*High and Session Courts.*

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sudder Ameeus' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
<i>Under Penal Code.</i>				
1st, offences against the person ...	4	494	9	507
2nd, offences against property with violence ...	23	258	10	291
3rd, offences against property without violence ...	17	54	15	86
4th, malicious offences ...	2	52	.....	54
5th, forgery and offences against currency ...	..	103	7	110
6th, offences against justice ...	5	307	1	313
7th, miscellaneous offences ...	3	84	4	91
Total Under Special Laws ...	54	1,352	46	1,452
Grand Total ...	54	1,361	46	1,461
<i>Compare.</i>				
1870 ...	53	1,329	55	1,437
1869 ...	89	1,435	68	1,587
1868 ...	136	1,432	52	1,620

The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. The total number proceeded against rose from 189,478 in 1870 to 209,489 in 1871, 58 per cent. only of the latter being convicted, against 64·1 per cent. of the former :—

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against ...	209,489	189,478	185,351	175,253
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population 1 in... ...	149	130	133	141
<i>Discharged and Acquitted</i>				
Under Penal Code ... ...	71,614	54,408	49,947	48,194
Do. Special Laws ... ...	16,282	13,681	13,241	13,263
Total, discharged, &c. ...	87,896	68,089	63,188	61,457
Percentage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against ..	42	35·9	34·1	35·1
<i>Convicted and Sentenced</i>				
To death ... ...	74	73	78	93
" transportation ... ...	66	81	105	180
" imprisonment ... ...	47,893	46,564	49,309	47,939
" whipping ... ...	1,781	1,724	1,900	2,132
" fine ... ...	71,597	72,489	70,448	62,836
" other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.).	874	620	655	853
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	692	162	332	242
Total convicted ...	121,593	121,389	122,163	113,796
Percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	58	64·1	65·9	64·9

From the subjoined statement the castes of grave offenders convicted under the Penal Code will be seen. The largest number of convictions was amongst Pariahs and low-caste Hindoos; 1,871 Brahmins, 2,510 Mussulmans, 1,180 Moplahs, 1,344 Nairs and Bhunts, 1,833 Shanars and Tiers were also among the various offenders :—

Caste.												
	Murder.	Curpable Homicide.	Causing Abortion.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Kidnapping or Abducting.	Robbery.	Dacoity.	House-breaking by Night.	Theft.	Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property.	Cheating.	Forgery.
Europeans ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	2	3	... ...	1	1
East Indians ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4	6	2	2	24	183	8	8	9
Foreigners (not British Subjects) ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	1	1	2	7	60	2	7	9
Brahmins ... ...	4	6	2	4	1	1	2	19	96	10	2	2
Hijapoos and Kshatriyas ... ...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	25	88	9	9	11
Chaitas ... ...	2	6	2	6	1	1	1	33	193	5	3	1
Battans and Acharies ... ...	6	8	4	11	1	1	11	37	355	3	1	1
Nairs and Bhautas ... ...	8	1	4	27	18	1	1	17	116	172	63	22
Shanars and Tiers ... ...	8	1	4	11	6	1	1	2	1,777	2,031	48	12
Oriyahs ... ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	2
Other Hindoo Castes (Vaisanyas and Soodras) ... ...	57	43	15	156	11	66	34	755	5,757	172	63	22
Pariahs ... ...	17	8	3	82	5	39	55	415	2,031	48	12	...
Christians ... ...	2	1	1	9	1	1	1	7	77	6	2	...
Mussulmans ... ...	4	5	5	8	3	12	3	77	482	22	14	2
Lubbays ... ...	1	2	1	7	1	1	2	4	38	1	1	...
Moplahs ... ...	3	3	3	7	1	1	6	32	214	10	4	...
Rhondas, Panos, Sowrahs, Burghers, Mulcres, and other Hill Tribes ... ...	11	9	13	17	10	1	1	47	243	3	1	1
Opparais and Wadders ... ...	... ...	... ...	4	... ...	4	3	3	28	178	1	1	...
Yenadis ... ...	... ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	20	73	126	9	...
Murravars and Kullers ... ...	2	27	18	18	10	55	168	654	20	8	...	...
Other local criminal castes ... ...	4	9	10	2	13	36	102	659	7	3	...	...
Brinjaries, Lumbadies, and Soogalies ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5	15	10	10	44	1	1	...	...
Koravers and Yerkalas ... ...	... ...	2	2	44	69	141	145	290	31	2	...	...
Other wandering criminal castes ... ...	... ...	... ...	2	6	2	45	165	165	142	53	...	...
Total ...	125	119	21	381	42	241	316	2,062	12,563	369	142	53

Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 51,778 were males, 2,527 females and 497 juveniles (of whom 44 were girls.) The majority of the females were convicted of the offences of theft, petty hurt and assault. The offences of juveniles were mainly theft, under which head 229 were convicted. Of 66,791 persons convicted under Special Laws, 60,063 were males, 6,323 females and 405 juveniles (including 65 girls.) The offences committed were chiefly breaches of the peace (under the Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and assaults triable by heads of villages.

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1871, and the Judicial Action with respect to them.

Under.	Offences committed, tried, and charged.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished.				Want by Default, &c.				Property.				
				Persons arrested and summoned.		Persons sent to prison.		Cases.		Persons sent to prison.		Cases.		Persons sent to prison.		Cases.		Persons sent to prison.		
				Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	Cases	Per cent. age.	
1871.																				
Penal Code ...	96,198	6,592	194,535	51,182	53.2	193,875	63.7	29,216	32.6	54,802	58.2	28,255	29.4	71,673	38.6	11,023	26.0	1,194,948	12.7	
Special Laws ...	60,000	1,018	68,393	93,730	45.94	81.4	83,035	86.8	42,294	71.6	68,791	69.8	9,939	16.6	16,769	16.5	4,550	3.274	3,274	72.1
Total ...	156,198	7,610	146,588	210,265	100,024	61*	206,928	71.3	71,490	48.1	121,503	41.9	38,163	24.4	57,442	30.1	11,08,406	1,98,117	17.9	
1870.																				
Penal Code ...	...	...	85,54	167,542	44,023	52.0	106,840	63.6	28,722	32.6	55,651	53	23,816	27.8	61,446	36.7	11,47,700	2,08,408	18.3	
Special Laws ...	...	...	83,32	93,921	43,434	53.1	81,411	86.7	42,710	73.2	67,738	72.1	8,515	14.6	12,776	13.6	3,802	2,909	74.5	
Total ...	...	...	143,86	261,473	92,117	64.7	187,759	71.8	71,422	49.7	121,389	46.4	32,322	22.6	74,222	28.4	11,45,662	2,11,217	18.4	
1869.																				
Penal Code ...	...	...	80,134	157,520	41,810	52.2	100,261	65.7	27,759	34.6	52,437	34.4	19,987	24.9	60,859	39.3	10,81,648	24,6,883	23.6	
Special Laws ...	...	...	58,220	93,289	41,032	53.5	82,966	87	43,387	74.5	69,726	73.1	8,361	14.6	12,655	13.2	2,996	2,398	50	
Total ...	...	...	138,354	247,909	90,451	65.4	183,227	73.9	71,116	51.4	122,163	49.3	28,484	20.4	63,414	20.4	10,84,647	2,49,281	23	
1868.																				
Penal Code ...	...	...	78,758	147,156	41,160	53.1	97,241	66.1	27,449	34.6	61,343	34.9	19,707	26	48,865	32.2	10,33,192	2,30,922	22.3	
Special Laws ...	...	...	52,332	86,375	44,192	54.1	73,713	57.1	33,725	73.8	62,453	71.8	7,485	14.2	11,332	18.1	3,845	2,666	69	
Total ...	...	...	131,630	234,131	56,261	64.9	112,951	73.9	61,207	50.4	113,790	59.0	27,172	26.7	86,295	25.7	10,36,997	2,63,555	21.9	

Criminal Justice.

*Punishments.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
<i>Death</i>	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	74
<i>Transportation.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For life	...	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	128	85	72
Do. 10 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	109	169	183	111	24	15	8
Do. 7 do.	...	...	...	...	372	301	188	320	39	5	1
Total	...	37	170	452	616	435	637	186	180	105	91
<i>Imprisonment.</i>											
For life	...	1	2	...	11	4	12	...	...	4	...
Not exceeding 14 years	...	219	328	109	7	73	65	150	84	127	30
Do. 10 years	...	61	164	239	62	272	225	236	220	182	148
Do. 7 do.	...	177	188	270	270	304	331	487	388	394	329
Do. 5 do.	...	163	266	270	264	274	303	334	254	276	302
Do. 3 do.	...	73	114	261	312	764	789	813	844	899	859
Do. 2 do.	...	310	470	764	1,010	1,149	1,069	1,150	1,127	1,004	1,076
Do. 1 year	...	597	867	1,010	1,010	837	837	1,027	1,027	976	910
Do. 6 months	...	1,310	2,040	2,359	2,359	3,404	3,405	3,446	3,446	4,865	5,441
Do. 1 month	...	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,632	51,337	42,161	40,418	44,714
Imprisoned, Total	...	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,519	49,403	47,939	49,309
Whipping, simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with other punishment	...	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,117	2,939	2,132	1,900
Whipped, Total	...	604	1,102	...	...	94	238	311	375	363	285
Fined, simple	...	57,426	86,224	41,258	66,995	65,633	63,823	62,888	70,444	72,449	1,781
Do. with other punishment	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,353	59,314	2,734	2,635	2,869	3,419
Fined, Total	...	57,426	86,224	41,258	69,005	67,965	63,123	66,557	65,471	73,367	75,116
Punished, Grand Total	...	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,658	118,877	131,378	119,519	116,173	124,034
											125,227

## North-Western Provinces.

There were few points of difference, either in amount or in the manner of disposal, between the work done by Criminal Courts in 1871 and in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of cases tried, but a diminution in the number of persons brought before the Courts. The bulk of the crime reported during the year was not of a grave nor serious character and the success with which it was prosecuted to conviction was rather greater than in 1870. The following statement shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted in the several Magisterial Courts :—

	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons whose cases were pending.	Percentage of convictions and commitments to persons whose cases were disposed.	
1869,	...	119,372	64,616	119,616	37,803	80,261	945	67.9
1870,	...	106,191	58,707	110,339	34,028	74,879	970	63.7
1871,	...	108,425	56,683	107,063	31,939	74,216	1,102	69.9
Increase,	...	2,284	...	...	...	...	132	1.2
Decrease,	...	...	2,025	2,776	2,089	663	...	...

The number of persons under trial fell by about 21 per cent., while the proportion of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of, improved by more than one per cent., now reaching the satisfactory figure of 70 of every one hundred tried. The statistics of the greater offences committed during the year do not show any material difference :—

		1869.	1870.	1871.
Murder,	...	330	339	322
Culpable homicide,	...	282	215	263
Dacoity,	...	129	79	80
Robbery,	...	614	488	404
Theft,	...	36,532	26,692	25,614
Burglary,	...	10,316	17,068	20,238

The following statement shows the number of persons charged with the offences which make up the bulk of the petty crime of the country :—

Offences.	1870.	1871.
Grievous hurt,	1,853	2,017
Hurt,	9,836	9,887
Assault or criminal force,	6,906	7,611
Mischief,	5,110	5,098
Criminal trespass,	3,242	2,653
Nuisances under the Penal Code,	1,421	1,570
Nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts,	8,512	9,642

It will be seen that the number of persons charged with hurt is almost exactly the same as last year ; of those charged with assault 700 more, with nuisances about 1,200 more, while charges of criminal trespass have fallen off by 600. Notwithstanding the increase under assault and nuisance cases, there was a general decrease in the total number of offences prosecuted, due apparently to the fewer number of prosecutions for breaches of special and local laws, such as those relating to Excise, Stamps, Customs, Canals. These amounted in 1871 to 11,064, against 12,805 in 1870 ; the number of attempts to commit offences (not separately classed under special sections of the Penal Code) also fell from 7,937 in 1870 to 4,276 in 1871. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the superior courts on cases was 69·9 against 68·7 in 1870.

The total number of persons for disposal was 107,663, of whom the cases of 970 were pending from the previous year ; 47,390 were brought before the Court by arrest and 58,835 by the issue of summons to appear. The cases of 468 were received by transfer. The figures given below show how they were disposed of :—

	1869.	Per cent.	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial,	20,223	16·3	17,652	15·4	17,393	16·1
Acquitted after trial,	18,528	14·9	17,096	14·8	14,541	13·5
Convicted or committed,	83,681	67·4	78,132	68·4	74,216	68·9
Died, escaped, or transferred,	719	·6	5·0	·5	406	·3
Pending at close of year,	996	·8	1,003	·9	1,103	1·0

The following punishments were inflicted by the Magisterial Courts :—

Punishments,	1869.	Per cent.	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Fined, ...	41,763	55.4	45,643	65.2	44,721	68.1
Imprisoned, ...	23,666	31.4	16,653	22.8	14,301	22.7
Flogged, ...	6,884	8.4	4,149	5.9	3,280	5.0
Imprisoned and fined,	3,061	4.1	3,028	6.3	2,376	6.3
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	517	7	535	8	408	6
Fined and flogged, ...	20	...	9	...	6	...
Security for good behaviour, ...	1,373	...	1,293	...	1,294	...
Security to keep the peace, ...	1,354	...	1,635	...	1,802	...
Recognition to keep the peace, ...	1,992	...	2,129	...	2,370	...

The punishment of flogging is restricted to thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character in the case of adults, while for juveniles it may be imposed for any offence. In the case of a second conviction of any offence for which flogging may be ordered, imprisonment may also be added. Of the 3,280 persons flogged, 624 were juveniles and 2,656 adults. Nearly a quarter of a million of witnesses attended the Magistrates' Courts, or 22,629 fewer than last year. The returns show that 11,267 of these were detained longer than one day and only 1,181 longer than three days. The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts was the same as last year—eight days. Of the 1,102 cases pending at the end of the year, only 63 cases had been pending for longer than six weeks.

During the year the Honorary Magistracy had before them 11,034 persons against 6,254 in 1870. They examined 17,290 witnesses; 2,340 persons were discharged without trial; 6,107 were acquitted; and 7,595 convicted. The following statement shows the work of the Sessions Courts:—

	1869.	Percentage to commit tals disposed of.	1870.	Percentage to commit tals disposed of.	1871.	Percentage to commit tals disposed of.
Persons committed (including those awaiting trial at commencement of year)...	... ... ... ... ...	3,835 2,251 675 192	... 71.0 28.1 ...	2,960 1,959 713 237	... 73.4 29.6 ...	3,089 1,998 711 237
Convicted	...					
Acquitted	...					
Pending	...					

The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of is thus slightly better in 1871 than in either of the two previous years. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Lullutpore, where the three persons committed were all convicted. In Goruckpore the percentage was 91, in Moradabad 88, in Shahjehanpore 87, in Cawnpore 80. While no districts averaged so high as the highest proportion attained last year, there was less of conspicuous failure and more equality in the results. The worst proportion was at Muttra, where out of 75 persons committed for trial only 24 were convicted, or 32 per cent. Eighty-eight sentences of death were referred for confirmation to the High Court. In 63 the sentence was confirmed, in 12 modified and in 6 the accused were released. The cases of 652 persons came before the Court in appeal or revision as compared with 727 in the previous year; 240 cases against 457 in 1870 were dealt with under sections 404 and 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of appeals from the Magisterial authorities to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are shewn in the following table:—

	1869.	Percentage of appeals disposed of.	1870.	Percentage of appeals disposed of.	1871.	Percentage of appeals disposed of.
Number of appeals,	3,926	...	3,936	...	3,647	...
Rejected	601	15·5	601	15·8	551	15·8
Failed	2,214	54·9	2,091	54·9	2,092	60·0
Prevailed (in whole or part)	1,017	27·1	1,074	28·2	845	24·2
Remanded	...	...	42	1·1	...	...
Pending	144	...	127	...	138	...

These results are all more favourable than those of 1870. The system of deputing Assistant Joint Magistrates to appear on behalf of the prosecution in committed cases of appeals heard by the Court of Session, was in force during the year; but it was not largely resorted to, and although beneficial in its effects when tried, had probably little influence on the improvement manifested by the figures of the year.

*General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1871.*

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.		Persons disposed of.		Remaining at end of last year.	Remaining at end of last year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
	Brought to trial during the present year.	Received by transfer.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				
Honorary Magistrates ...	3 3,614	7,415	2 11,034	2,340 1,067	7,595	1	1	30 7 17,290
Subordinate Magistrates ...	178 10,535	22,856	12 33,551	5,293 4,699	28,812	61	107	204 9 65,664
Full-power Magistrates ...	647 29,877	25,235	418 56,177	9,029 8,709	31,959	2,478	218	784 10 1,39,093
Magistrates of Districts ...	142 3,364	3,329	36 6,871	731	666	4,906	401	80 8 12,024
Total Magistracy ...	970 47,390	55,835	468 1,07,663	17,398 14,541	71,275	2,941	406	1,102 8 2,34,071
Sessions Courts... ...	237 2,627	61	213	3,138	37 690	1,930	90	54 16 12,728
High Court ...	... ...	14	... ...	14	... 3	11	... ...	... 87
Grand Total ...	1,207 50,031	52,896	681 1,10,815	17,435 15,234	73,216	3,031	461 1,439	12 2,46,956



## Punjab.

There was a large and unsatisfactory increase in the criminal cases of this Province, owing to a weak executive and a baffled police. The number of offences reported was 81,489 as compared with 73,224 in 1870; the number brought to trial was 61,596, or 6,257 more than in the previous year and the persons implicated numbered 128,147, being 7·2 per 1,000 of the population. The non-bailable offences committed were chiefly under the following heads:—

		Persons tried.	Persons convicted and committed.
Offences affecting the human body.		2,108	1,096
" against property	...	25,352	18,801
" relating to coin ...	...	174	102
" relating to marriage	...	41	12
" against public justice	...	24	9
" relating to documents	...	73	44
Abetments	...	19	4

The number of murders reported was 366, of which 93 occurred in the Peshawur District. The total number of persons tried for murder was 778, and 419 were convicted. Of the murders committed and brought to trial, 108 were on account of women, involving 271 persons, of whom 140 were convicted and 118 acquitted. The percentage of convictions in murders of all kinds was 56 and in murder on account of women 54. The statistics of theft were as follows:—

	Offences.	Persons.	
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Ordinary thefts	...	11,021	9,517
Attempts	...	155	225
Cattle Thefts	...	6,031	5,222
Attempts	...	12	9
Total	...	17,219	14,973
			10,149

The convictions in ordinary thefts amounted to 68 per cent. Robberies were 446 in number; 465 persons were brought to trial of whom 216 were convicted. Of bailable offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under Special and Local Laws, the following were the most common:—

Offences.	Persons.	
	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Rioting	5,502	4,107
Affray	1,443	1,070
Assault	29,142	7,395
Hurt	8,782	2,895
Mischief	4,062	2,045
Enticing away married women	3,733	607
Gambling	1,368	1,064
Cattle trespass	1,641	660
Breaches of Cantonment rules	3,456	3,295
Offences under Section 34 of the Police Act	4,904	4,415
Nuisance cases punishable under Municipal Bye-laws	3,909	2,617

The number of persons disposed of by trial in the Magisterial Courts was 127,298, of whom 199 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 445 A. of the Code of Criminal Procedure; 5,382 by Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers of Magistrate of the District; 39,287 by full-power Stipendiary Magistrates; 70,481 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates; and 11,949 by Honorary Magistrates. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 64 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 66 per cent. in each of the two previous years. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, against 52 per cent. in 1870 and 55 per cent. in 1869. The duration of sentences of rigorous imprisonment was as follows:—

Duration of Punishment.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under ...	8,936	24.3
Above one month to six months ...	7,350	45.4
Above six months to two years ...	4,607	28.4
Above two years to seven years ...	309	1.9

The number of persons fined by Magistrates was 53,111 and by Sessions Courts 263, or in all 53,374. Of these, 41,471 were sentenced to fine alone.

The number of persons whipped by order of the Magistrates was 2,362; 1,630 were adults and 264 juveniles. Claims to maintenance of wives and children amounted to 1,718. Forty-four European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace as compared with forty-six in the previous year. Twenty-five were convicted. The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 477, involving 1,037 persons. Deputy Commissioners tried 776.

The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were these:—

	Persons.
Sentenced to death ...	105
Transportation for life ...	84
Transportation for a term... ...	1
Rigorous imprisonment—	
One month and under ...	18
Above one month to six months... ...	32
Above six months to two years ...	107
Above two years to seven years... ...	229
Above seven years ...	35
Total	<u>421</u>
Simple imprisonment ...	10
Fined—	
Rs. 10 and under ...	18
Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 50 ...	91
Above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 ...	109
Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 ...	49
Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 ...	1
Total	<u>263</u>
Whipped ...	6
Total	<u>690</u>

Of 37,193 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Magistrates of Districts, 2,476 cases, or 6·6 per cent., were appealed. In 13·5 per cent, the order of the lower Court was modified, in 18·3 per cent, it was reversed, and in 68 per cent, the order was not interfered with. In the previous year, the proportion of orders not interfered with was 63 per cent. The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was seven days, or one day less than in 1870; 15 appeals, involving 24 persons, were pending at the close of the year. Of 23,992 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Sessions Courts, 3,096, or 12·9 per cent., were appealed. Twelve European British subjects were tried by the Chief Court and ten were convicted. This Court also confirmed the sentence of death in 81 cases of 109 sent up. The number of appeals preferred was 504. The following table shows at a glance the increase in the number of cases which have come before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during the past ten years, or since the time when the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure came into force:—

Year.	Non-bailable cases.	Bailable cases.	Total.
1862 ... ... ... ...	12,193	22,051	34,249
1863 ... ... ... ...	10,438	23,600	34,038
1864 ... ... ... ...	12,432	29,927	42,359
1865 ... ... ... ...	13,488	30,935	44,423
1866 ... ... ... ...	13,047	33,710	46,757
1867 ... ... ... ...	13,698	35,705	49,403
1868 ... ... ... ...	16,792	37,677	54,469
1869 ... ... ... ...	19,359	34,822	54,181
1870 ... ... ... ...	17,540	37,799	55,339
1871 ... ... ... ...	17,632	43,964	61,596

The number of persons whipped by Magistrates was 2,362, or 338 more than in the previous year. Of those whipped in lieu of any other punishment, 1,630 were adults, and 264 juveniles; 468 persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishment. Of the 2,362 persons whipped, 498 were sentenced to not more than 10 stripes, 972 to more than 10 but not above 20 stripes, and 892 to more than 20 but not above 30 stripes. The number of persons called on to enter into recognizances to keep the peace was 2,191, the number required to give security was 1,950. This system is chiefly resorted to in the frontier districts.

*General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Punjab in the year 1871.*

*Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab during the year 1871.*

Tribunals.		Number of Persons.									
		Pending.									
		Cases referred for Revision.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Number of Appeals or Applications											
Criminal Proceedings Code.											
Vision under Sec. 404 Petitioners appealing for the number of persons or the											
Total	...	372	2,599	592	783	8	139	24	...		
Magistrates of Districts.											
Appeals from unpaid Magistrates...		7	33	..	8	..	1	...	...		
Appeals from paid Magistrates...		391	2,714	167	582	26	165	100	...		
Total	...	398	2,747	167	590	26	156	100	...		
Sessions Courts.											
Appeals from unpaid Magistrates...		87	453	61	135	2	19	70	...		
Appeals from paid Magistrates...		212	335	148	150	.23	...	27	145	...	
Total	...	212	87	838	304	285	65	19	97	145	...
Chief Court.											
Appeals ...											
Revision ...											
Grand Total	...	212	857	6,184	963	1,668	99	314	221	145	...

**Bombay and Sindh.**

The state of crime in Western India, as exhibited in the annual returns, does not afford much ground for satisfaction. There was a serious increase in the total number of offences committed and those in which the most marked increase is apparent were all of a serious character. Murder, grievous hurt, dacoity, highway robbery and house-breaking, all show an advance on any previous year. Offences such as false evidence, kidnapping and adultery, on the other hand, visibly decreased. The number of trials, 46,288, exceeds by about 4,000 the number in 1870; the number of persons tried by 5,100. The principal offences were:

	1870.	1871.
Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	50	63
Murder ...	139	186
Culpable Homicide ...	48	55
Attempt at Murder ...	20	32
Grievous Hurt or Hurt with aggravating circumstances ...	346	949
Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assault ...	14,839	16,046
Rape ...	44	52
Simple Theft and misappropriation ...	8,263	8,590
Dacoity ...	70	97
Highway-Robbery ...	172	224
Aggravated Theft, Extortion, and Robbery ...	153	179
House breaking ...	604	814

In the following offences there was a marked decrease:

	1870.	1871.
False Evidence ...	283	183
Kidnapping ...	77	63
Adultery ...	53	46

There were 2,130 persons tried in the Courts of Session and 1,039 were convicted. Sixty-six persons were sentenced to death and 65 to transportation for life. In the Regulation Districts there was a total of 36,348 sentences as compared with 36,095 in 1870. On the Island of Bombay 18,719 persons were punished by the Magistrates, 507 bound over to good behaviour and 1,086 admonished and discharged. Of the 13,719 persons actually punished, 1,868 were sentenced to imprisonment, 11,460 were fined and 391 flogged. A hundred and ninety-two juvenile offenders were brought before the Courts in 1871, as compared with 196 in 1870; 92 of them were charged with theft, 38 with obstructing the public road, 12 with indecent behaviour in the public streets and 10 with gambling. Thirty of these young criminals were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

There were 360 inquests, or nearly double the number in 1869. Of homicide there were 8 cases, suicide 61, drowning 23, poisoning 25, death from snake-bite 8 and 21 deaths from excessive drinking.

*Trials held by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts during 1871.*

Section 18 of the Indian Penal Code.										Percentage of Convictions.									
Results in 1870										Results in 1871									
Blasphemies.	Sections 133 to 200.	Blasphemies.	Sections 133 to 200.	Murder.	Sections 303, 309 and 396.	Culpable Homicide.	Sections 304.	Attempt to Murder.	Sections 311 to 316.	Causative Blasphemy.	Sections 312 to 316.	Crimes against the State.	Sections 323 to 328.	Assault.	Sections 332, 333, 334 to 338.	Rape.	Sections 336.	Kidnapping.	Sections 339 to 343.
Graveous Hurt or Hurt with Dangerous Instruments.	Sections 345 to 348.	Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assault.	Sections 349 to 354.	Unnatural Offences.	Section 355.	Offences against the State.	Sections 359 to 363.	Decency.	Section 364.	Highway Robbery.	Sections 367 to 402.	Breakfast.	Sections 368 to 386.	Highway Robbery.	Sections 387 to 392.	House-breaking.	Sections 411 to 414.	House-breaking.	Sections 415 to 462.
Other Offences.	Sections 463 to 497.	Total Number of Offences.	Total Number of Trials.	Total Number of Trials.	Total Number of Offences.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Total Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Trials.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Percentage of Convictions.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.	Persons in Prison.
Adultery.	Section XVII.	Section XIX.	Section XX.	Section XXI.	Section XXII.	Section XXIII.	Section XXIV.	Section XXV.	Section XXVI.	Section XXVII.	Section XXVIII.	Section XXIX.	Section XXX.	Section XXXI.	Section XXXII.	Section XXXIII.	Section XXXIV.	Section XXXV.	Section XXXVI.
188	63	186	55	32	24	948	16,046	63	52	6	8,54	8,50	9,46	20,127	41,430	46,388	52,489	58,124	44,43
283	50	139	43	20	22	346	14,838	77	44	6	6,26	8,27	3,70	10,121	44,847	42,405	35,184	47,475	49,77

**Sindh** :—In this portion of the Bombay Presidency there were 14,192 offences committed during the year, involving 21,245 persons of whom only 8,736 were convicted. There were 29 cases of murder, showing a decrease of 16. Seven convicts were hanged and 13 transported for life, against 20 and 26 respectively in 1870. In cattle-stealing there was a great improvement, the number being only 1,772 as compared with 2,237 cases in the previous year. This is the principal crime in Sindh.

**Aden** :—The number of cases tried in 1871 was 945, and the number of convictions 871. Of 1,421 offenders brought to trial, 176 were acquitted, 718 fined and 28 imprisoned. A hundred and five juvenile offenders were flogged and 7 were discharged on security. For serious crimes there were only 211 convictions. Cases brought to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court during the year numbered 499, affecting 578 persons. Of these, 116 were discharged, 374 fined and 40 whipped.

#### Ouâb.

The immediate result of the bad season of 1871 was a grave increase in crime. The offences reported in 1870 were 64,163 ; in 1871 they were 71,359. The following statement shows the offences in which there was an increase over the previous year :—

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	
		1870.	1871.
1	Unlawful Assembly and Riot	438	539
2	Culpable Homicide	56	75
3	Grievous Hurt	270	322
4	Theft, Cattle ...	1,382	1,453
	" Ordinary	14,490	15,355
5	House-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft	31,381	37,699
6	Receiving stolen property,	685	888
7	Serious mischief by fire ...	72	88

The following abstract is taken from the report of the Judicial Commissioner :—

Description of offences.	Offences reported in the year.		Number of per- sons under trial.		Acquitted or dis- charged.		Convicted or committed.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871
Offences against State ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Offences relating to Army	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Unlawful assembly and rioting ...	438	538	2,618	3,367	1,011	1,401	1,577	1,941
Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	84	66	101	89	40	46	59	4
Culpable homicide and at- tempt ...	56	75	130	214	54	68	65	145
Murder and attempt ...	141	137	242	231	64	70	143	147
Rape ...	57	39	59	42	42	29	17	18
Grievous hurt ...	270	322	375	427	112	163	251	163
Theft { Cattle ...	1,382	1,453	725	793	159	203	558	587
Theft { Ordinary ...	14,490	15,355	5,454	5,740	1,156	1,497	4,258	4,215
Dacoity, attempt and pre- paration ...	20	20	55	89	15	56	32	33
Robbery and attempt ...	180	291	190	213	76	104	109	109
House-breaking or house- trespass, simple or lurk- ing in order to commit theft ...	31,381	37,699	3,220	3,545	834	921	2,849	2,590
Receiving and assisting in concealment of stolen property ...	685	888	1,297	1,668	375	486	915	1,173
Serious mischief by fire ...	72	88	65	84	29	43	30	41
Vagrancy and bad charac- ter ...	298	397	506	507	163	192	357	315

The offence of rioting is one to which this Province is unfortunately prone ; the number of cases is steadily on the increase, and has run up from 78 in 1861 to 438 in 1870, and to 538 in the year under review.

There is no reason, however, to suppose that the people of Oudh are becoming more disorderly and intractable. The arrival of a single policeman, or even the tidings of his approach will cause whole bodies of the so-called rioters precipitately to disperse. In cases of murder and attempt at murder it is curious the Brahmins and Chatrees again head the list. There were 147 convictions for this crime during the year. Only 73 cases of kidnapping were reported against 123 in 1870. There was an increase of 865 in the number of ordinary thefts and of 51 in the number of cattle thefts. The largest increase,

however, occurred under the heading "house-breaking and house-trespass to commit theft," where the statement shows 37,699 to 31,381 in last year. Although cases of robbery reported rose from 180 to 291 and the persons under trial from 190 to 213, yet the number of convictions was exactly the same as last year, *viz.*, 109. Mere snatching from the person, if a fist is shaken in the victim's face so as to lead him to suppose he will be hurt, is classed as "robbery." It may be safely asserted that the great majority of these 291 "robberies" were what would be called in ordinary parlance "thefts," and thefts too of a very petty nature. Offences against salt and the salt-petre Acts stood thus:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cases,	400	79	75
Persons under trial,	496	114	81
Convictions,	446	109	74

The steady decrease indicates the tendency of these offences to die out. There were 333 opium cases against 144 in the previous year. From the report of the Superintendent of Excise it appears that the average fine imposed was materially smaller than in 1870. The increase is attributed partly to more energetic prosecution and partly to increased smuggling, induced by the pressure of the extravagant prices at which the drug was supplied by farmers. The plan of farming by auction the right to vend the drug has since been abandoned. In the Magisterial Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	1870.
Discharged without trial, ...	3,709	3,733	4,776
Acquitted, ...	9,224	9,868	10,750
Convicted, ...	28,179	24,710	28,481
Committed or referred to Commissioner, ...	337	324	313
Deputy Commissioner, ...	1,874	1,757	1,693
Died, escaped, or transferred, ...	86	112	80
Remaining at year's end, ...	136	179	103

In the Higher Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Discharged without trial, ...	18	13	7
Acquitted, ...	3,171	392	417
Convicted, ...	1,041	944	857
Committed or referred, ...	31	43	34
Died, escaped or transferred, ...	17	4	2
Remained at year's end, ...	87	45	57

Six hundred and seventy-nine cases were tried with the aid of assessors, showing a decrease of 74. In 90 per cent. of the cases decided, the Judge concurred with the opinion of the assessors. In 43 cases only did the Judge disagree with them, while

in 1870 their finding was set aside in 57 cases. Their usefulness continues to be appreciated by those officers who are most competent to form a reliable opinion. The number of persons fined was 17,593.

The numbers whipped decreased from 2,872 to 2,392, a falling off of 17 per cent, notwithstanding the increase in the number of offences punishable with whipping. In 1869 the number of persons sentenced to whipping was 3,895. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that officers have had less frequent recourse to this kind of punishment. One explanation given is the alleged reluctance of Native Magistrates to inflict this punishment. It is also asserted as a reason for the decrease in the number of sentences that it is not so severely administered as to act as a deterrent. These two statements are scarcely reconcilable. There are, however, grounds for believing that the second reason assigned is not without foundation. The local officers have been asked to report on the best means of having the punishment carried out in a manner which will ensure its having the deterrent effect contemplated by the framers of the Act.

Twenty-one persons were sentenced to death and 48 to transportation for life.

The following statement shews the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the districts of the Province of Oudh during 1874:—

Tribunals.	Number of persons.										
	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Sec. 404, C. P. C.			Sentences confirmed.			Proceedings quashed.			Average duration of cases disposed of.	
	Appeals,	Revisions,		Sentences modified,	Sentences reversed,		Further inquiry or evidence ordered,	Cases referred for re- vision.	Pending		
By Magistrates of districts.	Appeals, ...	525	55	281	75	111	...	9	...	4	8
	Revisions, ...	1,641	...	1,446	...	...	...	180	16	3	
Sessions Court, i.e., Commr's.	Appeals, ...	792	182	841	90	162	1	3	11	42	16
	Revisions, ...	698	...	579	...	...	...	105	9	10	
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Appeals, ...	270	93	69	60	27	1	...	20	6	
	Revisions, ...	1,357	...	1,149	98	108	...	7	...	...	2
Total.	Appeals, ...	1,598	301	691	226	290	2	13	31	66	10
	Revisions, ...	3,691	...	3,174	98	108	...	7	285	24	5

**General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Oudh,  
for the year 1871.**

Class of Tribunal.	No. of persons dealt with, Brought to trial during present year.	Persons disposed of. Dismissed at end of last year.	Persons disposed of.				Number of witness- es who attended.	Average number which drew legal action during year.	Number of witness- es who attended.	These were simply referred to Deputy Commissary under Sec. 277, Crim- inal Procedure Code, for en- forcement of punishment.
			Died, suspended or commuted or refer- red.	Convicted.	C	D C				
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	3 1,163	30 913	7	2,136	346	455	1,292	..	10	3 3,046
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates	56 11,521	427 6,589	170	5 18,748	2,651	4,302	11,027	29	913†	3 21,568
Full-power Magistrates of General Jurisdiction	120 15,646	1,048 5,892	186	14 22,886	1,602	5,328	14,692‡	551§	48‡	3 35,190
Chief Magistrates of districts	3 595	71 389	15	2 1,086	170	248	61	40	4	6 1,453
Total	28,965	1,576 12,773	355	21 44,865	4,769	10,383	37,624	313	1,693	30 103
Under arrest.	Upon Bail.	Warrents, etc.	On summons,	Voluntary ap- pearance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Dismissed without trial.	Accused.	Detained or referred.	These were simply re- ferred to Deputy Commissary under Sec. 277, Crim- inal Procedure Code.
Deputy Commissioners Sessions under Sec. 445 A, Act. VII., 1869	25 828	76 76	4	1,009	7	297	659	2	1 4311 415 3,381	3 3 of these were committed to unattached High Court.
Commissioner Sessions, Judicial Commissioner's Court	20 315	... 1	...	386	...	118	171	33	1 4,272 350	1 73 of these although committed in 1870 were not received by Commissary till 1871.
Total Sessions	45 1,173	16 77	4	1,375	7	417	557	34	2 57 19 717 6,403	8 of these were not commit- ted, but taken up in 1871.
Grand Total	227 36,129	1,662 13,550	36	21 46,240	4,776	10,730	28,481	347	1,693	32 160 12 14 10 67,761

## Central Provinces.

Serious crimes were not numerous in these Provinces during 1871. There was, however, a slight increase in theft and house-breaking, offences closely allied to each other, and in defamation and minor offences against the person.

The explanation generally given for the greater prevalence of such offences is the readiness with which people complain of trifling wrongs and injuries in years when the harvest has been good and food is cheap. A second and very probable explanation is furnished by the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who says that, according to orders issued, all assault cases in which proceedings are taken are entered in the registers of offences and not struck off without the order of the Deputy Commissioner, whereas formerly they do not always appear to have been entered. Magistrates, it is believed, have forgotten to record their conviction, in dismissing complaints or acquitting offenders, that no assault was committed and the offences are in consequence still shown in the crime register. The large number of acquittals and discharges of persons accused of such offences gives a probability to the theory, but whether it be correct or not, the increase of non-cognizable crime need not excite much uneasiness. Public nuisances increased from 879 to 1,799. So far as this increase is due to the greater attention bestowed on sanitary and other similar requirements, it may not be unsatisfactory. But instructions have been given that individuals should not be unduly harassed and dragged before a Magistrate for every trifling breach of, or omission to comply with, the requirements of a sanitary regulation.

About 50,000 accused persons were brought before the Magistrates. Of these, 2,690, or 4 per cent., were dealt with by Magistrates of Districts; 28,360, or 64 per cent., were dealt with by other Stipendiary Magistrates; and 14,477, or 32 per cent., by Honorary Magistrates. The proportion of work performed by Honorary Magistrates increased by 4 per cent. as compared with that done last year; while the amount of work done by Stipendiary Magistrates and Magistrates of Districts decreased to an equal extent.

Honorary Magistrates took a very considerable share in the criminal administration of the country and their work, as a rule, was well performed. In his annual Report the Chief Commissioner makes these remarks relative to the motives by which they are actuated:—“Public spirit is naturally

often mixed up with love of the possession which their rank as Magistrate gives them among the community at large, and a desire to secure the favour of the higher Government officials. Still, no matter in what degree these mingled motives may prompt native gentlemen of standing and influence to aspire to fill the post of magistrate, only good can result to the country, if they perform their duties faithfully; and in the more remote and inaccessible regions in these Provinces, where the expense that would attend the location of stipendiary Magistrates would far exceed what Government could afford, the choice lies between enlisting the aid of land-holders and independent native gentlemen, or having no Magistrate at all within resonable reach. The only thing to be guarded against is that no improper influence is acquired by Honorary Magistrates from their official authority."

Six hundred and nine sessions cases were tried during the year ; of these, 427 were tried by Deputy Commissioners of District under Section 445B. of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 182 by Courts of Sessions presided over by Commissioners of Division. The business disposed of by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was—

Cases sent up for confirmation of sentence of death	...	21
Appeals (persons)	...	254
Cases revised (persons)	...	126

Altogether 45,175 accused persons were apprehended and brought before the Courts. Of these, 18,324, or 40·6 per cent., were acquitted or discharged; and 26,457, or 59 per cent., convicted. The percentages last year were 35 and 64 per cent. respectively. Only 5,916, or 22 per cent., of the total number of convicted persons were sentenced to imprisonment :—

Term of imprisonment.	Number of persons.	Per cent. to whole number imprisoned.
Not exceeding 15 days	1,100	18.8
" " 2 months	2,187	36.1
" " 6 months	1,950	32.9
" " 2 years	585	9.8
" " 7 years	144	2.6

The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,080 persons. The number punished by fine was 17,614. About 6 out of every 100 convicted persons appealed. The original sentence or order was confirmed in 49 per cent. of the cases of Honorary, and in 62 per cent. of the cases of Stipendiary, Magistrates.

*General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1871.*

Number of persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of.									
	Brought to trial during pre- sent year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Convicted.	Dismissed or referred.	Deferred.	Held, escaped, or trans- ferred.	Average number of days du- ring which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who at- tended.
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates paid Magis- trates Local and Subordinate ...	27	3,419	1,870	9,507	98	16	14,517	4,223	2,596	20
Full-power Magistrates exercising ju- risdiction throughout the district ...	44	8,336	1,057	8,298	127	53	17,915	3,506	2,938	75
Magistrates exercising powers within precincts of jails ...	83	7,105	1,228	2,061	56	81	10,619	2,380	907	6,734
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	33	1,458	243	210	11	8	2,098	1,439	116	463
Total Magistracy ...	187	20,533	3,803	20,016	292	168	45,138	11,578	6,557	640
	115	22,154	...	17,611	...	55	39,935	8,845	4,964	5,205
Commissioners of Di- vision Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	20	180	...	...	...	210	1	55	101	22
High Count	10	443	...	...	...	453	...	129	297	...
Grand Total ...	41871	3,883	20,076	222	158	45,802	11,579	6,741	662	120
	11570	22,691	17,611	...	55	40,497	8,845	5,101	25,593	538

## British Burma.

The number of criminal cases reported in British Burma during 1871 was :—

	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
1870	8,549	14,844	23,393
1871	9,176	15,802	24,978
Increase	627	958	1,585

The increase of 627 in the number of non-bailable offences occurred principally in the districts of the Pegu division, especially in Myanoung and Prome, where the increase was 448 and 237 respectively. The result is ascribed to better reporting on the part of the Police. There was a considerable decrease, *viz.* 287, in the number of non-bailable offences reported in the Amherst District ; the amount of serious crime diminished by one half, a result attributed to the hunting down of a troublesome band of dacoits in the commencement of 1871. In Akyab also, both in the Town and the District, there was a satisfactory decrease ; and here too the beginning of the year was signalized by the capture of a notorious leader of dacoits and his gang. In bailable offences throughout the Province there was an increase of 958.

The following table shews the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted and convicted :—

Years.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1870	35,148	15,911	17,659
1871	37,049	16,949	18,546
Increase	1,901	1,088	857

The next statement exhibits the number of the most serious kinds of crimes and the number of persons brought to trial :—

Offences.	Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons brought to trial.
Murder ...	1870	95	153
	1871	76	97
Culpable homicide ...	1870	23	47
	1871	46	42
Grievous hurt ...	1870	112	167
	1871	89	120
Dacoity with Murder ...	1870	39	67
	1871	39	63
Dacoity ...	1870	103	408
	1871	115	869
Robbery ...	1870	170	262
	1871	155	198
Housebreaking ...	1870	551	454
	1871	717	469
Theft ...	1870	7,034	5,907
	1871	8,112	5,687
Total ...	1870	7,585	6,361
	1871	8,829	6,056

The number of cases of murder, dacoity and robbery were much the same during the past as in the preceding year, while the number of cases of theft and housebreaking increased by more than 1,200 :—

Offences.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of convictions to number of persons brought to trial.
Murder ...	24	26	52
Culpable homicide ...	8	24	75
Grievous hurt ...	25	81	76
Dacoity with Murder ...	9	20	69
Dacoity ...	93	188	59
Robbery ...	89	96	52
Housebreaking ...	246	214	46
Theft ...	1,800	3,721	67

In minor offences the proportion of convictions was not so satisfactory; of 12,750 persons brought to trial on charges of assault, criminal intimidation or insult and criminal trespass 3,522 only were convicted. Of the total number of witnesses, in all the Magistrates' Courts, 39,065 were discharged after one day, 5,820 after two days, 2,005 after three and 1,645 were detained for longer periods.

Of Rs. 2,50,976, imposed as fines during 1871, Rs. 1,46,423 were realized; Rs. 15,049 were awarded as compensation. Of 10,954 persons sentenced by Subordinate Magistrates, only 407 appealed, or 4 per cent.; 251 obtained a reversal or modification of sentence. This small proportion of appeals is remarkable, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as a very satisfactory state of things which he trusts may long continue to exist. He states as the result of his own experience, that the natives of Burma, when they have a real grievance, spare neither time nor money in their endeavours to obtain redress, but, as a people, they are singularly amenable to authority and content to abide by the decision of the officer trying their cases.

The following table shews the work of the Sessions Courts during 1871, including the Courts of Deputy Commissioners sitting as Sessions Judges:—

**Designation of Judge.**

				No. of persons brought to trial including cases pending from last year.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of capital sentences referred for confirmation by Chief Court.	Average duration of trials. Days	No. of persons whose cases were left undispensed at end of the year.	No. of persons whose cases have been pending for more than 3 months from date of commitment.	No. of cases in which Judge disagreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Assessors disagreed with Assessors.	
Arakan	Burmese in Pegu.	Deccan	Assam										
Recorder of Moulmein				27	12	10	3	11	5	1	1	1	1
Amherst	...	23	10	12	1	1	9	5	1	1	1	1	1
Tavoy	...	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Mergui	...	4	...	4	1	1	26	9	1	1	1	1	1
Shwe-gyen	...	15	4	11	1	1	43	4	1	1	1	1	1
Toungoo	...	32	11	11	9	9	47	7	7	22	3	2	2
Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	71	15	39	9	9	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Deputy Commissioners of	Rangoon	33	7	13	...	...	15	...	...	10	4	1	1
	Bassein	57	20	28	...	...	10	9	...	18	9	8	8
Deputy Commissioners of	Myanoung	78	18	53	...	...	2	2	...	22	12	10	10
	Prome	58	10	48	...	...	4	4	...	12	6	4	4
Deputy Commissioners of	Thayetmyo	21	2	19	...	...	13	...	...	6	4	3	3
Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	61	9	39	9	9	66	4	7	25	13	13	13
Deputy Commissioners of	Akyab	14	2	9	...	...	12	...	...	6	2	1	2
	Ramree	6	25	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	Sandoway	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1
Magistrate of Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	91	27	66	9	55	48	7	28	172	61	61	61
Total.	..	601	154	347	30	16	48	14	172	61	61	61	61

*Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.*

*Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.—(Continued.)*

## Coorg.

There was a general decrease under almost every class of light crime, but chiefly under the heads of forgery, fraudulently using and possessing forged documents, unlawful assembly, assault, criminal force, criminal intimidation or insult, defamation, theft, criminal breach of trust and breach of contract under Act XIII. of 1859. On the other hand, there was a serious increase in the more heinous offences of murder, culpable homicide, housebreaking and house-trespass, 4 cases of murder and 6 of culpable homicide having been reported. In the previous year only 1 case of culpable homicide occurred; 3 cases of dacoity were also reported against 2 in 1870. The number of offences of all kinds reported was 713, or 25 per cent. less than in 1870; 92·70 per cent. were brought to trial, involving 1,244 persons; 3·22 per cent. were struck off as false and 3·36 remained undetected. The proportion of acquittals was 35 per cent., against 25 in 1870, indicating the continued necessity for sifting the charges preferred by complainants before summonses are issued by the lower Courts. The importance of this precaution has been fully impressed on the local officers by the officiating Judicial Commissioner, who remarks that better discretion generally appears to have been exercised by the Police and Magistrates in the making of arrests and the issue of processes in general complaints. The work performed by each class of Courts is shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Cases tried.	
	1870	1871.
Parpattegars ...	201	129
Sooedars ...	418	380
2nd Assistant Superintendent	61	55
1st do. do. ...	230	96
Superintendent	13	4
Sessions Judge	1	8
Judicial Commissioner	1	...
Total	925	672

The average duration of criminal trials in the local Courts was 5 days, against 4 in the previous year, though the number of cases tried was only 672, against 925. The excess period of one day is probably attributable to the fact that the average number of witnesses in each case was 3, as compared with 2 in 1870. In the Sessions Court the average increased from 51 to 75.

Coorg.

*General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1871.*

## Mysore.

Of 20,312 offences reported, 18,102 were brought to trial. The proportion of cases disposed of by each class of Magistrates was :—

	Cases disposed of.				Persons involved.				Ratio of persons committed to trial.			
	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peshkars ...	3,592	2,918	674	7474	6,426	... 200	1,048	30·20	32·8	1·98	...	...
Heriostadars ...	89	1,182	1,093	...	2,722	2,522	...	20·50	26·67	6·17	...	...
Ameeldars ...	10,142	9,382	... 810	25,037 22,121	...	2,916	27·85	30·97	3·12	...	...	...
Sud-er-Ameens ...	1,932	1,545	... 887	3,302	2,844	...	548	44·43	33·41	...	11·02	...
Town Magistrates ...	541	619	78	...	768	1,067	299	...	40·64	44·05	3·41	...
Asst. Superintendents ...	2,319	1,862	... 457	5,630	4,426	...	1,213	32·05	37·12	5·07	...	...
Deputy Superintendents ...	316	304	... 11	642	780	138	...	52·92	52·31	...	01	...
Total ...	18,930	17,762	1,171	2,330	43,152	40,886	2,059	5,725	30·86	32·45	1·69	...

The percentage of commitments and convictions, and of acquittals and discharges to the number of persons tried before the Magistrates' Courts throughout the Province, was—

Convicted or Committed.			Acquitted and Discharged.		
No. of persons ...	...	13,232	19,976	9,944	
Percentage ...	...	30·68	46·28	23·64	{ in 1870.
No. of persons ...	...	13,106	17,047	10,233	
Percentage ...	...	32·45	40·23	25·82	{ in 1871.

The number of cases committed for trial to the Courts of Session during the year was 173, involving 382 persons, against 145 cases involving 352 persons in 1870. There was a general increase in each Division and a marked increase in the percentage of convictions in the Ashtagram and Nandidroog Divisions as shewn below :—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Persons.		Percentage convicted.		Percentage acquitted.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Judge of Ashtagram	33	36	99	58	59·57	71·93	40·43	28·07
„ Nandidroog	58	74	137	186	44·12	63·93	55·88	36·07
„ Nagar ...	54	63	116	133	66·35	66·67	33·65	33·33
Total ...	145	173	352	382	55·34	67·19	44·66	32·81

The nature of punishments, inflicted by the Courts, will be seen from the following :—

Punishment.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	25	32	7	..
Transportation for life	12	23	11	..
Do. for a term	..	..	..	..
Imprisonment, rigorous, with solitary confinement	23	13	..	10
Imprisonment, rigorous, without solitary confinement	1,165	1,216	51	..
Imprisonment, rigorous, simple	732	686	..	46
Forfeiture of property	..	..	..	..
Fine with imprisonment	1,177	1,207	30	..
Do. without do.	9,198	9,136	..	62
Whipping in addition to other punishment	28	1	..	10
Do. in lieu of other do.	103	77	..	26
Security to keep the peace	2	16	14	..
Recognizance	6	24	18	..
Security for good behaviour	30	26	..	4
Total	12,501	12,474	131	158
Deduct Increase ..			131	
Net Decrease ..			27	

In appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner, the orders in 77·78 per cent. were confirmed. In those disposed of by the Sessions Judges and by the District Magistrates, the orders were confirmed in 75·3 and 61·32 per cent. respectively.

The general average duration of appeals was 25·6 days, against 20·97 days in 1870.

### Berar.

There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the number, 10,769, of criminal cases in Berar during 1871 as compared with the previous year. Of the cases brought to trial conviction ensued in 6,425, or 63·8 per cent. The following table shows the work done by the Courts according to their several grades.—

		Cases.	Persons.
Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Section 445-A, Criminal Procedure Code	...	252	439
Deputy Commissioners as District Magistrates	...		
Assistant Commissioners	...	1,874	2,165
Extra Assistant Commissioners	...	1,125	2,647
Tahseeldars and Naib-Tahseeldars	...	7,114	16,083
Honorary or unpaid Magistrates	...	204	714
		10,069	22,049

Of 32,285 witnesses summoned, 28,142, or 87·2 per cent., were discharged on the first day; 3,338, on the second; 602 on the third; and 203, or 6 per cent., were detained for periods ranging between 4 and 9 days. There were 36 cases committed to the Divisional Sessions' Courts; 37 were disposed of, including the cases pending from 1870. Seventy-seven persons were tried, of whom 54, or 75 per cent., were convicted. The following details show how the 13,874 persons convicted by Magistrates were sentenced:—

Persons.

18 or 13 per cent.	were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 5 years and not exceeding 7 years.
17 or 12 "	Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.
9 or .06 "	Do. 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.
153 or 1·11 "	Do. 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.
69 or .5 "	Do. 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.
2,593 or 18·69 "	to various terms of imprisonment, under 6 months.
10,459 or 75·60 "	were fined.
472 or 3·40 "	" flogged.
54 or .39 "	had to furnish security for good behaviour.

Nearly 500 persons were flogged in 1871 against 280 in 1870, a sign that the native Magistrates were not so averse to inflict this wholesome punishment as they were formerly. A hundred and ninety appeals against the judgments of Subordinate Magistrates were filed before the Deputy Commissioners. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 83, modified in 24 and reversed in 83, cases. The percentage of modifications and reversals, which taken together amounted to 56·3, against 48 per cent. in 1870, was very high and does not speak well for the character of the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates.

Fifty-six appeals against the decisions of the Full Power Magistrates came before the Commissioners' Courts. The decisions of the original courts were upheld in 30 cases, modified in 5 and reversed in 17. Four cases remained undisposed of in the Court of the Commissioner, West Berar.

## CHAPTER V.

## POLICE.

*Bengal.*

THE Police force is still by far the most expensive of the provincial departments, costing Government upwards of Rs. 46,00,000 per annum. The returns for 1871 show a considerably increased activity; there were more reports of offences and more apprehensions. But the success in point of detection and prosecution was not in very different proportion from hitherto. Dacoity is still an offence which to some extent disgraces and disturbs an otherwise peaceful country, though the character of the cases is generally far from exhibiting the atrocities of the brigandage in Italy or Greece, or even the serious violence of dacoities in other parts of India. The Inspector-General of Police institutes a comparison between the returns of serious crime in 1851, 1861 and 1871 in certain districts of Bengal, for which returns are available, and from these he seeks to establish the great improvement which has taken place in the last ten years since the new police was established. The results no doubt show a great and gratifying diminution in violent crimes against property in the last twenty years; but the decrease was greater between 1851 and 1861 than it was between 1861 and 1871. Much of the improvement is, perhaps, due to the general progress of the country, the establishment of increased magisterial agency, the opening of roads and special measures of repression adopted towards dacoits. The Lieutenant-Governor does not know that it can be claimed as to a great degree attributable to the operations of the regular police so far as regards direct dealing with crime. Still he is ready to give the police force every credit for many good qualities and to recognize all the detective ability which it may gradually learn to show. The want of any one departmental head charged with the cognizance of crime under the system till now in vogue, which relieved the Inspector-General and his deputies of that duty, and the dubious position of the police in their relations with the magistracy, have hitherto put the force in a difficult position and made it impossible to judge properly of its merits or demerits. Now that this is remedied, officers and men will be fairly estimated by the substantial results of the work done by them.

The ancient institution of the village watchmen, in common with most institutions in Bengal, depending on the old customary obligations of the landholders, has fallen very greatly into

decadence.. Where there were lands assigned for the support of the watchmen, they have often been absorbed or exchanged for inferior lands ; and where there were or are none, there is little means of remunerating the watchmen which can now be enforced by the Magistrate. Complaints of the utter inability of Magistrates to obtain the appointment and decent remuneration of watchmen had long been frequent, and the institution was often said to have wholly lost all vitality. In consequence a new law had been passed in 1870, which, dispensing with the old system, enabled Magistrates gradually to introduce a new system of watchmen, to be paid by an assessment under a quasi-municipal constitution introduced by the Act.

The strength and cost of the Police force in Bengal during the year under review was :—

	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>P.</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>			
Ordinary district police	... 22,346	44,50,619	3 5			
Municipal police	... 6,625	5,34,459	0 0			
Calcutta and Suburban police	... 2,526	6,19,402	0 0			
River police, Government guards, Fort police, &c., (also under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta)	{ 786	1,15,045	0 0			
Railway police	... 630	1,21,068	0 0			
Total	... <u>32,913</u>	<u>58,40,593</u>	<u>3 5</u>			

No very material change took place in the strength of the ordinary district police force in Bengal, except that there was an increase of 234 men in Chittagong and 160 men were also sanctioned for semi-military duties in Sylhet and Cachar. The strength of the ordinary district police was 22,346 :—

1 Inspector-General.	60 Mounted Constables.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.	
53 District Superintendents.	<i>Chittagong Frontier Police,</i>
38 Assistant ditto.	6 Subadars.
234 Inspectors.	6 Jemadars.
772 Sub-Inspectors.	36 Havildars.
2,641 Head Constables.	36 Naicks.
17,887 Constables.	13 Buglers.
3 European Constables.	558 Privates.

The strength of the municipal police on the 1st January 1872 was, 6 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 328 Head Constables, 6,278 Constables, and 3 European Constables ; total

6,625 men, kept at a cost of Rs. 5,34,459. In addition to general police duties, a large portion of the police are employed in guarding jails and treasuries. The statement below shews the force employed on general police duties in Bengal exclusive of Assam :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Inspectors.	Euroopean Constables.	Martial Constables.
Effective strength in districts	... 216	718	2,053	13,021 5 60

There were altogether 95 fairs and religious assemblies held during the year, at which, in addition to the police of the locality, 1,373 extra men, detached from the regular force, were employed. The people on these occasions generally give but little trouble, but at the car festival of Serampore serious accidents involving loss of life again occurred, owing to the impossibility of controlling properly the unwieldy machine on which the image is conveyed.

During the year 6 head constables and 61 constables, at a cost of Rs. 4,707-10-9, were employed as punitive police, under section 15 of Act V. of 1861, in the several districts of Chumparun, Tipperah, Balasore, Backergunge and Midnapore. Five posts were established in the first named district for the suppression of cattle theft along the Nepal frontier, and in the other instances special police were quartered to prevent disturbances between rival zemindars and their ryots. The following statement shows the number of men employed as jail, treasury, and opium guards, also exclusive of men so employed in Assam :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Jail guards	... 4	180	1,913
Treasury guards	... 0	170	885
Opium guards	... 1	14	140
Total	... 5	364	2,938

Besides the treasury and opium guards, the Revenue Department gives employment to a force for salt preventive duty. In Pooree, changes were effected at the close of the year in the location of this force. By these means it was hoped that a stricter watch could be kept on the Madras frontier, and the smuggling of salt through the range of hills which divides Banpore from Ganjam be more effectually prevented. No additional expense, however, save the cost of construction of outposts in the new sites selected, was entailed upon Government by the arrangements. In Midnapore a special force consisting of 5 head

constables 20 constables and 3 patrol boats, were organized by the District Superintendent at the beginning of the year for the prevention and detection of illicit manufacture and contraband dealing in salt in the sub-districts of Contai and Tumlook.

The frontier police was composed and distributed as follows :—

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naks.	Buglers.	Privates.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	6	36	36	13	558

	Sub- Inspectors.	Inspectors.		Head Constables.		Constables.
Goalpara	0	0		6		36
Garo Hills	2	2		8		159
Cachar	0	3		27		236
Sylhet	1	2		14		180
Tipperah	1	3		5		69
Total	10	16	36	96	13	1,229

The frontier police were armed with *kookies* or hill hatchets and artillery carbines. Of the regular police, 8,301 were armed with fire-arms, 1,617 with swords and batons and 14,000 with batons only. Upwards of half a million processes and orders of various kinds, or more than 100,000 in 1870, were served by the police. The standard of education among the men is not satisfactory ; only 246 inspectors, 753 sub-inspectors, 2,328 head constables and 4,636 constables—a little more than one-third of the whole force—can read and write. Vacancies by death, resignation, dismissal, amounted to 12.3 per cent. on the total strength, and by far the greater number occurred in Bengal. They may be tabulated under the following heads :—

		Strength.	Retired.	Discharged on gratuity.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Died.	Total.	Percent.
Behar	...	4,748	3	5	159	125	79	6	63	439	9.2
Bengal	...	13,001	19	61	648	580	337	70	290	2,011	15.4
Orissa	...	1,788	1	2	25	47	19	9	19	122	7.0
Chota Nagpore	...	1,545	1	1	39	30	10	1	20	101	6.5
Assam	...	1,600	2	7	92	82	68	...	33	281	17.7
Railway Police	...	530	...	...	11	7	11	...	2	31	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>12.6</b>

Sickness and the facility with which other employment is procured, are assigned as the chief causes for resignations and discharges. The total deaths were 19 per thousand on the whole, but in the Garo Hills they reached the very high figure of 10 per cent., or nearly double the highest rate in any other district. In the Chittagong Hills, which are at least as unhealthy, the mortality was comparatively small (3·6 per cent.), though the sick rate was high. A total of 4,228 men of all ranks, or 18·2 per cent. of the force, were fined, degraded, or suspended, and 1·4 per cent. were judicially punished under Act V. of 1861, and 2·1 per cent. under the Penal Code. Inquiries were made into four cases of torture and violence towards prisoners, and in one, the most serious, which occurred at Chumparun, an inspector and two constables were convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge. The sentence of death passed on them was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life. The prisoners tortured were proved on trial to be real dacoits, whose guilt was clear the torture was inflicted to force discovery of the property. In the remaining cases the police were acquitted. On the other hand, money rewards were given in 436 cases, and 350 men were promoted for good conduct. In Dinagepore an inspector received Rs. 200 for his creditable action in a dacoity case. The general conduct of the force was satisfactory.

On the 1st April 1871 the police serving in Assam were, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1869, placed directly under the orders of the Commissioner of the province, who was invested with the powers of the Inspector-General. The Commissioner of Assam recommended the abolition of the District Superintendent of Police, Khasia Hills, on the ground that the police work in that district was light. He also suggested the reduction of the special rates of pay drawn by inspectors and constables, on the ground that when this scale of pay was originally fixed the price of labour in Assam was abnormally high, but that now the labour market has reverted to a more healthy state the police has become more popular and recruits are readily obtainable: the measure involved a saving of Rs. 30,000. These proposals were sanctioned, and the control of the police of the Khasia Hills was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, as is the case in the other hill tracts.

The strength of the Calcutta and Suburban Police was 4 superintendents, 57 inspectors, 52 European sergeants and constables, 250 native officers and 3,071 native constables. The cost of this force was Rs. 7,34,477. The conduct of the native officers appears to have been superior to that of the European

sergeants and constables. Among 250 native officers there were only 23 cases of punishment and of these only 2 were dismissed and none resigned ; while of 52 Europeans, 18 were dismissed, 36 fined, 15 degraded or suspended and 11 resigned. Among the native constables, 3,071 in all, there were 88 dismissals and 959 resignations, while 324 were fined and 58 degraded. The Railway Police consisted of 58 officers and 572 rank and file. Colonel Herbert, the Officiating Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, represented that African slaves were regularly imported into this country to take up the position of concubines, eunuchs, attendants, or the like, in wealthy Mahomedan families. It was said that the pilgrims who left India for Mecca returned here with the slaves they had purchased, and dressing them in women's clothes, or passing them off as members of the zenana, were able easily to escape detection. In accordance with the request of the Government of India, inquiries were made into the correctness of the statement but without any success. Seeing that the majority of the pilgrims were poor and belonged to the lower classes, it was not thought likely that they would be able to purchase slaves ; but the Commissioner of Police was directed to watch the Arab or native vessels arriving from Jeddah, and if there were any Africans on board, to endeavour to ascertain what became of them and whether they were in possession of the manumission papers which the Consul at Jeddah had informed the Government of India were always given to them.

The attention of Government was drawn to several points in connection with the working of Act XXI. of 1869 during the year under report. Certain vagrants, it appeared, had been discharged from the Government workhouse in the Presidency Jail in order that they might look out for employment, on the ground that they had long been inmates of the workhouse and that it was impossible strictly to give effect in their cases to section 15 of the European Vagrancy Act by providing them with employment before discharging them. This proceeding was irregular and it was pointed out to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, that in future the procedure laid down in section 16 of the Act should be followed. When he thought it desirable to release a vagrant, he should cause sections 23 and 30 of the Act, providing that European British subjects convicted of begging after being declared vagrants lose their privileges as European British subjects, to be read to him as prescribed by section 16, and the matter should then be reported for the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor.

*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, exclusive of the Districts of Assam.*

		Village and Town Police no subject to Rules of Regular Police.					
Commissioner's Division.	Province.	Name of Districts.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Supposed average amount of each man.	By whom paid.	Supposed total amount est.
Burdwan	Bengal.	Burdwan ...	11,052	32	18	By chakran lands and ryots.	18,936
		Banendarah ...	5,293	31	33	By jageer lands and ryots.	1,88,651
		Deorhoom ...	8,554	23	26	By ryots and chakra lands.	2,39,748
		Midnapore ...	10,015	23	14	By land and ryots ...	1,40,210
Presidency		Hoochhey ...	5,842	75	24	Ditto ...	1,40,208
		Howrah ...	1,226	7v	31	By rent-free lands and contributions of villagers.	58,000
		24-Pergunnahs ...	8,712	69	48	By ryots	1,98,176
		Nuddea ...	4,929	50	36	Ditto ...	1,63,044
Rajshahye		Jessore ...	4,694	50	about 25 to 36	By the villagers, both in cash and kind.	1,42,413
		Moorsheadabad ...	3,914	60	36	By ryots	1,40,904
		Dinajpore ...	6,435	39	23	Ditto ...	1,25,000
		Muradnath ...	1,733	65	34	Ditto ...	59,322
Cooch Behar		Rajshahye ...	3,329	65	36	Ditto ...	1,19,841
		Dungpore ...	4,425	51	21	Ditto ...	92,322
		Saghar ...	2,552	41	26	Ditto ...	69,372
		Pelma ...	2,180	54	27	Ditto ...	69,366
Dacca		Parjeering ...	5	51	48	By vi lagers	214
		Jingipore ...	893	50	26	Ditto ...	23,218
		Bacca ...	3,063	59	22	Ditto ...	69,032
		Turrelpore ...	2,026	59	37	Ditto ...	76,082
Bittagong		Bacergunge ...	6,155	53	36	By zemindars and villagers.	1,81,260
		Mymensing ...	5,619	49	36	Villagers ...	2,02,284
		Chhet ...	4,155	50	24	Ditto ...	90,720
		Hittagong ...	2,618	66	9	....	51,646
Patna		Nowrang ...	1,405	45	3	By residents	4,392
		Tippore ...	3,097	81	34	By landholders and inhabitants.	1,07,788
		Hittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	By zemindars and villagers.	...
		Patna ...	3,652	36	22	By ryots	72,040
Bhaugulpore		Riya ...	6,842	33	18	Ditto ...	1,24,966
		Shahabad ...	6,155	70	15	Ditto ...	92,153
		Trhoot ...	9,045	49	22	Ditto ...	2,18,730
		Sarai ...	6,922	49	9	Ditto ...	59,884
Orissa		Champaran ...	3,407	31	17	Ditto ...	58,975
		Monghyr ...	3,806	49	20	By zemindars and ryots	76,100
		Phangulipore ...	3,634	64	15 & land	Ditto ...	56,448
		Purnesh ...	7,650	32	36	By ryots	2,67,800
Chota Nagpore		Orissa Pergunnahs ...	1,325	48	3 & land	Ditto ...	1,771
		Uttack ...	5,003	33	19	By landlord and village community.	1,02,000
		Loonee ...	2,425	46	15	By Government and villagers, who are guests.	66
		Balaore ...	2,220	37	12	By service lands and ryots.	27,540
Nagpore		Orissa Tributary ...	640	56	16	By grant of land ...	7,010
		Michals ...	...	...	...	By ryots and service lands	37,50
		Iazircebaugh ...	3,066	50	10	By zemindars and ryots	29,497
		Lohardanga ...	2,270	50	12	By service lands and ryots.	2,50
		Singbhum ...	1,672	46	15	By villages	1,23,50
		Manabhum ...	7,287	39	17	By service lands and ryots.	1,23,50
		Total ...	184,015	49	235		43,511

*Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Police exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

		Regular police.	Municipal police.	Total.
<b>RACE.</b>				
<i>Europeans.</i>				
District or Assistant District Superintendents—				
Military or covenanted civil	...	13	.....	13
Uncovenanted	...	67	.....	67
Subordinate officers—				
On Rs. 100 and upwards	...	21	4	25
Below Rs. 100	...	8	2	10
<i>Eurasians.</i>				
Subordinate officers—				
On Rs. 100 and upwards	...	18	.....	18
Below Rs. 100	...	7	3	10
Constables ..	...	3	.....	3
<i>Natives.</i>				
District or Assistant District Superintendents.		3	.....	3
Subordinate officers —				
On Rs. 100 and upwards	...	208	2	210
Below Rs. 100	...	3,483	327	3,810
Constables ...	...	18,742	6,527	25,269
<b>RELIGION OR CASTE.</b>				
<i>OFFICERS.</i>				
Christians ...	...	173	12	185
Mahomedans	...	902	92	994
<i>Hindoos.</i>				
Brahmins ...	...	719	77	796
Rajpoets	...	192	40	232
Khetrees	...	3	.....	3
Goorkhas	...	89	2	91
Seikhs	...	87	13	100
High caste Soodras	...	953	48	1,000
Low caste Soodras	...	127	20	147
Hindoos of all other castes	...	509	34	543
Other religious	...	73	.....	73
<i>MEN.</i>				
Christians ...	...	90	23	113
Mahomedans	...	5,211	1,902	7,113
<i>Hindoos.</i>				
Brahmins ...	...	2,155	615	2,970
Rajpoets	...	2,752	1,177	3,929
Khetrees	...	49	.....	49
Goorkhas	...	679	.....	679
Seikhs	...	123	5	128
High caste Soodras	...	1,513	396	1,909
Low caste Soodras	...	1,264	712	1,976
Hindoos of all other castes	...	3,969	1,474	5,443
Other religions	...	940	23	963
<b>Grand total, officers and men</b>		<b>22,572</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>29,428</b>

## Madras

The strength of the Madras constabulary was 21,836, or 1,024 below the Budget allotment. The proportion to population was 1 to 1,742. The cost of the police was :—

	Rs.
Pay and allowances .....	29,44,718
Clothing and accoutrements .....	1,75,399
Miscellaneous charges .....	2,06,738
Village Watchers .....	12,588
Total .....	<u>33,39,443</u>

Of this sum, Rupees 3,00,098 was debitible to purely State services :—

Salt preventive Establishment .....	1,52,138
Land Customs .....	19,635
.....	1,71,773
Jail Guards .....	1,28,325
Total .....	<u>3 00,098</u>

The cost of the police, excluding State services, was therefore Rs. 30,39,345, or at the rate of Rs. 161 for each constable and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas per head of the population. A saving of Rs. 2,60,557 was effected on the Budget-estimate, owing to the increased rates of pay sanctioned by Government not having come into operation until July, as well as to the suspension of orders for clothing from England, consequent on the Jails undertaking the supply.

The Land Customs Force was distributed as follows :—

Godavary .....	13
South Arcot .....	83
Tanjore .....	47
Malabar .....	23
Total .....	<u>171</u>

In addition to the force already specified, 162 policemen were furnished to banks, public companies, or private individuals, at a cost of Rs. 25,168 paid by their employers.

In the district of South Arcot, where 83 Constables were employed on the Preventive Establishment, the Land Customs Revenue increased during the past year by the very large sum of Rs. 42,424, owing partly to increased watchfulness and the introduction of a patrol system. The force is, however, reported to be numerically too weak to admit of so vigorous a patrol as to check smuggling on the person or by parties carrying loads. The necessity for an augmentation of the Police Force, to be devoted exclusively to the Customs Department of this district, was admitted by the board of Revenue as satisfactorily proved, and they were further of opinion that the cost of the proposed increase, if sanctioned, would be more than covered by the increased Customs Receipts. The percentage of casualties was 12.3, against 18.7 for the preceding year.

The following table shows how steadily the rate has decreased for some years past, but, if the service is ever to become popular, it is clear that even this percentage must be still further lowered :

Ranges.	Force on 31st March 1872.	(Casualties.)						Entertainments during the Year.	Treated in Hospital.
		Dismissed and dis- charged.	Resigned, and de- serted.	Lied.	Total.	Percentage.			
Madras Town ...	1,007	80	25	6	111	11	116	321	31.9
Northern Range ...	5,522	46	150	75	690	12.4	777	2,589	46.9
Central Range ...	7,171	518	330	71	919	12.8	827	2,601	36.3
Southern Range ...	7,996	466	424	60	950	11.8	823	3,698	46.2
Total ...	21,696	1,531	929	210	2,670	12.3	2,541	9,209	42.1
1870-71 ...	21,852	1,55	1,13	304	2,985	13.7	1,708	10,722	49.1
1869-70 ...	23,135	1,7	1,520	300	3,699	15.9	2,337	11,751	50.5
1868-69 ...	24,67	1,706	1,507	276	3,489	14.1	3,776	12,468	50.5
1867-68 ...	24,708	1,92	1,632	309	3,863	15.6	3,65	10,935	44.3

The following tables show the state of education and instruction :—

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Percentage.		Passed General Test.
			No.	Percentage.	
Madras Town ...	937	668	713	.....	
Northern Range ...	5,196	2,571	49.5	15	
Central do. ...	7,100	3,852	54.3	40	
Southern do. ...	8,088	6,390	79	66	
Total ...	21,321	13,481	63.2	121	

Ranges.	Strength of Force.	Instructed		Passed prescribed Test.	Passed in- spector's Test.
		No.	Percent- age.		
Madras Town ...	937	92	9.8	42	...
Northern Range ...	5,196	834	16.1	471	2
Central do. ...	7,100	957	13.5	281	3
Southern do. ...	8,088	1,053	13	656	3
Total ...	21,321	2,936	13.8	1,450	8
Compare 1870 ...	21,732	2,495	11.5	1,186	4
Do. 1869 ...	23,878	4,542	19	2,316	22

Of convictions of policemen by Magistrates, 83 were for neglect of duty, 47 for negligently permitting escapes, 43 for assault and criminal force, 31 for theft and receiving, 34 for extortion and bribery and receiving unauthorized fees, 28 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 10 for criminal breach of trust, 3 for house-breaking, 9 for wrongful confinement and 18 for various offences against public justice. Of convictions by Courts, 4 were for perjury, 1 for forgery, 1 for extortion, 4 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 4 for bringing false charges, 1 for murder, 1 for an unnatural offence, 2 for attempt at robbery, 2 for bribery, and 3 for omissions to apprehend. On the 31st March 1872 the number of Inspectors in the force exactly came up to the sanctioned strength, viz., 381. Of this number, 56 were Europeans, 43 East Indians, 5 foreigners, not British subjects, 81 Brahmins, 16 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 109 Naidoos and Moodelliars, 7 Nairs, 3 Moplas, 17 Christians and 24 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindoos of various castes. Of the Constabulary, amounting to 21,294 in all grades, excluding Inspectors, there were on the 31st March 45 Europeans, 77 East Indians, 3 foreigners, 559 Brahmins, 1,129 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 8,006 Naidoos and Moodelliars, 690 Nairs, 79 Moplas, 155 Tiers, 822 Ooryas, 441 Christians, and 6,174 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindoos of various castes. The general percentage of Mahomedans to other castes was 28, but in the Central Range it rose to 44. The district of Bellary (566), Nellore (518) and Kurnool (467) had the largest number of Mahomedans.

The returns of "known thieves and predators" may be briefly summed up thus:—

		1870.		1871.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known thieves and predators	...	18,338	701	27,202	1,074
Receivers	...	1,706	239	1,786	213
Suspected persons...	...	18,884	661	12,787	697
Wandering gangs ...	...	15,647	13,864	32,249	27,202
Total	...	49,578	34,858	75,024	29,188

A Khond rising in the Hachiponga Moota of the Chinna Kennedy Maliahs, in the month of March 1872, was fortunately prevented, partly owing to the prompt measures taken by the District officers and partly to the fact that one of the Khond chiefs,

when asked by the other Khonds to join them in their insurrection, refused. The Assistant Agent was of opinion that had this chief consented to join all the Khonds would have risen. The Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police marched with their men from Baliguda to Mohana, the scene of the riot, a distance of 84 miles, in four days. The Superintendent of Police reached it from Chetterpore, a distance of 56 miles, in three days. The disturbance originated in the arrest by the Police of two Khonds on a charge of highway robbery, whereupon their fellow villagers rose "*en masse*" to rescue them. One of the chiefs, who appears to have been the ringleader, was tried for the part he took in the rescue and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; the Government authorized the detention of two other chiefs, who joined in the rising, as political prisoners in the Chetterpore Jail. One other "Khond" incident of the year may prove interesting. Some 15 or 20 years ago there appears to have been a battle royal between certain Khonds in the vicinity of Belghur. After peace was declared, the headman of Malicondah took under his protection the widow and son of a Khond of the opposite fraction who had been killed and has ever since provided for them. In the early part of the year the Ghoballee Khonds demanded the lad in the following terms:— "Why do you adopt the son of our old enemy? Give him to us that we may sacrifice him." On his declining to give him up they retired. Four of them returned at night and attacked the house; the lad escaped but his protector was cut about the head with a war-knife as he took to flight. The assailants, after beating one of the chief's servants severely, killed one of his goats and returned to their villages. The Ghoballee Khonds now circulated the arrow as a war token, and trouble seemed imminent. The Assistant Superintendent of Police made a forced march on Belghur and found the headman better, but severely wounded. Here he also met the Belghur Patro, chief of 100 villages, a fine intrepid old man, who, firmly but respectfully declining Police aid, at once started with two armed men for Malicondah, with a view to induce the Ghoballee Khonds to surrender the men who attacked the Majee; he succeeded in getting three out of the four, who were sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This episode is worthy of remark, first, as showing that the desire for riot does still exist, though it cannot now be openly evinced; and, secondly, as illustrative of the exceedingly delicate nature of Police work among so wild a people. Had the Constabulary endeavoured to do what the Patro successfully achieved, perhaps their attempt would have proved as disastrous as his was the reverse.

## North Western Provinces.

The chief police events of the year were two outbreaks of animosity between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Bareilly and Moradabad occasioned by the clashing together of their respective religious festivals and leading in both cases to loss of life and to the revival of hostile and fanatical feelings. The Ramnowmee, or festival commemorating the birth of Rama, fell with the eighth day of the Mohurrum, on the 30th March, 1871. The public part of the Hindoo festival at Bareilly consists in carrying out an idol of Rama to a grove on the outskirts of the city, where the image is washed and adorned with flowers, and, after ceremonial performances, brought back again to the temple. For the going and returning of this procession a route had to be laid down and Police were called in in large numbers to accompany and direct it. Its direction was widely apart from that taken by the Mahomedan processions accompanying the *tazias*; and as neither sect was allowed to pass through the more crowded thoroughfares of the town, there was no danger of an accidental collision. But the events showed that a portion of the Mahomedan community had resolved at all costs to interrupt the Hindoo festival, to attack the procession and to plunder the Hindoos in different parts of the city. The procession was a very large one and was accompanied by 400 Police and several of the District Officers. It started about 2 P. M., and was to return an hour before sunset. The grove was quickly reached and the due ceremonies performed. About half an hour afterwards the procession was attacked on its way back, not far from the temple, at a turning in the road. With much difficulty the assailants were beaten off, and the idol brought back without the procession being broken up. But meanwhile the Mahomedan mob, failing in its attack upon the procession, broke into parties and fell back upon the city, intent on rapine and bloodshed. In many different quarters bands of low Mahomedans collected, tumults broke out and plundering began. The Magistrate, Mr E. Colvin, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. Wherever disturbances were reported he sent one of his officers with Police to patrol. The Military were called out at once, but by the time they reached the Kotwalee, or head Police Office, of the city, which was about midnight, all was quiet. In the morning a few attempts were made by the ill-disposed to make head again, but their parties dispersed at once when the patrolling police approached. It was not till the morning advanced that the extent of the disturbances was fully known. Seven persons were reported killed and 158 wounded. Among the

killed was an ascetic, who had conducted the religious ceremonies on another Hindoo festival, the Ramleela, and who was brutally murdered in his own garden-house.

In 1872, the Mohurrum fell from the 10th to the 20th of March, the new moon having been seen on the 10th. By the operation of the intercalary month of the Hindoo calendar, the Ramnowmee festival fell in April; but the Mohurrum partly coincided with the great popular carnival of the "Holee." The chief day of that festival, which is more social than religious and is attended with a good-deal of popular licence, with buffoonery, music and drunkenness, is the day of the full-moon itself; but the closing day of the Mohurrum, on which the *tâzias* are buried, was also in some parts, according as the moon was seen a day earlier or later, the day on which the orgies of the "Holee" commenced. In this coincidence the elements of some danger lay, though the concurrence of the two festivals had never before (like that of the Mohurrum with the Ramnowmee or Ramleela) been made the occasion of an outbreak. The people at Bareilly at first shewed themselves disaffected and sulky, but the preparations made for putting down any breach of the peace were so complete that the turbulent spirits were overawed. It was at Moradabad that this year the storm was to break. It had been arranged that the *tâzias* should all be carried out and buried by 2 P. M., and that when these tokens of Mahomedan mourning were cleared away, the sounds of Hindoo rejoicing and festivity might begin. The last *tâzia*, despatched from a quarter inhabited by low and lawless Mahomedans, and attended by the men of the quarter, came up in front of the Kotwallee. They then set it down, declared falsely that they were attacked by the Hindoos, drew out of the *tâzia* the bamboos of which it was composed, or possibly staves concealed in it, and laid about them. The Magistrate, who was present at the time, instantly drew lines of Police across the streets, thus preventing the marauders from doubling back upon the town, forced the *tâzias* and the processionists down the route marked out for them and sent for the Military to assist him. These arrived within three-quarters of an hour, but in the interval a good many men had found their way through lanes and bye-ways to several parts of the city and had begun plundering. Fourteen persons were wounded, of whom two died afterwards and a few houses and shops were fired and robbed.

The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal Police Force is shewn below. Its distribution is at the rate of 38 per mille of population in the country and 269 in the town:

while crimes occur at the rate of 210 per mille of population in the country and 5.89 in towns.

Police.	Provincial.	Municipalities and Towns.
Inspectors, ...	146	5
Sub-Inspectors, ...	484	14
Head Constables, ...	2,556	285
Constables, ...	12,096	2,531
Mounted ditto, ...	566	1
European Sergeants, ..	6	...
Jemadars, ...	...	357
Duffadars, ...	...	11
Chowkeedars, ...	...	5,843
Village Police, ...	51,900	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>67,754</b>	<b>9,007</b>

The Police Force is recruited from all castes and religions. Among officers, Mahomedans prevailed, being 1,509 out of 3,555; the Lieutenant Governor has given his opinion that the patronage should, if possible, be more equally distributed and has expressed a wish to see more Rajpoets in the higher ranks. Among constables Mahomedans were 5,744, Rajpoets and Brahmins 5,058, Goorkhas 281, Sikhs 815, Kayeths (the writer caste) 398, and mixed classes 3,131. About half of the higher grades are really well-educated, but only 1 per cent. of the men can read and write Oordoo. During the year 529 officers and 138 men were punished for offences, criminal and departmental; on the other hand, Rs. 13,366 were distributed to them in rewards for good conduct. The Village Police Force was reconstituted during the year; instead of their irregular and uncertain wages—sometimes paid in grain, sometimes in money, and more often in inferior land,—these men now receive a fixed wage of Rs. 3 per month, besides their ancestral perquisites paid by the cultivators from the threshing-floor. They are now uniformly clothed and armed and distributed among the villages (town and municipalities being separately provided for) at the general rate of 1 chowkeedar to 80 houses, 100 houses being the maximum. There is universal consent as to the increase of their efficiency and contentedness under these reforms.

The percentage of punishments to total strength was, for officers 11·69, and for men, 8·3. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 49,27,660.

### Punjab.

The least satisfactory part of the administration of this Province lies in its Police administration. The regulations for the peace and government of the frontier districts, which were promulgated by the Government of India in January 1872, provide for the extension of the Police Act, No. V. of 1861, to the Trans-Indus districts, at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, subject however to the limitations that only such portion of the duties of the Inspector-General of Police as relate to inspection, pay and clothing shall be performed by the Inspector-General and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police within the limits of their respective districts, without prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a Magistrate. The Act has not as yet been extended to any frontier district. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is also *ex-officio* an Under-Secretary to the Government) assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant), whose whole time is devoted to Police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a special Railway Police, under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year was 20,071. The strength of the several grades was :—

Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	...	...	...	3
District Superintendents ...	...	...	...	28
Assistant ditto ...	...	...	...	21
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	...	...	47	
Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ...	...	...	489	
Men { Mounted ...	...	...	1,386	
Foot ...	...	...	18,096	

Of this number, 53 were Europeans, 6 were Eurasians and the remainder Natives. The Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were all Europeans. Of the District Superintendents, 27 were Europeans and 1 a Eurasian, and of the Assistant District Superintendents, 19 were Europeans and 2 Natives. Of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, 9 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians, and the rest Natives; and of those on less than Rs. 100, 4 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians and the remainder Natives. Among the Constables 1 was a Eurasian; the remain-

der were all Natives. Classified under the head of religion, 7·3 per cent. of the Police force were Christians, 52·1 per cent. Mahomedans, 29·3 per cent. Hindoos and 17·7 per cent. Sikhs. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,26,197, of which Rs. 24,48,142 were defrayed from the Imperial grant for Provincial Services and Rs. 4,78,055 from Municipal Funds and other sources. There was one policeman to every 1,079 persons, and to an area of 6·88 square miles.

The conduct of the Police Force during the year was satisfactory. Two hundred and fifty-seven men of all ranks, or 1·2 per cent. of the whole force, were punished judicially, as compared with 1·6 per cent. in 1870, 1·5 per cent. in 1869 and 1·4 per cent. in 1868. Two thousand five hundred, or 12·2 per cent., as compared with 12·3 per cent. in 1870, and 18·9 per cent. in 1869, were punished departmentally; 597 were dismissed and 1,851 fined, reduced, or suspended.

The number of casualties during the year from all causes, deaths, desertions, discharges, dismissals, resignations, and retirements on pension or gratuity, amounted to 2,228, or 11·1 per cent. on the strength of the force which was armed as follows:—

With fire-arms	...	...	8,512 men.
With swords	...	...	10,928 "
With batons only	...	...	453 "

*Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the organised Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1871.*

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
<b>Religions and Castes.</b>		
Christians	67	Christians
Mahomedans	10,638	Mahomedans
Brahmins	1,623	Sikhs
Rajpoots	1,384	Rajpoots
Sikhs	3,363	Brahmins
Gorakhias	20	Gorakhias (nearly)
Kookas	48	Kookas
Muzbees	168	Muzbees
Hindoos of all other castes	2,874	Other denominations
Other religions	37	
<b>Races.</b>		
Europeans	57	Europeans
Eurasians	5	Eurasians
Natives	20,060	Natives
Total	20,122	

## Bombay.

The high cost of the police in this Presidency attracted the attention of the Government of India and amongst other suggestions to lower the charge on Imperial revenues, it was suggested that the municipalities should be required to pay for the Police maintained by them. Act II. of 1871 was passed by the Local Legislative Council to enable Government to call on municipalities for this contribution. Up to the present time the Act has only been applied to the municipalities of Surat and Ahmedabad, the contributions required from these towns being respectively Rs. 18,064 and Rs. 28,200.

The Police were originally under the control of the Suder Fouzdaree Adawlut, part of the Collector's establishment of peons performing Police duties. The new system consisted in the creation of a distinct and complete executive for police purposes and it was a main feature that the new body of police should be, as far as possible, free from a military stamp. The force was divided into armed and unarmed and it was left to the Police Commissioner to regulate from time to time the proportion between the two, each individual Constable being taught on enrolment just that amount of drill which would give him a proper bearing and walk and make him familiar with the use of arms. The whole force was divided into grades, beginning with Constables and rising to Head Constables, Chief Constables, Inspectors, and Superintendents : and, both for the sake of economy and as an inducement to application in the performance of work, each grade was subdivided into classes on a carefully graduated scale of pay. The pay of each grade is now fixed at, for Constables, from Rs. 7 or 8 per. mensem (Rs. 7 is given only in the cheap districts) to Rs. 10 ; for Head Constables, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 ; for Chief Constables, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95 ; and for Inspectors, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. Each Chief Constable in charge of a Talooka has in addition a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem and each Inspector has a travelling allowance of Rs. 25. To the grade of Superintendents of Police has been added that of Assistant Superintendents. The pay of Assistants rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 150 and the pay of Superintendents from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 200. The control of the Police is in the hands of the Police Commissioner, who is also the Revenue Commissioner. This dual function has been objected to ; but the practice has been upheld in this Presidency, as it has been found to work well and causes a harmony of action between the two departments.

To the armed branch of the force is allotted the duty of guarding the minor jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The functions pertaining to the detection and prosecution of crime are performed by members of this and of the unarmed branch of Police indiscriminately, except in the case of the Punch Mahals and Khandeish. The large District Jails are guarded by the military. The strength of the Police in each district has been the subject of much discussion. It was fixed originally on a consideration of the nature of the country, and the character of its people, its population and the proximity to foreign boundaries. The numbers thought sufficient by the Police Commissioners have been much curtailed by subsequent reductions; in the opinion of all experienced officers, it is thought that the present numbers are below the wants of the country. It was lately suggested that the Mounted Police in Surat should be entirely reduced; but their maintenance has been found so beneficial in its deterrent effect upon dacoities and border robberies, that the proposal is in great disfavour with local officers. In the district of Thana and Kolaba, where the hilly character of the country generally detracts from the usefulness of a horse, there are no Mounted Police maintained; though, even there the Superintendents consider that a few horsemen should be maintained for the rapid conveyance of intelligence of crime. Forming part of the Police, but yet retaining a semi-military organization, there are two bodies of men still maintained: one is the Khandeish Bheel Corps, numbering 840 men; and the other, the Goojrat Bheel Corps, stationed in the Punch Mahals, numbering 503 men. These corps were raised, not only for the peace of the country, but to give employment to the half-civilized Bhells who are to be found in those parts and with the politic view of weaning them from their lawless and thieving pursuits.

Independently of the Police system, there are a few Mewasi Chiefs in Khandeish and some Thakores in Goojrat, who are under obligations to provide for the safety of the mountain passes and the parts of the country which they inhabit. These are usually in land and a little money; and the system is continued in deference to long-established custom, and from its being considered more politic to leave the safety of these out-of-the-way places in the hands of the local Chiefs of clans who are there feared and respected. A Superannuation Fund, to which each policeman on pay of Rs. 20 and under was required to contribute at the rate of half an anna in each rupee of pay, had been in operation for some years, but was abolished in 1869 and the funds

appropriated by Government, who undertook to pay pensions to the men. They are pensioned under rules a little more privileged than those which apply to the uncovenanted service; in case of maiming or death in the execution of their duty they receive special allowances, or their families receive pensions.

Inspectors are required to pass a departmental examination within a year of their appointment and until then are considered on probation; knowledge of drill and of the method of putting a company of the Armed Police through their facings is also required. Of the 18 Inspectors in the Southern Division, 4 are Europeans or of European extraction and these are required to possess a fluent knowledge of the vernacular where they are employed. There are 9 Superintendents of Police in the division and 4 Assistant Superintendents. Of these, 4 are uncovenanted and the rest are military officers.

The Village Police are regulated by Bombay Act VIII. of 1867 and are under the control of the Magistrate, though it is now under discussion to delegate a certain portion of his authority to the Superintendents. The Village Police are no other than the village servants, such as the Mahars, Jaglia, or Vertania, who are to be found in every village community in India; they are remunerated by a little rent-free land and sometimes a little money, and are placed under the Police Patel of the village, who is usually identical with the Revenue Patel. His duties are to keep the Magistrate constantly informed of the state of crime, and of all matters connected with the Village Police, the health and the general condition of the community in his village. The reform of the Village Police is now in hand and information is being collected with a view to improving their position and remunerating them more adequately for the important duties they perform. It is to them that District Police look for information and it is often only with their assistance that offences can be traced out and justice vindicated.

The Northern Division consists of nine districts. It includes the whole of Goojrat and the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Nassick and Khandeish, and covers an area of 26,902 square miles. The size of the districts varies from 7,482 square miles in Khandeish, a district as large as Wales, to about 750 square miles in the Punch Mahals. Goojrat is densely populated and the whole country is so intermixed with foreign territory, within which we have no Police authority, as to make border raids, robberies and crimes of all sorts exceedingly frequent, from the facility with which escape can be made beyond

the frontier, and the difficulty—almost an impossibility—of tracing offenders successfully after they have got into Native territory. In Ahmedabad, it used to be a common occurrence for a consignment of treasure sent by Native merchants to be plundered by mounted robbers, who only too frequently made good their escape across the frontier before any active pursuit could be made. The Superintendents were quite alive to the difficulty, and offered time after time to provide an escort at stated intervals for the conveyance of treasure to Ahmedabad; but the offer was rarely accepted, the Native merchants preferring to undertake the risk of the venture than pay for the services of the escort. In all cases of successful robbery, it has been remarked that the immediate effect is produced of inducing others, as in a recent case in Surat. A petty robbery led to a feud between two villages, one situated within and one without our border; it ended in an affray in which life was lost. It was found impossible, after careful local inquiry by two English officers, to fix blame and this failure led to thirteen other robberies in the vicinity within a very short time. The Superintendent, however, visited the locality and his arrangements for a temporary increase of the Force there have been sufficient to arrest the evil.

The following statement shows the area and population of each district, the strength of the Police Force, and the proportion which it bears to the area and population:—

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of strength.	
				Area	Population.
Ahmedabad ...	4,080	504,015	1,187	3·4	424·6
Kaira ...	1,709	741,989	753	2·2	985·3
Punch Mahals ...	742	137,123	786	.9	174·4
Broach ...	1,437	288,759	414	3·4	697·4
Surat ...	1,641	494,566	648	2·5	763·2
Thana ...	4,074	524,939	826	4·9	635·5
Kolaba ...	1,369	274,779	278	4·9	988·4
Nassick ...	4,368	548,411	691	6·3	798·6
Khandeish ...	7,482	766,364	1,609	4·6	600·5
Total ...	26,902	44,80,944	7,192	3·7	628·04

*Sindh* :—The Imperial Police of this portion of the Bombay Presidency are, excluding the Superintendents, 2,981 in number. Of these, 2,038 are Foot Police, 639 Horse Police and 304 Camel Sowars. They are administered in each of the three Collec-

torates by a District Superintendent, and there is also an Assistant Superintendent at Kurrachee. The Political Superintendents of Thur and Parkur and of the Upper Sind Frontier Districts retain their Police under their own control, without special assistance. Besides the Imperial Police there are 863 Municipal and Town Police, all of whom, save in Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpore, are paid for by municipalities. In these three towns Government meets a share of the expenses. The Police are gradually being brought on the Government establishment, funds for their maintenance being supplied either by the municipalities, under Bombay Act I. of 1871, or by the inhabitants of the towns paying the Non-Agricultural Tax under Bombay Act II. of 1871. Beside the above, the Sindh Railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla pay for a small number of Police, who are under the control of the Superintendents. Extra Police are also supplied to certain jails and other public departments. Of the Imperial Police, 2,038 are called Rural, or Armed Police and these are more nearly allied to a military than a civil force. They are furnished with the same weapons as soldiers in the Native army and their duties are confined to guarding treasures and jails. They take no part in the prevention or detection of crime. The Police in Sindh are in general provided with excellent stations and offices all over the province. Indeed their accommodation is probably superior to that enjoyed by the Police in other parts of the Presidency.

*Aden* :—During the year an attempt was made to improve the efficiency of the Aden Police. Several of the old and incapable Native Constables were discharged and some men were entertained who had served and received some training in the Bombay Police. The settlement was divided into two divisions and several sections, each of the former being placed under a European Inspector. The new system was only introduced on 1st January 1872 ; there has not, therefore, been yet sufficient time to test its working. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,875, of which 22·66 per cent. was recovered. This compares favourably with the percentage in 1870-71, which was only 12·29. The Cantonment Police, consisting of 1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 4 Sepoys, was absorbed into the Aden Police.

#### Oudh.

The number of the Police force had been materially diminished in 1870 and in 1871, there was but one policeman to every  $4\frac{1}{4}$  square miles of country and to every 1,861 persons of the population. This small force had to deal in 1871 with a great increase of crime and as compared with other years the results

of their efforts were not unsatisfactory. The proportion of cases investigated, of convictions to arrests, of stolen property recovered, did not diminish ; but the great number of reported offences, which were not investigated, is a matter of much moment. These were chiefly cases, of petty theft, in which the sufferer did not personally complain and a departmental rule has existed in the Police, forbidding enquiry in such a case where the value of the property stolen is less than 50 Rupees. But the prevalence of petty larceny is the commonest complaint against British administration and it is obvious that freedom from the fear of detection facilitates and encourages the commission of the crime. Increased vigour of detective enquiry is needed for its suppression as well as increased severity of punishment ; and as one step to this end the Inspector General of Police was directed to reduce the standard, at which enquiry must follow the report of the theft, to the lowest limit compatible with the strength of the force. Of the regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, the sanctioned strength was one Inspector General, 12 District Superintendents, 30 subordinate officers on Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards, 942 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 a month, 140 mounted and 4,764 foot constables. The force consisted, however, of 990 officers, 140 mounted and 4,758 foot constables as against 991 officers, 142 mounted and 4,764 foot constables in 1870. The total cost of the regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 was Rs. 9,05,069, a decrease of Rs. 19,608 on the total cost in 1870, which was Rs. 9,24,677. This sum is now chargeable to Provincial Funds assisted by the Imperial assignment. The sanctioned strength of City and Town Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 was as in last year, one District Superintendent, 121 subordinate officers and 776 foot constables. The total cost in 1870, was Rs. 1,34,681, and in 1871 Rs. 1,25,711, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 8,970. The Imperial assignment is Rs. 25,000. Of Cantonment Police there were 16 officers and 81 men. The total cost was in 1870, Rs. 9,742 and in 1871 Rs. 10,054.

*Chowkeedars*, or Rural Police, numbered 31,679 and cost Rs. 9,18,643. The total cost of the Police was in 1870 :—

	1871.
Regular Police, Imperial other sources ...	Rs. 9,05,069
Town and City Police, Imperial other sources ...	25,000
Cantonment Police ...	1,00,711
Police under Act III. of 1869 ...	10,654
Total cost ...	<u>Rs. 10,44,187</u>

During the year 1112 men, or 19 per cent. in all grades, were punished as compared with 1,249 in 1870.

The distribution of regular police was as follows :—

How Employed.	1870.		1871.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Guards at district, central or subsidiary jails, ... ..	37	437	57	543
Over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as escort to Treasure or prisoners, ... ..	66	663	119	783
On other duties ... ..	595	3,183	801	3,567

Seventeen officers and 64 men were dismissed ; 350 officers and 561 men were fined, suspended or degraded by their own departmental officers ; and 10 officers and 26 men were punished judicially under the Police Act.

As regards race, the regular force was thus composed :—

Europeans,	...	...	...	25
Eurasians,	...	...	...	16
Native,	...	...	...	7,419

Enumerating them by religion or caste, the numbers were :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians,	...	4
Mahomedans,	...	374
Hindoos,—		
Brahmins,	...	141
Rajpeets,	...	65
Goorkhas,	...	nul.
Sikhs,	...	259
Other Hindoos,	...	271

#### Central Provinces.

On the formation of the Central Provinces the Police force was remodelled and reorganized under Act V. of 1861. It was placed under the direction of an Inspector General of Police, who was assisted by two Deputy Inspectors General, but in 1864 these two appointments were abolished and since then the Inspector General alone has exercised supervision over the whole force. Each district has its own separate Police force under a Superintendent, who carries on his duties under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. Formerly the Superintendents of the more important districts had Assistants

under them, but there are now only two Assistant Superintendents allowed for the whole force. The Railway Police force on the Great India Peninsula Railway is under the management and control of the Superintendents of the several districts through which the Railway line passes.

The strength of the Provincial Police was 7,352 of all grades and of the Municipal Police 955. The Railway Police consisted of 16 officers and 91 men. Of the total force, 3,761 were provided with fire arms, 947 with swords only, or swords and batons, and 4,706 with batons only. The classes of the community from which the police are chiefly recruited are the Mahomedans, Brahmins and Rajpoots. Mahomedans formed 35 per cent. of the Native officers and 30 per cent. of the men; Brahmins 27 per cent. of the officers and 22 per cent. of the men; Rajpoots 8 per cent. of the officers and 11 per cent. of the men. Eleven officers and 88 men were Sikhs, 338 men Marathas and 274 Aheers. The proportion which the police bore to area and population was one policeman to every 10 square miles and 948 souls. The total cost of the force, exclusive of the Railway Police, was Rs. 12,96,275, of which Rs. 11,99,706 was paid from Imperial and Rs. 96,569 from Municipal Funds. The incidence per head of the population was 2 annas 7½ pie, or about four-pence.

#### *British Burma.*

British Burma has an area of 94,000 square miles; the population which numbered at the end of 1870, 2,419,736 souls, increased during 1871 by 70,587 or, 2·88 per cent. When the population increases with such rapidity and that to a great extent by the influx of people from Upper Burma not accustomed to control, and many of them, it is feared, persons who have left their country to escape the results of their own misdeeds, it is obvious a proportionate increase is made to the classes who specially require police supervision. The Police establishment during the year consisted of 5,634 Imperial Police of all grades, costing Rs. 11,67,990 and 579 Municipal Police, paid from local funds, costing Rs. 1,23,850. The charge for Police was less than ten per cent. of the Imperial revenue; thus the population paid for the protection of person and property during the year as nearly as possible, one shilling per head. Excluding the Police employed over jails and treasuries, the charge of each Policeman, in the districts, consisted of nineteen square miles and 484 people; while in the towns there was an average of one Policeman to 444 of the population. One of the great difficulties which the Police have to deal with, in

Burma, is the prevalence of cattle theft. It is the crime which more than any other perhaps affects the people at large, after the more violent crime of dacoity ; it is very satisfactory to find that it decreased from 1,358 to 847 cases, or 37 per cent. In this thinly populated country, where the cattle are turned loose into the jungles, it is a crime easily committed, and the high price of cattle in the neighbourhood of Rangoon offers a great inducement to its commission.

The Inspector General of Police urged strongly the necessity of some revision, as regards its application to British Burma, of the present Gambling Act. He pointed out that while in 1866, the year before the introduction of the Act, the Police brought up 1,382 cases of gambling and obtained convictions against 6,976 persons, during 1871 they only brought up 533 cases and obtained convictions against 2,397 persons. This diminution of cases brought up was not due to a reduction in the amount of crime, for undoubtedly gambling is much more largely indulged in now than in 1866, but it cannot be reached by the present law. Gambling is peculiarly attractive and at the same time hurtful to the Burman population ; when a Burman can join in it he will do so and the effect is so demoralizing and pernicious that among the Magistracy it is almost an axiom of criminal administration that prevalence of gambling means prevalence of crime. There had been, during the previous two years, considerable excitement regarding the proposed erection by the King of Burma, of a Htee, or gold umbrella on the Shwe-dagou Pagoda at Rangoon. It so affected the public mind that in 1870, the then Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, asked His Majesty to postpone the ceremony. In November 1871, however, it took place ; the umbrella was sent down and made over by the Chief Commissioner to the elders of the town and erected with great ceremony and rejoicing. Notwithstanding the excitement which prevailed, the Police arrangements were excellent and with the population of the town of Rangoon, temporarily doubled for weeks by the influx of people coming to see the raising of the Htee, crime was in no way increased, and order was admirably preserved. It was a common remark among the people, that they were able to go about in the immense crowd without fear, wearing their jewels.

In addition to those policemen who left the force voluntarily, 421 men were dismissed for misconduct ; this is an improvement on the previous year, when from a smaller establishment, 473 men were discharged. The desertions numbered 51. Of the officers (including sergeants on Rs. 20 per mensem), 61 were

Europeans or Eurasians, 48 Mahomedans, 22 Hindoos, 342 Burmans and 18 of other indigenous races.

### **Coorg.**

The strength of the regular or Town Police, consisting of 24 peons and two duffedars, remained the same as in the previous year. The district police comprised 3,818 jumma ryots who received no money payment but held land on reduced assessment in consideration of the performance of police duties. There was one policeman to every half square mile and to every 29 persons.

### **Mysore.**

The establishment throughout Mysore of new Police arrangements based on the Village system, having been approved and ordered by the Government of India, the requisite inquiries, in view to its introduction into each District as the settlement is completed therein, were carried on during the latter portion of the year. The measure was to be finally adopted in the Chituldroog District by 1872-73. In the meantime active efforts were made in all the other Districts, to render the present Police more efficient and to prepare it, as far as might be possible, for the contemplated change. As the restoration of the Village Police, which is an essential part of the scheme, can, however, only be carried out as the settlement progresses, considerable delay must unavoidably occur before the new system will be adopted in its integrity throughout the Province. The reformed Police in the Bangalore District, including the Town and Cantonment, numbered 1,036 men of all ranks; the actual cost of its maintenance during the year, under all heads, being Rs. 1,43,091. The proportion of Police to area and population was one constable to every 4 square miles and 844 persons, as regarded the District; and 15 constables to every square mile and one constable to every 322 persons in the Town and Cantonment. The actual cost of the force per head of population was three annas and 2½ pies. The un-reformed Police of the remaining seven Districts numbered 5,950 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,89,238, being at the annual rate of one anna and nine pie per head of population, and in the proportion of one Policeman to every 623 persons and 4.08 square miles. The Village Police aggregated 27,399 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,49,340; but their numbers are far from complete and their condition is one of general inefficiency. It is intended that as the survey settlement of each talook progresses, the

Village Police and servants shall also be revised and their emoluments fixed and adjusted. The importance of restoring this class of Police to a condition of usefulness can hardly be over-estimated in the case of a State like Mysore, destined to be again placed under a native Government.

#### Berar.

The Police force of this Province consisted in all of 2,632 men, who, excluding the European Officers, were distributed as follows:—

Provincial Police	...	...	...	2,242
Municipal do.	...	...	...	323
Railway do.	...	...	...	53

Two head constables and 8 constables represented the slight increase in strength that took place during the year. There was one Policeman to every 833 persons and to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 4,64,746, of which Rs. 48,828 was defrayed from municipal funds and the remainder from the provincial revenue. The cost per head of population was about 3 annas  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pies. The difficulty of enlisting good material for the Police in Berar continued. Recruiting is now, under orders of Government, confined to the Province itself, a rule which, it is said, will operate towards increasing the proportion of Mahomedans in the force, as they offer themselves for enlistment more readily than the Hindoos. Of the members of the Force, as it stood on 1st January 1871, 61 per cent. were Hindoos and 37 per cent. Mahomedans. The conviction evidently gained strength with Police officers that the village authorities can be made of the greatest use in assisting the police in detecting crime; and during the year, many patrols and other villagers were brought to the favourable notice of District Magistrates.

## CHAPTER VI.

*JAILS.**Bengal.*

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL gave great attention to the management of the Bengal Jails in 1871. Much had been achieved in a right direction by Dr. Mouat, but the Lieutenant Governor found many defects in that officer's system. Not only had all partitions been removed from the jails, but the buildings themselves were either of an antiquated or of a very rude and imperfect character. It astonished the Lieutenant Governor, who had seen the large sums devoted to building jails in other provinces, and the large steps in advance made in this respect, to find that there was not in Bengal a single modern jail of any kind, while the central jails, which had been begun, had made very little progress. Sir George Campbell set himself to make the system as good as the means at his disposal permitted. The central jails he actively pressed on, sparing no money which could be spent after carefully revising the plans. A vacancy having occurred in the office of Inspector-General of Jails, owing to the lamented death of Dr. Fawcett, a most meritorious officer, he took the opportunity to appoint to the post an officer of judicial experience, Mr. Heely, and specially to charge him with some important reforms.

Manufactures and finance had obtained an inordinate share of attention. The penal object of imprisonment had been to a great extent overlooked, specially in the case of short-term prisoners. The want of this was most marked in the case of lock-ups, where petty misdemeanants were simply detained and fed and brought under no discipline worthy of the name. In the larger jails, a skilful workman was at once exempted from much of the hardship of his position. Educated prisoners had easy lives, writing in the jail offices with but too many opportunities of underhand profit. Classification was impossible. The paid warders were utterly without discipline, and useless for effective control. Prisoners' labour was sometimes hired out to municipalities and private persons, to the great detriment of discipline. The arrangements for the separation of under-trial prisoners, a most important point, were insufficient in the extreme. Then, again, the charge of jails had within the last few years been made over to the medical officers in charge of stations, without any inquiry as to their individual fitness for such a serious charge. Changing this system, the

Lieutenant Governor made the Magistrate of the district the officer ultimately responsible for the proper management of a district jail, allowing him to recommend for the immediate charge either the medical officer or any of his magisterial subordinates, according to the special fitness of the man for the work required.

The subjoined table gives a summary of the sanitary results for the whole year :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Average population ... ...	19,087	18,701	17,692
Admissions on account of sickness	25,317	21,923	21,495
Average sick ... ...	729.02	650.83	660.01
Percentage of admissions to population ... ...	133.00	117.30	121.49
Average sick per cent. of average population ... ...	4.0	3.48	3.73
Deaths ... ...	1,001	844	718
Death rate to 100 prisoners ...	5.24	4.51	4.05

The new scale of diet for Europeans and Eurasians, recommended by Dr. Mouat, and which was finally sanctioned in July 1870, was found too full for prisoners working in cells or at sedentary occupations, and a plan for cell diet, on the scale noted below was accordingly drawn out, and the sanction of Government obtained to its substitution for the ordinary European diet. The prisoners, it is said, lose weight under it, but not health, and at the beginning of the year under review the diet was sanctioned permanently for refractory European prisoners.

#### DIET.

Modified scale of cell diet for such European, American and Eurasian prisoners as may be refractory.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Milk ... 8 oz.	Meat (with bone, uncooked) ... 8 oz.	Soojee ... 2 oz.
Bread ... 4 "	Vegetables ... 8 ",	Bread ... 4 "
Soojee ... 2 "	Salt ... ... ½ "	Sugar ... ¼ "
Sugar ... ¼ "	Beef to be issued 5 times a week, mutton twice a week. Meat and vegetables to be cooked together as broth. Vegetables to be rice, onions, &c.	Soojee to be boiled with water to make one pint of gruel.
Soojee and milk to be cooked together with water to make a pint of gruel.		

The following are the jails which contained the largest number of civil prisoners :—

	<i>Daily average.</i>		<i>Daily average.</i>
1. Presidency (Natives) ...	12.23	6. Alipore (Natives)	5.17
2. Dacca ...	8.64	7. Moughyr ...	5.01
3. Dinagepore ...	5.55	8. Tirhoot ...	4.97
4. Bhaugulpore ...	5.43	9. Cuttack ...	4.88
5. Gya ...	5.25	10. Sylhet ...	4.45

Female prisoners are kept strictly aloof from the male prisoners in all but a very few of the most remote jails, where there is no separate ward for them. In the night they are of course kept in a separate ward. A full jail establishment consists of a superintendent, jailor, deputy jailor, paid turnkey establishment, police or special guards, clerk or writer, convict warder and work overseer establishment. The paid warders of jails, or turnkeys, form the worst feature of the establishment ; they are totally undisciplined, were until lately without uniform, and were employed on miscellaneous duties without rule or method.

The following statement shows the total cost of the Bengal Jails in 1871, exclusive of the cost of raw materials for manufacture :—

#### *Expenditure of 1871.*

<i>Jail Department.</i>	<i>Jails.</i> Rs.	<i>Lock-ups.</i> Rs.	<i>Total.</i> Rs.
Supervision ...	... 84,548	.....	34,548
Establishment ...	... 2,42,462	20,275	2,62,737
Rations ...	... 4,56,048	35,157	4,91,205
Hospital charges ...	... 22,299	302	22,601
Clothing ...	... 63,367	1,116	64,483
Contingencies ...	... 43,332	5,979	49,311
Petty repairs ...	... 26,682	2,800	29,482
Police Department ...	... 1,65,563	31,052	1,96,620
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>			
Original works ...	... 1,14,934	3,208	1,18,142
Repairs ...	... 47,816	3,661	51,477
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>12,17,056</b>	<b>1,03,550</b>	<b>13,20,606</b>

The following shows the cost per prisoner under each head as compared with that in the North-Western Provinces ; the net difference in favour of the North-Western Provinces is Rs. 10.15.4.

*Cost per head of convicted prisoners.*

	Bengal, 1871.	N.-W. Provinces, 1870.	Difference in favour of Bengal.	Difference in favour of N.-W. Provinces.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations ...	26 0 8	19 8 6	...	6 8 2
Fixed establishment ...	13 6 7	12 3 0	...	1 3 7
Extra	0 5 9	3 8 8	3 2 11	....
Police guard	9 4 3	8 8 2	...	5 12 1
Hospital	1 4 9	0 13 10	...	0 6 11
Clothing	3 12 1	3 10 10	...	0 1 3
Contingencies	2 7 7	2 5 4	...	0 2 3
Total ...	56 9 8	45 10 4	3 2 11	14 2 3

The Inspector-General's report shows a total profit from manufactures, including the Alipore Mills and Press, of Rs. 2,73,489, leaving the net cost of the Jails Rs. 10,47,117.

## Madras.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 9,364, or 257 fewer than the average for the preceding year.

*Daily Average Number of Prisoners.*

	1871.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	8578·16	357·71	8935·87	8926·42	345·66	9172·08
Security ...	29·70	"	29·70	36·07	"	36·07
Under trial ...	151·24	11·48	162·72	165·40	9·14	174·54
Civil ...	2·896	0·95	218·91	207·60	8·10	216·90
State ...	"	"	"	4·49	"	4·49
Insane ...	12·61	3·78	16·39	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	8081·65	382·92	9364·47	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

*Number and mode of Disposal of all Inmates of Jails in the Madras Presidency.*

	Convicts	Security	Under Trial	Civil Prisoners	State Prisoners	Insane
Remaining 31st December 1870 ...	9,012	20	158	* 295	1	17
Received during the year ...	12,610	95	2,635	2,282	2	64
<b>Total Population</b> ...	<b>21,522</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>101</b>
Transported beyond sea ...	82	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Jails ...	2,027	2	38	10	1	5
Do. Lunatic Asylums	3	...	...	...	...	42
Convicted ...	...	...	1,208	...	1	27
Released ...	10,351	56	1,395	2,270	1	...
Escaped ...	15	...	2	4	...	3
Died ...	164	...	2	4	...	3
Executed ...	66	...	1	...	...	1
Remaining on 31st December 1871 ...	8,804	57	181	242	1	14
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>21,522</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>101</b>

Of 19,439 convicts in prison during the year, 74½ per cent. were Hindoos, 7½ per cent. Mahomedans, 3½ per cent. Christians and 14½ per cent. Pariahs and Chucklers. The proportion of convicts under 16 years of age (260) was 1½ per cent., of those between 16 and 40 years (15,249) 78½ per cent., of those between 40 and 60 years (3,606) 18½ per cent. and of those above 60 years of age (324) 13½ per cent.

The great majority of the male convicts consisted, as usual, of labourers (7,186) and of agriculturists (6,254), the former class composing 37 and the latter 32, per cent. of the jail population. Shopkeepers and professionals (1,006) were in the proportion of 5 per cent.; Government servants (831) in that of 4½ per cent.; artizans (689), domestic servants (629) and persons without occupation (593) from 3 to 3½ per cent.; and persons of independent means (102) about ½ per cent. Of 1,132 female convicts, more than three-fourths were married (874), 10½ per cent. were unmarried (119,) and 12½ per cent. were prostitutes.

The table below gives an abstract of the offences and punishments awarded:

Offences and Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences.</i>			
Criminal offences ... ... ...	15	...	15
Wilful disobedience ... ... ...	1,170	29	1,199
Assault or criminal force ... ... ...	262	20	272
Insulting or threatening language ... ... ...	125	41	166
Indecent or disorderly behaviour ... ... ...	602	48	650
Wilfully disabling themselves for labour ... ... ...	75	3	78
Contumacious refusal to work ... ... ...	241	1	242
Filling or cutting iron bars ... ... ...	2	...	2
Idleness or negligence at work ... ... ...	1,109	34	1,143
Wilful mismanagement of work ... ... ...	221	27	248
Wilful damage to prison property ... ... ...	247	5	252
Conspiring to escape, &c. ... ... ...	419	12	435
	4,402	220	4,622
<i>Punishments.</i>			
Separate confinement ... ... ...	155	27	182
Confinement in irons ... ... ...	10	...	10
Close confinement with reduced diet ... ... ...	1,066	179	1,245
Corporal punishment ... ... ...	2,650	...	2,650
Additional Imprisonment ... ... ...	15	...	15
Reduction and forfeiture of good conduct marks ... ... ...	435	5	440
Other punishments ... ... ...	71	9	80
	4,402	220	4,622

Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 1,289 were taught after their admission to read and write well; 2,393 learned to read and write a little. The cost of jails in the interior, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 5,53,614, and that of the Madras Penitentiary Rs. 33,349, or a decrease of Rs. 44,514 in the case of the former, and of Rs. 3,426 in that of

the latter, as compared with the cost for the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the item of rations, in which a saving of Rs. 35,131 was effected.

The average estimated monthly earnings per head under each of the branches of prison industry were :—

Branch of Industry.	Average Estimated Earnings per head per month.	
	Rs. A. P.	
Jail service	4	1 0
Building and repairing Jail	3	0 0
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	3	3 0
Employment on roads	3	7 0
Jail garden	1	13 0
Manufactories	3	5 9

The health of the prisoners was very good. The percentage of admissions and of daily sick was somewhat higher than it was during 1870, but the death-rate was lower than it has ever been, viz., 1.84 per cent. of daily average strength including deaths from all causes. The following table shows the death rates for the last 10 years, all classes of prisoners being included :—

Years.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870.	1871.
ratio per cent. of daily average strength.	8.94	10.99	12.70	11.26	11.56	4.21	8.61	4.05	2.74	1.84

The number of foreign convicts at the close of the year was 145. Of these 44 were Chinese, 32 Malays and 69 Burmese.

#### North-Western Provinces.

There are in the North-Western Provinces six Central Jails, to which long-term prisoners are drafted, 33 District Jails, mostly tenanted by short-term prisoners and 22 dock-ups for persons under trial. Accommodation is provided for 20,468 prisoners, but the average daily number confined during the year was only 15,962; the total number of prisoners was 58,419. The prosperity and comparative cheapness of food during the last two years did much to empty the jails of the large population that was driven to crime by the scarcity of 1868-69. The total cost per head was Rs. 42.10.0. Of the prisoners, 3,671, or 24.2 per cent., were employed in manufactures and the cash result of their labour was a payment of Rs. 70,260 into the Government Treasury. The health of the prisoners was slightly better than in previous years. There were 662 deaths, or 1.47 per cent. of jail population. Of these deaths more than half occurred in six

jails, the conditions of which appear to be peculiarly unsavourable to life, though the most careful research has been unable to fix on any remediable cause.

The number of persons arrested and placed in jail during the last five years has been :—

1867	...	...	28,427	1870	...	...	34,297
1868	...	...	34,208	1871	...	...	31,317
1869	...	...	43,211				

Thus the criminality of 1871 falls below that of every year since the famine, though it has not yet sunk back to that of 1867. The jail population at the beginning of each of five years has been :—

1st January, 1868	...	14,260	1st January, 1871	...	16,157
Ditto, 1869	...	16,216	Ditto, 1872	...	15,762
Ditto, 1870	...	18,621			

These figures indicate that some of the criminals of the famine were still within the jails, though in most cases their sentences had expired. The same conclusion is borne out by comparing the daily average strength of the same years :—

1867	...	...	14,759	1870	...	...	17,707
1868	...	...	15,279	1871	...	...	15,962
1869	...	...	18,133				

The fact that the average daily number is less than the jail population at the commencement of 1871, and more than the population at the end, shows that a gradual emptying of the jails is taking place.

The following abstract exhibits the number and disposal of the convicts during the year :—

	1870.		1871.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January,	17,790	881	15,371	786
Imprisoned during the year,	24,606	1,548	22,938	1,285
Net population,	42,396	2,379	38,309	2,071
Received from other jails to undergo sentence,	4,697	176	3,929	263
Received from other jails in transit for transportation, &c., en route to other jails,	244	26	288	18
Total population,	47,337	2,591	42,521	2,352
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence,	4,630	170	4,007	257
Transferred to other jails, for transportation beyond sea, &c.,	206	25	227	16
Transported beyond seas,	123	19	81	5
Released on appeal,	1,078	92	792	11
Released on expiry of sentence,	22,886	1,456	19,239	1,281
Released on payment of fine,	1,053	60	2,281	48
Released by Government order on account of sickness,	134	4	63	4
Released by Government order for good conduct,	81	2	97	15
Transferred to lunatic asylums,	30	4	6	2
Escaped,	47	...	62	...
Executed,	74	8	42	3
Died,	844	81	623	40
Remaining on 31st December	15,371	786	15,042	729
Daily average number of prisoners,	16,900 <sup>50</sup>	800 <sup>80</sup>	15,184	778

Of the net criminal population (40,380) 38,309 were men and 2,071 women. As regards religion, 67 per cent. were Hindoos, 18½ per cent. Mahomedans, and 14 per cent. belonged to other forms of religion. Ninety-seven Christians, of whom 33 were Europeans, were imprisoned again at 106 in 1870. The previous occupation of convicts in 1871 as compared with 1870 is thus shown :

			1870.	1871.
Of independent property	...	...	928	827
Agriculturists	...	...	2,578	1,903
Labourers	...	...	9,594	8,290
Shopkeepers and traders	...	...	2,978	2,441
Artizans	...	...	1,118	921
Domestic servants	...	...	2,764	2,134
Professional	...	...	2,150	1,453
Government servants	...	...	1,801	1,551
No occupation	...	...	1,843	1,179

As in the previous year, the number of criminals among Government servants formed a larger proportion to the entire number of the profession than was found in any other class. The number of juveniles imprisoned was 546 males and 36 females. Of a daily average number of 15,962 prisoners, the number under instruction was 5,662.

On the night of the 6th September a serious and daring outbreak took place in the Bareilly Jail. An injudicious order given by the officiating Superintendent for the removal of the "janeo" threads, to the wearing of which high caste Hindoos attach a religious significance, had excited a disturbed feeling; and this was taken advantage of by certain Mahomedan prisoners to gain over the Hindoos to the project of forcing the jail. Only the prisoners in one barrack, most of whom were under sentence of transportation, joined in the conspiracy. Aided by the darkness of the night, and by the fact that the inner walls surrounding the block of barracks had been destroyed in two places by the excessive rain, about fifty prisoners succeeded in gaining the outer wall of the jail. They had armed themselves with portions of the weaving looms stored for the night in the central yard, which served the purpose of dangerous clubs; and of these they made use in their struggle with a much smaller body of warders, who attempted to hinder them while they were endeavouring to batter open a wicket gate. Meanwhile the Jailer, sending a small party of the Police guard outside, entered the jail with the remainder. The figures of prisoners were descried through the darkness in the act of escaping over the wall, and upon which the Police both from outside and inside the jail fired. The prisoners were repeatedly called on to surrender, but in vain; and it was not until two more volleys had been fired that they could be secured. This outbreak was not attributable to any want of discipline; and the prompt manner in which it was

put down by the Police guard, aided by the watchmen and (a satisfactory feature) the prisoner-warders (themselves convicts) received especial praise and reward from the Lieutenant Governor. What was especially remarkable in this daring attempt to escape was the use made by the convicts of the manufacturing machinery, the looms supplying them with effective staves.

The major offences against jail discipline were of the ordinary class, possession of tobacco or forbidden articles and neglecting work being the most frequent. But the two years cannot easily be compared, as the offences are now classified according to the clauses of Section 47 of the Prisons' Act, under which the Superintendent punishes. The punishments inflicted are shown below. The offences committed by prisoners stand in the ratio of 57 to the prison population, being 2.5 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Punishments.	1871.	1870.
Committed ...	...	2
Extra imprisonment ...	50	16
Flogging under 10 stripes ...	495	493
Ditto 10 to 20 ditto ...	447	389
Ditto 20 to 30 ditto ...	95	58
Solitary confinement ...	442	334
Reduction of good marks ...	...	141
Ditto of ditto diet ...	514	313
Confinement in irons ...	194	...
Hard labour ...	72	...
Other punishments ...	...	412
Total ...	2,319	2,158

The total cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 6,80,920, or less by Rs. 1,21,690 than in the previous year. The average cost per head under each item is shown below:-

	1871.	1870.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations ...	15 2 9½	19 5 1
Fixed Establishment ...	13 8 5½	12 3 3
Police Guard ...	3 18 1½	3 7 5
Extra Establishment ...	4 0 11½	3 7 7
Hospital Charges ...	0 11 4½	0 13 3
Clothing ...	3 4 0½	3 11 2
Contingencies ...	2 1 9½	2 4 5

The actual earnings of the prisoners in 1870 were Rs. 92,560, but during the year under review they fell short of that figure by Rs. 40,432. The health of the jails was on the whole better than in 1870. The average number of sick was 445, against 449 in 1870; 662 deaths occurred, or 1·47 per cent. of the total population, against 875, or 1·72 per cent., in 1870, and 777 in 1869.

### Punjab.

The number of jails in the Punjab in 1871 was 34. Of these two were central, three divisional, one extra-mural and the rest district jails. Of the total convict population during the year, 9·71 per cent. were re-convicted prisoners. Of these, 70 per cent. had been convicted once previously, 18 per cent. twice previously and 12 per cent. more than twice. Of re-convictions, 43·78 per cent. were for offences of the same class as those previously committed and 56·22 per cent. for offences of a different class.

The mortality was 2·72 per cent. There were no émeutes during the year. Thirty-one per cent. of the prisoners were under instruction. The following statement exhibits the value of the prisoners' labour, as compared with the previous year:—

	Rs.	Rs.
	1871.	1870.
Cash profits on jail manufactures .....	87,191	71,950
Earnings of prisoners employed on extra-mural work at Rupar... .....	18,624	6,048
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing or repairing jail buildings .....	69,235	89,044
Value of prisoners' labour employed on roads, &c., by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities .....	" " "	" " "
Value of prisoners' labour in grinding wheat, making clothing, &c., for prison use .....	40,663	23,680
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties .....	65,462	68,360
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens .....	11,561	10,650
Total .....	<u>3,22,874</u>	<u>2,82,324</u>

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,68,712 against Rs. 8,11,106 in 1870. The number of inmates of the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry was 114, consisting of 26 approvers, 26 women, 33 boys and 29 girls, or 15 in all more than the number at the close of the previous year. The increase was among the families of the approvers, 18 births having occurred during the year. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 5,032.

### Bombay.

The total number of prisoners in the jails of this Province during 1871 was 19,784, as compared with 19,285 in 1870. The

new admissions during 1871 and 1870 were, respectively, 12,936 and 12,857, although there were 500 more persons in jail during 1871 than in 1870; the average strength for the former year was 6,805 and for the latter 6,817. This would lead to the inference that the sentences were on an average shorter in 1871 than in 1870. There does not seem to have been any noticeable increase of crime, as the admissions for 1870 and 1871 are nearly the same; but the detailed statements of the Annual Report show there was a large increase in admissions in the Deccan and Khandaish zillas, the balance being maintained by a corresponding decrease in Sindh. There were 54 Europeans in confinement during 1871, as compared with 69 in 1870 and 267 in 1869. There has been an annual increase in the number executed for the past 5 years, the numbers being—for 1867-68, 38; for 1868-69, 43; for 1869, 49; for 1870, 56; and for 1871, 62. Of the male prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 11,254 could neither read nor write, 574 could read or write a little and 226 only were able to read and write well. All the female prisoners admitted were totally uneducated, with the exception of 1 at Karwar, who is stated to have been able to read and write a little; 740 male prisoners learned during the year to read and write a little and 192 to read and write well. No better results can be anticipated under the present system.

The following table gives the number and disposal of under-trial prisoners during 1871 and 1870:—

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number remaining at the last day of the previous year ...	177	15	192	148	17	165
Number received during the year ...	2,563	157	2,710	3,009	164	3,173
Total Population ...	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338
Daily average Number ...	143	9	152	157	18	170
Released during the year ...	1,828	70	1,893	1,549	85	1,634
Convicted and sentenced ...	1,223	82	1,310	1,338	84	1,422
Transferred, &c. ...	31	3	34	81	2	83
Escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Number remaining at the end of the year ...	148	17	165	185	9	194
Total ...	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338

The following table shows the gross and net cost of maintenance :—

Number of Prisoners in 1870...6,817 Ditto 1871...6,805	1870.			1871.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations ... ...	2,74,523	4	8	2,46,215	9	1
Cost per prisoner ... ...	40	4	4	36	2	11
Fixed establishment ... ...	1,37,462	7	8	1,33,868	3	5
Cost per prisoner ... ...	20	2	8	19	10	9
Extra establishment ... ...	9,621	1	8	9,574	7	1
Cost per prisoner ... ...	1	6	7	1	6	6
Guards, Military or Police ... ...	1,39,127	11	4	1,35,691	12	1
Cost per prisoner ... ...	20	6	6	19	15	1
Total Cost per prisoner ... ...	2,86,211	4	8	2,79,134	6	7
	41	15	9	41	0	4
Hospital charges ... ...	15,404	5	9	14,283	4	8
Cost per prisoner ... ...	2	4	2	2	1	7
Clothing ... ...	33,872	13	4	30,906	8	6
Cost per prisoner ... ...	4	15	6	4	8	8
Contingencies ... ...	31,606	9	7	29,670	3	8
Cost per prisoner ... ...	4	10	2	4	5	9
Gross cost of maintenance ... ...	6,41,618	6	0	6,00,210	0	6
Gross cost per prisoner ... ...	94	1	11	88	3	3
Deduct Cash receipts remitted into Treasury ... ...	67,238	10	3	94,785	12	11
Net total cost of maintenance ... ...	5,74,379	11	9	5,05,424	3	7
Net cost per prisoner ... ...	84	4	1	74	4	4

The estimated value of prison labour during 1871 was Rs. 2,78,302, against Rs. 2,79,218-10-0; the aggregate results for the two years, with nearly the same daily average strength, show little difference. There was, however, a larger sickness and mortality, but as the daily average sick was in excess of that in 1870, though the hospital admissions were nearly the same, it may be assumed that the cases generally were not so amenable to treatment. The total number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction in 1871 was 1,085, or 379 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 450 were Europeans and Eurasians and 635 Natives. The total charges for the maintenance of the prison in 1871 amounted to Rs. 50,152, as compared with Rs. 60,270 in 1870, showing a gross decrease of Rs. 10,118.

*Sindh.*—There was a decrease in the admissions into the Sindh jails and also in the daily average strength. The number

admitted was 2,655, or 567 less than in 1870. As in the preceding year the greatest mortality was in the Sindli jails, in which 98 of the 191 deaths for the entire Presidency occurred.

## Oudh.

The convict population of this Province was provided for in one central prison, five first-class, two second, four third and one fourth-class jails—in all thirteen. Excluding those received from other jails, this population was :—

In 1869,	...	...	...	...	18,750
" 1870,	...	...	...	...	16,873
" 1871,	...	...	...	...	16,658

Of a convict population of 16,658 prisoners there were :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Christians	9	0·05	10	0·06
Mahomedans	3,552	18·66	3,815	19·9
Hindoos	13,317	78·90	12,059	72·39
All other Classes,	400	2·37	1,274	7·64

Excluding additions, alterations and repairs, the total cost of Rs. 2,31,121-10-9, or of Rs. 36-15-8 per head of average strength was made up as follows :—

	Total cost.		Per cent.		Per head.	
	1870. Rs. As. P.	1871. Rs. As. P.	1870. 1871.	1870. Rs. As. P.	1871. Rs. As. P.	1870. Rs. As. P.
Rations	1,11,931	8 0 78,605	5 4	41 60	84 01	16 11 0 12 9 3
Fixed establishment.	50,089	1 10 54,397	5 3	18 62	23 53	7 7 5 8 11 3
Police guard.	50,218	3 2 40,204	1 5	18 66	21 28	7 7 9 7 14 0
Extras.	32,047	1 4 26,559	0 4	11 91	11 49	4 12 5 4 4 0
Establishment.						
Hospital charges,	4,001	3 1 3,884	6 0	1·48	1 68	0 9 6 0 9 10
Clothing,	10,438	12 11 8,287	14 9	3·87	3 58	1 9 0 1 5 2
Contingencies,	10,826	14 7 10,228	9 8	3·83	4 42	1 8 7 1 10 2
Grand total.	2,69,052	7 11 2,31,121	10 9		40 1 8 36 15 8	

The average cost of dieting each prisoner fell from Rs. 16-11-0 to 12-9-3. The estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour were Rs. 1,22,740-14-0 and the average earnings per head were Rs. 20-9-0 as compared with Rs. 1,35,416-10-0 and Rs. 20-13-0 last year. This shows a decrease of four annas, but the

\* Cost per head of average number of sick, was Rs. 29-13-6 in 1870 : this year it was Rs. 30-0-0.

actual cash-earnings show an increase of Rs. 1-0-1 per head on those of 1870; the remissions of profits to the treasury were Rs. 27,361, or an increase of Rs. 4,218 on those of the preceding year and of Rs. 10,486 on those of 1869.

The daily average number of sick was 128-15 against 134-06 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths per cent. of jail population was 0-83.

#### Central Provinces.

There are in these Provinces two large Central Jails, constructed to contain more than 1,000 prisoners; at the headquarters of each of the larger districts there is a District Jail; and a lock-up at the head-quarters of each of the smaller and less important districts. Prisoners sent to prison for a short period undergo their punishment in the District Jail or lock-up, but long term criminals are sent to the Central prisons. The total prison population during 1871 was 9,175 persons, of whom 8,326 were males and 849 females. Those sent during the course of the year numbered 5,995 males and 690 females, the remainder being persons still undergoing sentence passed on them in preceding years. The daily average number was, however, only 2,372 males and 179 females. The most remarkable feature as regards the caste and class of the prisoners was the comparatively high ratio which Mahomedans bore to the prison population. This year they formed 13 per cent. though with regard to the general population of the Province they are only 2½ per cent.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The cost of rations per head of average strength was	21	15	8
The cost of fixed Establishment, police guard, &c.	83	0	8
The cost of Hospital charges	2	11	2
The cost of Clothing	3	2	2
The cost of Contingencies	3	8	4
Total cost per head of average strength	<u>64</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

Taken together the average estimated earnings per head of the prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 37-4-0 compared with Rs. 40-12-0. The decrease was due in part to the larger employment of men on roads and other similar works; this was chiefly the case at Nagpore where a gang of between 300 and 400 men was employed on the Ambajgharee Water Works; but a part of the decrease is also ascribable to manufactures proving less remunerative. The number of prisoners treated in hospital was 3,798. The daily

average of sick was 114; and the ratio per cent. of average strength of the daily average number of sick 4·47. The Jubbulpore School of Industry continued to work well.

#### *British Burma.*

The prisons in this Province consist of two central jails at Rangoon and Moulmein, which are places of transportation for convicts for less periods than life; one divisional jail at Akyab; five second class district jails at Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Kyouk-phyoo and Sandoway; and six district lock-ups at Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Shwe-gyen, Tavoy and Mergui. Every jail and lock-up was inspected during the year, but the instructions given were in many cases not carried out as they should have been and in some instances were ignored altogether. The daily average number of prisoners confined was 4,413, of whom 4,362 were males and 51 females. Of the total jail population of males, 10,688, only 140 or 1·30 per cent. were artizans, whilst 84·5 per cent. were agriculturists and labourers, men presumably unskilled in any form of handicraft, and the remainder comprised persons who knew but little of manufactures or other skilled work. With this large proportion of prisoners unskilled in handicraft it was difficult to push on remunerative manufactures.

The percentage of sick to the daily average number confined was 3·37 in 1871 and 3·79 in 1870; and of deaths 2·65 and 4·60 respectively. In 1869, the percentage of sick to the daily average was 4·16 and of deaths 5·28. The sickness and mortality in the year under report was therefore very favourable as compared with that in previous years. Nearly all the prisoners convicted of petty crimes in the large towns were opium-eaters or smokers. Almost every prisoner received into the Akyab jail was an opium-eater. The prisoners generally and especially opium-eaters, appear to have improved in health whilst in jail. The health of prisoners on the whole was remarkably good in 1871, but there is still room for improvement as regards Akyab, Thayetmyo, Kyouk-phyoo and Toungoo.

The question of jail manufactures was under serious consideration, and it was determined to introduce jute spinning and weaving machinery into the large Central Jail at Rangoon, which hitherto had had no means of effectively employing its large population of over 2,000 convicts. But little attention had been given by Jail officers to this important matter, and in one or two instances the manufactures

introduced had been carried on at a loss rather than a profit owing in some measure to a want of care on the part of the officers concerned. The great desideratum is a form of intra-mural labour which shall at the same time be punitive and profitable, for it is impossible to employ large gangs of Burmese long-term prisoners extramurally. The introduction of machinery for jute spinning, cotton ginning, oil pressing, sawing and other work, seemed to be the most feasible method of effecting this. It was therefore considered desirable to purchase machinery, which will keep the prisoners employed and will give a large annual return on the outlay, as it is out of the question to go on as heretofore without any machinery among a people, scarcely any of whom know any handicraft.

The aggregate cost of the jails for maintenance was Rs. 2,43,780, equal to Rs. 50 per head. Rs. 10,509 was, in addition, spent on repairs and the establishment of new lock-ups.

#### Coorg.

The number of incarcerated prisoners of all classes was 379, against 466 in 1870. The female prisoners numbered only six. One death occurred as compared with three in the previous year. The cost of the Coorg Jails, under all heads, was Rs. 5,884, or Rs. 35 per prisoner.

#### Mysore.

There are now in this Province 8 jails and 84 lock-ups which, in 1871, held 5,463 prisoners. The following table shows their nationality :—

	1870.	1871.
Europeans	... ...	17 5
Eurasians	... ...	5 9
Native Christians	... ...	35 56
Mahomedans	... ...	626 535
Hindoos	... ...	4,129 4,291
Other Classes	... ...	393 422

Compared with the previous year, the number of male convicts increased by 146 and that of females by 33.

Only 178 convicts were punished for offences committed in jail, against 232 in 1870, shewing a further improvement in this respect. Education was imparted in the Central Jail at Ban-

		Total cost for 1870.			Cost per prisoner.			Total cost for 1871.			Cost per prisoner.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations ...	...	35,040	14	5	87	8	4	23,575	11	10	24	11	9
Fixed Establishment ...	...	12,238	11	11	13	1	8	12,251	2	4	12	13	5
Jail Guards ...	...	7,016	10	0	7	8	2	7,235	7	2	7	9	5
Contingent Guards ...	...	5,018	2	1	5	6	0	4,093	6	3	4	4	6
Hospital charges ...	...	1,845	8	0	1	7	1	1,403	14	3	1	7	7
Clothing ...	...	3,271	13	6	8	8	1	4,658	11	5	4	14	2
Contingencies ...	...	3,990	15	1	4	4	4	2,886	6	3	3	0	5
Total ...	...	67,922	11	0	72	11	8	56,094	11	6	58	13	3
Add building expenses ...	...	5,757	2	0	5	9	1	32,852	11	5	34	8	5
Grand Total ...	...	73,679	13	0	78	4	9	88,947	6	11	93	5	8
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		7,367	18	0	7	16	6	8,894	15	0	9	6	6

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.



## CHAPTER I.

## AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

## The Food Crops and Prices.

GENERALLY, all over India, the year 1871-72 was one of abundance and prosperity. The rains of 1871 were extraordinarily heavy. The fall of 1872 was in the opposite direction, being abnormally small in many parts.

*Bengal.*—In this Province all crops did not benefit by the prolonged and excessive rainfall. The season of 1871-72 was comparatively unfavourable for what are in some parts of India called dry crops; but as rice is the main staple, the general result of the season was certainly good. There were great floods in Central Bengal, in some of the districts most under the domain of the great rivers; but the only great flood of very widely disastrous consequences was that which affected the districts of Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Jessore, but more especially Nuddea. The embankments on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee, in the Moorshedabad district, gave way, and the waters from that and other directions swept into the Nuddea district, carried away portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and poured into parts of Jessore. There was little loss of life, but a terrible loss and mortality among cattle. Whatever crop does not perish, produces abundantly, and the after effects of flood are very good. The outturn of rice, the main crop, was at least up to the average, but the sugarcaue in the Midnapore district suffered much injury. In the western districts which comprise the Burdwan division, food was obtainable during the year at a moderate price.

As regards the price of labour in Midnapore, 2½ annas per day is considered rather high wages. In Hooghly the price of labour has risen steadily during the last ten years. The agricultural labourer is employed by his master throughout the year, and receives board, lodging, clothes, besides money wages, which amount to Rs. 24 a year. Some fifteen years ago his wages were only Rs. 12. Notwithstanding the heavy loss of crops which occurred in the inundated districts of the Presidency and Rajshahye divisions, the price of rice remained very steady. In Nuddea, which suffered conspicuously from the floods, the price did not go beyond Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-12 a maund (80 lbs.) in any place. In the 24 Pargannahs and Jessore it was equally cheap, and in parts

bordering on the Sunderbuns there were complaints that people would not buy even at 80 and 90 seers (180 lbs.) for the rupee. In the Sunderbuns labourers get one-fifth of what they reap, and carpenters and masons, who are scarce in those parts, easily earn from 9 to 10 annas a day. Throughout the Rajshahye division food remained cheap. The rise of prices in Rungpore is attributed to the increased cultivation of jute. Labour is scarce throughout the districts of this division; except at Serajgunge, where the jute factories cause a great demand, unskilled labour fetches from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month. In the purely agricultural parts it is said that the cultivators follow the not unusual practice of working in turns for one another, instead of working each for a money payment. Throughout the Dacca division rice was not nearly so cheap as might have been expected from the abundant harvest. In old times a plentiful crop made a vast difference in the price of rice. There are letters in the Backergunge Collectorate, dated at the close of the last century, which mention that this cause had lowered the price of paddy from 3 maunds for a rupee to 8 maunds. Now-a-days a larger harvest is followed by increased importation, and prices remain much the same. Labour is scarce in all these eastern districts, the reason probably being that the people are mostly small farmers, and the labouring population very small. The Department of Public Works pay Rs. 7 a month for unskilled labour, and at Naraingunge common coolies make from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month, and sometimes during the jute season even more.

In Tirhoot, notwithstanding the heavy floods, food prices did not rise inordinately in the dearest time; 15 seers of rice could be had for a rupee, and it soon became cheaper. The barley crop, on which the poorer classes greatly rely, was a remarkably good one. In some parts of the district, the price of unskilled labour rose from 10 to 20 per cent., while that of skilled labour appears to have remained stationary. In the north of the district the common coolie in the town gets 2 annas a day, the carpenter and mason up to 4 annas a day. In Sarun food and labour are both cheap. Rice was sold at some 20 seers for the rupee; wheat at from 18 to 20 seers; attah at 15 to 18; Janeerah and Jowrah at about 22; and salt at 8 seers for the rupee;—prices which do not vary greatly from the average of the past ten years. Common coolies get about 1½ to 1¾ annas a day, say about two pence half penny. Masons, blacksmiths, and carpenters, are paid from 3 or 4 annas a day; palkee-bearers 4 annas each a stage of 10 miles; and ploughs may be hired for 4

annas a day in October, and 2 annas a day during the other months.

In Orissa an average of rates of wages between 1861 and 1870 gives the following results :—

		1861.	1870.
Cuttack	... ..	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ as.
Pooree	... ..	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

The most common rate of wages for permanent employment is Rs. 2 a month plus a suit of cold weather and warm weather clothing. Altogether the unskilled labourer gets in money Rs. 24 a year, in clothes Rs. 3, and in occasional donations Rs. 6; or in all Rs. 33 a year, less than Rs. 3 a month. On this he feeds and clothes his family. Skilled labour, like that of a carpenter or weaver, fetches about 4 annas a day. In salt manufacture the rate of remuneration is 2 annas a maund of the outturn of salt, all at the risk of the labourer. In Chota Nagpore the average price of rice is estimated high at 28 seers (56lbs.) for the rupee. The labour rates in the plateau of Chota Nagpore proper have altered to some extent since the year 1857; in that year they were for male labourers 1 anna, and for females 9 pies; the present rates are 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, equal to nearly two pence, a day for adult male labourers, and 1 anna, equal a penny half-penny, for women. These rates are without food or clothing, and are paid by European employers. In the villages lower rates probably prevail. In Assam there is a great scarcity of labour, owing in the first place to great demand on account of the numerous tea estates, and in the next to the great dislike an Assamese has to work of any kind. A common coolie in the chief station, when procurable, gets 3 annas a day.

*Madras.*—The season was not so favourable as in Bengal, except in Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilggherries, and Malabar. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavary a failure of the north-east monsoon was followed by a drought which, but for unusual importations of grain from Cuttack and the prompt measures adopted by Government, would have resulted in distress. Statistics of cultivation and prices, which continued to fall, are given at pages 170-1. The great fall in prices led to coercive measures to realise the land revenue. From 78,000 defaulters some £36,300 was collected by distraint. The great Ramnad estate in Madura, which contributes Rs. 3,24,404 to the revenue, was attached on account of arrears. The Zemindar is overwhelmed with debt.

*North-Western Provinces.*—The Revenue year, which runs from the 1st October, 1870 to 30th September, 1871, was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was unusually large,

and damaged the autumn crop, but the spring harvest was a fine one, and prices were generally low. They will be found in detail at page 174.

*Punjab.*—After several years of drought and famine, more favourable seasons enabled the country to recover its prosperity. The harvests of 1871-72 were generally above the average, though some portions of the country suffered from heavy and long-continued rain; while in districts to the south and south-east of the Province great distress was caused from drought. The average, however, for the whole Province was good, and the prices of food-grains were lower than in the preceding year.

The breath of land under cultivation during 1871 was 17,928,140 Acres considerably less than in the two previous years:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
Spring crop	9,422,361	9,137,027	9,001,492
Autumn crop	8,862,491	9,239,509	8,926,643
Total	18,284,852	18,376,536	17,928,140

The following were the chief crops of the spring harvest:—

	1870.	1871.
	Acre.	Acre.
Food grains	5,302,473	5,366,977
Wheat	1,685,694	1,658,002
Barley ( <i>jowar</i> )	1,014,093	903,158
Gram (chick pea)	107,547	106,875
Pulses	155,787	143,842
Peas	281,040	257,848
Masur (lentils)	130,358	119,586
Oil seeds	145,987	142,163
Sarson (mustard)	89,237	91,188
Taramira ( <i>Sinapis erucoides</i> )	17,279	12,253
Vegetables		
Tobacco		
Foppy		

The following shows the leading statistics of the cultivation of the autumn harvest for the past two years:—

	1870.	1871.
	Acre.	Acre.
Food grains.	710,712	660,817
Rice	2,101,290	1,925,221
Great millet ( <i>jowar</i> )	2,352,319	2,400,046
Spiked millet ( <i>bajra</i> )	110,696	98,905
Italian millet ( <i>langnu</i> )	940,449	882,170
Indan corn	645,059	752,823
Moth ( <i>phascolus aconitifolius</i> )	3,52,9	287,223
Pulses.	369,085	225,579
Mash ( <i>phascolus radiatus</i> )	165,036	188,303
Mung ( <i>phascolus mungo</i> )	8,1,335	695,108
Oilseed—Til ( <i>sesamum</i> )	62,422	67,648
Cotton	67,182	77,054
Indigo	370,193	333,645
Vegetables		
Sugar-cane		

Thus the decrease of acreage in the autumnal crop was more general than in the spring crop, the only items (excluding vegetables) in which an increase is perceptible being bajra, 5·4 per cent.; moth, 16·6 per cent.; and indigo, 10·5 per cent. The area under indigo is however small. In the following crops there was a decrease:—rice, 7 per cent.; joar, 8·4 per cent.; kangni, 10·7 per cent.; Indian-corn, 6 per cent.; mash, 14·3 per cent.; mung, 16·1 per cent.; til, 20 per cent.; cotton, 13·4 per cent.; sugar-cane, 9·7 per cent. Vegetables are grown in both harvests, the total area for 1871 being 219,207 acres, against 213,089 in the previous year.

According to the return, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about 6½ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs, as more than 1½ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

The following table shows the average outturn of wheat per acre for the whole Province for four years:—

				lbs. per acre.
1868-69	...	...	...	681
1869-70	...	...	...	634
1870-71	...	...	...	640
1871-72	...	...	...	758

In England the average yield for sixteen years from 1852 to 1867 was found to be 1,670lbs. per acre, but on unmanured land it was as low as 843lbs., and on manured land as high as 2,130lbs. In the canal districts of the North-Western Provinces the yield is reported to be from 1,500 to 1,600lbs. per acre on irrigated, and 1,080lbs. on unirrigated land; the average of various estimates was 1,546lbs. for irrigated, and 850lbs. for unirrigated land. The Punjab average is accordingly rather low. The averages of other crops are—

		lbs. per acre.
Rice	...	766
Indigo	...	36 (excluding the Gujarat District, where the yield of green plant has been given.)
Cotton (about)	...	132 (several districts have given the yield of uncleaned cotton.)
Sugar	...	1,212 (excluding districts that show yield of sugar-cane.)
Tobacco	...	772
Inferior grains	...	675
Oil-seeds	...	454
Fibres	...	386
Gram	...	590 (shown in two districts only).

The great discrepancies in such crops as sugar, indigo and tobacco is usually owing to the entry in some districts of the green or unmanufactured produce. As to rent, taking wheat as the standard of cultivation for the spring harvest, the rates are reported as follows:—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	... 9 5 6	... 3 13 7
Unirrigated	... 6 6 2	... 2 8 4

The inferior grains are grown chiefly in the autumn, but the return of rent rates does not distinguish between the spring and the autumn crops. The rates for inferior grain land are—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	... 7 12 0	3 6 11
Unirrigated	... 4 10 6	1 15 3

These rates are also higher than those of last year, and for the same reason.

The more valuable crops, which require good land and exhaust the soil, pay higher rent rates, *viz.* :—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Sugar	... 26 15 9	13 0 10
Tobacco	... 15 15 5	6 11 7
Indigo	... 8 14 3	2 11 10

The apparent rent rate of a district is much affected by the extent to which payment in kind prevails.

The general average of the prices of labour, according to the latest statistics, collected in 1868-69, was :—

	Wages per Day.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.			
Highest	Rs. As. P. 0 7 3	Rs. As. P. 0 3 3	Rs. As. P. 1 13 5	Rs. As. P. 0 7 4	Rs. As. P. 3 6 8
Lowest	Rs. As. P. 0 4 1	Rs. As. P. 0 2 5		Rs. As. P. 0 6 7	

The following are the average prices for the past two years in seers of 80 tolas per Government Rupee :—

		1st June 1870.	1st January 1871.	1st June 1871.	1st January 1872.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	...	14 $\frac{3}{16}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{9}{16}$
Flour, 1st sort ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{16}$	17 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$
Barley ( <i>jow</i> ) ...	...	20 $\frac{3}{16}$	23 $\frac{13}{16}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{7}{16}$
Gram ...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{15}{16}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indian-corn ( <i>makki</i> ) ...	...	19 $\frac{7}{16}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{7}{16}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great millet ( <i>joar</i> ) ...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{7}{16}$
Spiked millet ( <i>bajra</i> ) ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{5}{16}$	21 $\frac{9}{16}$
Rice, 1st sort ...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{13}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Urd dál ( <i>phaseolus radiatus</i> )		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{16}$
Potatoes ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{11}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{16}$
Cotton, cleaned ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{9}{16}$	2 $\frac{11}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, 1st sort ...	...	2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, clarified ( <i>ghi</i> ) ...	...	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
Firewood, 1st sort ...	...	128 $\frac{13}{16}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{15}{16}$
Tobacco ...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{9}{16}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{16}$
Salt, Lahori ...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{16}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

### *Bombay.*

*Bombay and Sindh.*—The South-West monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sindh, where the monsoon exerts no influence. The season for travelling is from November till June. The staple crops are rice, bajri (*pernicillaria spicata*), jowari (*holcus sorghum*), gram (*cicer arietinum*), til (*sesimum orientale*), wheat, barley, kodra (*paspalum scrobiculatum*), several varieties of oil-producing seeds, and some inferior cereals; cotton, both exotic and of the indigenous species, is extensively grown in various parts of the Presidency. The American varieties have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the Collectorate of Dharwar, and other parts of the Southern Maratha Country; sugar-cane is grown extensively throughout the Dekkan; wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the Presidency, and is extensively cultivated in Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the borders of the sea. Indian wheat has recently become an article of export for the English market; coffee flourishes in Belgaum, and tobacco in the Collectorate of Kaira. Among the trees are the teak, blackwood, kino (*pterocarpus marsupium*), ain (*terminalia glabra*), ebony, khair (*acacia catechu*), sandal, jak (*artocarpus integrifolia*), babul, and acacias of various kinds; mango, tamarind, and other fruit trees, including the *bassia latifolia* or mliowa tree, which bears a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which, when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste, and are largely consumed as food, as well as used for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the Natives.

To the scanty rain-fall and to the generally unfavourable season is to be attributed a serious decrease in the income from Land Revenue. In several districts great distress was experienced. The mortality amongst the cattle from want of forage was enormous. It is computed that 50,000 head of cattle perished in Khandesh alone.

The following table is the first attempt to show the cultivation of the more important crops in each district of the Presidency:—

## Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Appreciated.

	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Others.
Ahmedabad	39,018 3	48,735 29	316,611 0	17,088 0	1,476 39	141,865 21	....	350 20	202 12	511 3	4,664
Kairla	54,607 1	7,822 0	291,463 0	2,146 0	969 0	4,305 0	....	....	9,217 0	....	2,910 0
Panch Mahals	24,472 0	5,661 0	98,175 6	12,893 0	278 0	9 0	603 0	....	69 0	344 0	1,178 6
Surat	78,610 0	6,878 0	214,473 0	36,850 0	3,007 0	54,325 0	....	2,142 0	765 0	3,724 0	1,315 6
Breach	18,615 35	21,644 11	153,805 27	15,045 32	201 8	158,670 24	....	352 19	....	1,750 27	7,279 31
Khandesh	17,622 28	162,720 9	1,070,759 35	20,298 12	1,846 22	531,865 36	... 0	9,747 22	1,622 37	7,818 34	8,174 21
Nasik	25,291 23	230,559 27	866,854 35	117,130 37	12,237 23	11,162 15	....	....	....	1,479 9	120,432 19
Thana	334,109 0	44 36	131,879 19	....	1,921 21	....	....	....	....	....	62,426 7
Kolaba	138,444 13	—	8,567 6	4,364 0	37 3	....	....	....	287 32	....	133 6
Ahmednagar	7,017 14	169,947 0	1,558,974 22	2,565 38	4,071 8	410 38	....	....	1,393 36	14,171 32	175,332 21
Belegum	69,616 24	47,165 15	584,752 30	40,647 19	6,226 10	83,721 3	....	....	....	5,993 27	4,620 24
Dharwar	80,954 17	186,136 29	563,537 21	78,051 3	4,330 2	326,804 14	....	1,461 35	1,299 25	....	314,785 1
Kalidgi	4,866 1	97,763 1	1,642,098 32	13,180 21	2,854 14	201,837 30	....	....	1,032 18	453 16	136,807 32
Kanara	236,618 0	2,000 0	80,200 0	—	7,200 0	....	....	....	20 0	....	1,700 0
Poona	36,695 0	83,084 0	1,162,875 0	84,335 0	2,656 0	15,384 0	....	....	75 0	2,177 0	10,682 0
Ratnagiri	128,925 22	....	580,002 0	37,153 0	1,019 0	....	....	....	4,373 0	....	6,020 0
Satara	22,457 15	34,060 0	1,180,261 39	56,368 23	15,797 26	12,339 7	....	....	2,937 28	5,321 8	3,945 5
Sholapur	17,616 32	24,450 18	1,596,491 7	11,103 15	12,151 9	90,650 25	....	....	4,101 21	....	....

The following table shows the proportions in which the different crops were grown in Sindh :—

Crop.	Karacheo.	Hyderab.	Shikar-pore.	Thur and Parkur.	Frontier Upper Sindh.	Total Acres.
Boro ...	159,495	91,088	248,705	47,459	2,492	529,239
Jowari ...	56,778	126,093	248,705	9,586	68,115	509,287
Bajri ...	23,347	160,455	31,078	109,130	11,199	411,039
Wheat... *	24,750	20,773	149,228	2,108	14,151	210,605
Barley... *	10,829	3,383	6,093	...	1,039	21,344
Cotton ...	1,590	85,018	11,143	4,050	1,479	53,875
Oil seeds ...	15,996	30,955	56,706	15,420	1,709	120,516
Mung, Matar, and Pulse ...	15,368	10,730	18,734	...	8,077	42,009
Miscellaneous ...	103,758	16,296	26,709	22,926	24,417	153,186
Total... *	392,921	602,406	792,196	211,279	127,678	2,027,380

In the whole province of Sindh there were  $32\frac{3}{4}$  millions of acres. Of these no less than  $25\frac{1}{2}$  millions are uncultivable, being for the most part sandy desert, or sterile mountain. Of the remaining  $7\frac{1}{4}$  millions of cultivable land more than two millions are under cultivation, while a little less than  $5\frac{1}{4}$  millions are waste. It is probable that the greater part of this waste could be successfully brought under cultivation were proper irrigational means adopted, either by means of new canals or by additions to those already existing.

The following table gives a summary of the agricultural stock as registered by the village authorities in each district of the Presidency, exclusive of Sindh :—

Name of District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Buffaloes.
Ahmedabad ...	164,772	2,748	3,374	10,845	84,457	...	26,348	71,144	8	...
Kaura ...	151,385	737	1,637	6,482	68,946	...	26,811	74,408	26	...
Pench Mahals ...	173,748	200	2,743	1,398	30,913	...	8,698	34,637	...	60,845
Surat ...	247,693	477	499	99	97,424	...	50,000	30,000	1,000	...
Brough ...	85,080	688	748	1,398	37,588	...	20,280	29,753	...	...
Khaudesh ...	808,227	3,775	14,136	14,331	223,626	930	72,584	98,497	38	...
Nasik ...	406,192	1,902	11,468	4,024	225,498	...	27,060	58,572	...	...
Thana ...	280,146	26	97	198	99,275	3,964	27,200	82,659	3,723	...
Kolabb ...	108,009	50	304	65	15,661	107	2,549	34,766	265	...
Ahmednugger ...	464,430	20,445	...	9,884	392,149	...	24,508	67,900	...	...
Holgaum ...	290,275	7,187	...	3,634	188,128	...	17,288	61,029	18	110,899
Dharwur ... *	324,718	6,646	...	6,230	159,447	...	36,870	44,121	2	...
Kaladgi ...	362,001	1,899	0,691	6,330	257,010	8,215	4,062	62,402	...	...
Kanara ...	248,819	28	478	73	6,549	535	3,641	43,922	638	...
Poona ...	286,146	260	970	19	39,275	...	27,200	82,859	...	...
Butnagir ...	448,912	16	256	49	62,123	1,520	220	95,738	4,642	...
Satara ...	449,733	206	14,289	3,809	437,178	3,125	12,459	45,698	22	...
Sholapore ...	286,730	2,847	6,497	6,450	250,835	6,727	3,152	19,400	44	...

The tables of prices are defective. The daily wage for skilled labour varies from 8 annas to Rs. 1-2 and for unskilled from 3 annas to 6.

*Guzl.*—In the year ending 30th September, when the rainfall was heavy the areas under the principal crops were as follows, according to the somewhat unreliable returns.

		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	...	19,31,396	15,17,529	13,42,781
Wheat	...	17,75,1,9	17,34,416	17,30,070
Other food grains	...	45,94,990	39,74,344	45,53,568
Oil-seeds	...	1,40,074	1,66,801	2,33,950
Sugar	...	1,58,859	1,48,504	2,04,155
Cotton	...	25,408	35,901	35,033
Opium	...	3,260	37,022	63,442
Indigo	...	0,234	11,495	14,062
Fibres	...	11,631	10,815	18,774
Tobacco	...	49,895	63,701	67,963
Vegetables	...	16,87,799	75,738	91,258

This is the approximate return of stock :—

		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Cows and buffaloes	...	30,65,449	32,09,939	33,99,931
Horses	...	13,424	19,973	19,382
Ponies	...	69,237	1,29,623	44,848
Monkeys	...	46,291	42,288	43,598
Sheep and goats	...	8,04,492	8,25,411	8,61,711
Pigs	...	3,01,071	3,49,350	3,29,767
Carts	...	41,752	33,209	33,156
Ploughs	...	9,19,289	10,09,430	16,03,147
Beats	...	2,050	3,993	3,924

There was no report of any peculiar pony disease which could account for the disappearance of no less than 84,775 ponies in 1870-71. The general average of the rent rates for the last three years is given thus for land suited to the growth of :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rice	4 12 10	4 13 8	4 9 8
Wheat	7 4 11	7 12 8	7 13 0
Inferior grains	7 0 3	4 3 9	4 6 2
Indigo	7 0 1	4 3 4	6 15 2
Cotton	5 7 6	6 3 1	7 0 5
Opium	12 8 4	9 9 9	9 10 11
Oil-seed	3 12 4	4 12 1	4 10 0
Fibres	3 15 8	3 13 0	3 14 9
Sugar-cane	9 2 6	10 13 11	10 11 5
Tobacco	11 7 2	10 14 0	11 9 11

According to the returns the average produce in lbs. Avoirdupois per acre was :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	6193	701	694
Wheat	878 $\frac{1}{2}$	908	890
Inferior grains	644	704	642
Opium	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	816 $\frac{1}{2}$	849	1 218
Tobacco	700	792	761 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Central Provinces.*

The prices prevailing in the Province were as follows:—

	End of January 1871.		End of March 1871.		October 1871.		December 1871.	
	Seers.	Chs.	Seers.	Chs.	Seers.	Chs.	Seers.	Chs.
Wheat	... 23	4½	26	0	22	12-2/3	21	5½
Am	... 20	8½	26	0	28	9	26	2½
Ce	... 20	2½	19	0	19	7½	18	3
Car	... 26	2½	31	0	29	1	26	2
Ijra	... 28	5½	26	0	18	15	24	8

The ordinary wages of skilled labour may be estimated at about 4 annas, or 6d. per diem; of unskilled labour at 2 annas, or 3d. per diem. The average daily hire for a cart is 12 annas and 4 pies; for a camel 6 annas and 5 pies, for a score of donkeys Rs. 2-5-4 and for a boat Rs. 1-9-0.

*Central Provinces.*—The year 1871-72 was in many respects a prosperous one in the Central Provinces, though the harvests generally fell short of the average, and in some parts the agriculturists had to complain of a very unfavourable season. Food grains were as cheap as after the harvest of 1870-71, which was a bumper one. After that harvest prices had gone down. For the ten years that preceded it prices had gradually and steadily risen, culminating in the famine rates of 1869; but now again it would appear that granaries, exhausted by demands made during short seasons, and by one year of actual famine, have been replenished, and that inter-communication between distant parts of the Provinces has had a most material effect in mitigating local dearth. Even to the agriculturist a large harvest is not always a great gain. He has to pay his Government assessment in money when grain is plentiful and cheap, and he may have to part with so large a portion of his produce in order to obtain the requisite amount of money that the seeming boon may prove almost a loss.

The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 13,365,902 acres. The acreage under each crop is shown to be—

	Acres.
Rice	3,404,287
Wheat	3,474,359
Other food grains	4,587,261
Oil-seeds	766,278
Sugar-cane	92,487
Cotton	667,226
Opium	5,825
Fibres	20,288
Tobacco	50,181
Vegetables	49,721
Others	148,494

These figures show a decrease of rather more than 350,000 acres of land under cultivation, the decrease being chiefly in land under rice, wheat, other food grains, and cotton cultivation.

The number of cows and bullocks is put down at 4,984,000, horses 10,000, ponies 78,000, donkeys 23,000, sheep and goats 440,000, carts 245,000, and ploughs 704,000. The average rate of rent and produce of land per acre for the whole Province is given for the chief crops in the following Table:—

	<i>Average rate of rent per acre of land suited for—</i>	<i>Average produce, in lbs.</i>
	R. A. P.	
Rice ...	... 0 11 3	444
Wheat	... 1 6 0	321
Inferior grains	... 0 10 4	335
Sugar-cane	... 2 1 5	610
Oil-seeds	... 0 10 2	191
Opium	... 3 0 0	6

The average rent rate of rice land in Raipoor, Bilaspoor, and Bhandara, was respectively 8 annas, 7 annas 4 pie, and 12 annas 8 pie. Wheat land in Hoshungabad and Sagur paid an average rent of Rs. 1-8-0, in Jubulpore Rs. 2-4-0 and in Nursinghpore Rs. 2-9-0. Land suited for cotton paid an average rent of 14 annas 6 pies in Wurdha, 10 annas in Raipoor, Rs. 1-2-0 in Nagpoor, and 5 annas 2 pie in Chanda. Land cultivated with oil-seeds paid an average rent of 8 annas in Raipoor, 6 annas 9 pie in Betool, Re. 1 in Nagpoor, and Rs. 1-3-0 in Wurdha.

The maximum average for inferior grains was 754 lbs. in Upper Godaverry, the minimum 120 lbs. in Chanda. The average price of labour remained much as it was. Agricultural labourers all over the country are paid in kind, and custom has much to do in maintaining the price of other labour. The daily wage for skilled labour ranged from 5 to 12 annas and for unskilled from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 annas.

*British Burma.*—Rice is the staple product of the Province. There were 1,836,021 acres under rice cultivation during 1871-72 against 1,733,815 acres in 1870-71, thus shewing an increase in favour of the year under report of 102,206 acres. The returns shew 4,860 acres of land as under cultivation with food grains other than rice, while in the year 1870-71, 1,884 acres only were returned under this head. The number of cows and bullocks increased from 521,424 to 529,654. The returns shew the number of carts at 144,036 against 140,368 during the previous year. The number of ploughs during the two years were respectively 235,207 and 241,264. The number of buffaloes increased from 469,689 to 551,566, or by 80,000 animals. The average rent per acre for rice land varies from 1 shilling to 10 shillings; while the high land, on which other grains can be cultivated, fetches generally from 3 shillings to 4

shillings per acre. The average produce of rice per acre is 1,563 lbs.; in some districts, however, the average yield is 2,500 lbs., while in others it is only 900 lbs.

The price of rice varied during the year from 2s. 6d. per maund of 80lbs. in the Sandoway district to 4s. 9d. in the Rangoon district. The average price during the year throughout the whole Province was about 4s. against 4s. 3d. in the previous year. The price of indigenous cotton also varied in the several districts of the Province very considerably; its average price was about 12s. Salt varied in price from 1s. 2d. in Tavoy and Ramree, to 6s. 3d. in Mergui for a maund of 80lbs. The price of tobacco per maund of 80lbs. also varied very considerably, being £5 in the Ramree district, and about 14s. in the Prome district. The average price of a buffaloe is £6-1-6 and that of a plough bullock is £5 2s. Buffaloes however, are generally used for ploughing in this Province. The price of skilled labour varies from 1s. and 6d. per diem to 4s., while unskilled labour commands from 6d. to 1s. a day. But at the principal seaport towns as much as 2s. a day is paid in the shipping season for unskilled labour.

*Coorg.*—The season was favourable throughout for dry or unirrigated crops, and the yield of both ragee and gram was abundant. The cultivation of rice was in some parts of the Province injured by the long breaks in the monsoon, though the prospects of the harvest subsequently improved. The following shows the stock :—

			1871-72.	1870-71.
Horned Cattle	...	...	120,794	89,713
Horses	...	...	133	156
Ponies	...	...	507	495
Donkeys	...	...	266	258
Sheep and Goats	...	...	7,402	4,686
Pigs	...	...	13,556	12,391
Carts	...	...	254	225
Ploughs	...	...	30,447	32,308

The average rate paid for coolies was four annas a day, as against five annas in 1870-71. The hire of skilled labour, on the other hand, rose from fourteen annas to one rupee per diem.

*Mysore.*—The harvest was generally good, except in the talukks in which there was a deficient rain-fall, and prices of grain of all sorts continued to decline below the rates current during the previous year. The wages of labour were not affected by the

decrease in the cost of food. The fall in the value of produce was, however, attended by considerable relinquishments of land, chiefly on the part of speculators. The climate of the Mysore plateau is specially favourable for the production of fruits, flowers, and vegetables of almost every description. Large quantities of these are grown at Bangalore and exported by rail to Madras. The great importance of introducing new articles of produce into the Province, which it will pay the ryots to cultivate in the place of the ordinary grains, instead of throwing up their lands, received much attention.

The following comparative statement shews the proportional area of land cultivated with the undermentioned crops:—

		1871-72.	1870-71.
Raghee, Gram, Baller and other grains		66.04	66.07
Rice	...	24.5	25.
Coffee	...	2.3	2.14
Areca nut	...	1	.90
Cotton	...	.78	.75
Sugar	...	.45	.48
Tobacco	...	.4	.49
Mulberry	...	.28	.31
Vegetables	...	1.9	1.1
Oil-seeds	...	2.1	2.63
Wheat	...	.25	.13

The following is an approximate enumeration of the live and other stock in the Province, as shewn by the returns:—

	No.
Horned Cattle	2,729,877
Horses	5,423
Ponies	20,718
Donkeys	46,436
Sheep and Goats	2,124,193
Pigs	39,803
Carts	69,976
Ploughs	593,282

The rates of skilled labour varied, according to the locality, from 4 annas to 1 rupee, and of unskilled labour from 2 to 8 annas per diem. The ordinary rate of hire for a cart drawn by bullocks varied in different places, from 6 annas to 1½ rupee per diem.

*Berar.*—The rain-fall was short and distress prevailed. But the price of wheat, gram and rice, was in East Berar, where the distress was least felt, lower than in the previous year owing to large imports from Nimar and other places. The following exhibits the average price of the principal produce in the Province during 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

	1870-71.				1871-72.				Per Maund,	
	E. Berar.		W. Berar.		E. Berar.		W. Berar.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cotton cleaned ...	17 0	0 13 3	8 15 1	10 32 0	0 21 1	9 26 8	10 10	10		
Wheat ...	3 9	0 2 15 6	3 4 3	2 12 6	3 8 3	3 3 2	1			
Gram ...	3 7	6 2 11 7	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 2 3	3 3 1	1			
Rice ...	4 2	10 4 3 9	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 12 2	4 6 1	1			
Jawaree ...	1 8	3 1 6 11	1 7 7	2 0 0	3 7 11	2 11 11	11			
Oil-seeds ...	2 15	8 4 7 6	8 11 7	4 0 0	5 6 9	4 11 4				
Tobacco ...	12 7	1 13 1 1 12 12	1 12 12	1 16 0	0 17 1	9 16 8	10			
Bullocks, each ...	54 0	0 43 12 9 48 14	4 60 0	0 28 5	4 44 2	4 8				
Buffaloes... ...	38 0	0 40 5 4 39 2	8 53 0	0 28 5	4 41 10	8				

The price of labour is given in the following table:—

	1870-71.				1871-72.			
	E. Berar.		W. Berar.		E. Berar.		W. Berar.	
	Rs. A. P.							
Skilled } per diem ...	0 13 2	6 13 0	0 13 6	0 10 11				
Unskilled } do. ...	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 3 6				
Cart with bullocks do. ...	1 1 4	0 15 8	1 1 0	0 15 4				
Camels, each do. ...	0 8 8	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 12 5				
Donkeys, per score do. ...	6 4 8	3 2 8	4 11 0	3 3 10				
Bullocks, per pair do. ...	0 11 6	0 12 4	0 10 4	0 9 7				

### Opium.

The monopoly of Opium was sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this till 1785, when it changed the system for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other feudatory territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

The gross revenue from opium in 1871-72 was £9,203,859. Since 1863-64 it has been as follows :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Bengal—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of Behar Opium,	2,998,381	5,107,617	3,602,210	2,809,476	3,373,154	3,791,722	3,914,836	3,141,614
Sale of Benares Opium,	2,193,543	Shown under Behar.	2,703,090	2,030,571	3,046,709	2,510,330	2,201,007	2,357,274
Sale of Opium to the Excise Department,	146,533	129,130	82,519	101,435	142,280	137,219	106,307	144,199
Bombay—								
Opium Pass Fees ...	1,483,140	2,195,400	2,127,380	1,852,140	2,362,900	1,805,510	2,356,140	2,398,722
Confiscation and Miscellaneous—								
Bengal ...	8,967	18,700	2,420	6,485	4,155	6,445	11,387	1,177
Bombay ...	2,063	558	605	2,190	3,975	1,205	1,779	2,473
Total ...	10,430	19,258	3,025	8,675	8,133	8,660	12,666	3,650
Total of Opium ...	6,891,909	7,361,405	5,518,204	6,802,347	8,922,186	8,461,441	7,961,556	8,016,459

The average charges may be taken at 2 millions sterling. They have varied from £2,298,741 in 1863-64 to £1,596,646 in 1871-72.

*Bengal and North-Western Provinces.*—In 1871-72 the gross revenue was Rs. 6,89,87,016 and the charges Rs. 1,59,13,195 the net revenue being Rs. 5,30,73,821. The total cost per seer of opium, all charges included, except interest on block and some other items, which cannot be calculated, has hitherto been Rs. 5-6-1. Each chest contains 1 maund 28 seers 2 chittacks, so that the cost price of each chest is about Rs. 370. It follows that the net profit derived from the opium sold in 1871-72 was upward of Rs. 1,000 per chest. Looking to the rise in value of most articles of agricultural produce, and to the high price at which opium was sold, the price paid to the cultivators for the raw opium was increased in 1871 from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per seer, and the crop of 1871-72 was paid for at that price. This will make the cost per chest upward of Rs. 400. The land under poppy cultivation was :—

Year.	Behar Agency.		Benares Agency.	
	Beegahs.	Acres.	Beegahs	Acres.
1855-56	... 406 400 = 251,000		176,417 = 110,279	
1856-57	... 360,906 = 235,066		162,990 = 111,669	
1863-66	... 415 225 = 278 265		25,000 = 156,250	
1869-70	... 497 339 = 310,837		309,761 = 193,594	
1870-71	... 506 661 = 316 665		340 483 = 216,553	
1871-72	... 525 535 = 328 648		365,471 = 228,419	

For some years past the Government of India has been desirous of extending the area of opium cultivation. Agencies have been established in the Chutia Nagpore country and in the fu-

vate trade to which the underpaid servants of the Company looked for an income, by establishing a monopoly of the traffic. Half the profits were to be distributed among the officers of Government, and the other half it was proposed to credit to the Company. In his Minute of the 3rd September 1766, Lord Clive assumed that this share would yield, "according to the present state of the salt trade, from 12 to 13 lakhs of rupees annually." The rate fixed for deliveries was Rs. 2 per maund. The present duties vary from Rs. 3-4 a maund in Bengal to Rs. 2 in Madras, and 2 annas in the salt districts Trans-Indus.

#### *Excise.*

The excise on spirits and drugs yielded £2,360,109 in 1871-72 and its collection cost £135,347. The revenue, in detail, has steadily grown since 1863-64:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, (Eleven Months).	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Duty and License Fees for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and Drugs, &c.—								
Government of India ...	21,269	14,9 9	10,872	11,700	12,194	12,808	10,726	16,719
Oudh ...	74,890	76,205	66,060	61,997	77,975	82,030	71,617	77,885
Central Provinces ...	71,576	92,773	93,502	99,506	95,024	95,497	91,966	97,851
British Burma ...	50,931	64,986	59,422	49,354	84,911	82,971	71,023	67,582
Bengal ...	435,596	421,089	381,182	280,674	363,986	399,128	386,831	429,226
North-Western Provinces ...	171,736	214,827	163,946	148,00	189,132	173,765	124,883	150,907
Punjab ...	71,310	79,040	81,371	76,878	69,257	71,455	62,261	61,877
Madras ...	404,96	395,659	413,759	425,627	504,912	490,312	509,250	587,962
Bombay ...	294,139	311,955	354,183	374,916	372,235	386,655	381,292	371,407
	1,695,007	1,701,477	1,624,857	1,478,653	1,750,229	1,793,571	1,769,709	1,861,479
Berar ...	35,075	59,697	67,830	97,166	78,692	89,849	95,439	113,478
Eastern Settlements	1,31,516	126,712	126,913	114,638	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,762,498	1,887,884	1,519,600	1,690,457	1,750,229	1,793,571	1,769,709	1,861,479
Sale of Excise Opium ...	290,834	329,387	410,762	413,929	483,091	493,229	490,868	515,481
Miscellaneous ...	6,938	6,765	14,512	16,469	14,578	8,933	8,114	20,686
Total of Akbaroo ...	2,160,270	2,224,036	2,244,874	2,120,555	2,210,313	2,285,666	2,266,197	2,374,465

The proportion of the tax per head of the population varies from 1½d. per year in the Punjab to 7½d. in Bombay:—

#### *Income, Capitation and Pandhree Taxes.*

These are the only three direct taxes for imperial purposes. The Income-tax was general over all India, the Capitation tax is confined to Burma, the Pandhree tax is levied only in the Central Provinces.

*Income-tax.*—This tax was levied, in various forms, from July 1860 to March 1873, when it was not renewed by Lord Northbrook's Government. The following tables give the results up to 1870-71:—

*Showing the Number of Persons Assessed, and the Amount of Tax realised in all India, from 1860-61 to 1870-71.*

		Highest Rate per cent.	Persons Assessed.	Amount.
Income Tax,	1860-61	3	882,009	1,77,22,262
"	1861-62	3	1,055,351	1,86,74,212
"	1862-63	3	844,630	1,57,60,791
"	1863-64	2	237,599	1,19,31,528
"	1864-65	2	266,182	1,30,59,029
License Tax,	1867-68	...	742,889	62,44,155
Certificate Tax,	1868-69	...	263,765	45,18,918
Income Tax,	1869-70	1½	580,062	1,17,28,787
"	1870-71	3½	448,274	2,07,11,846
"	1871-72	2	...	82,52,410
"	1872-73	2	...	57,50,000

	Number of Collectors.	Cost of Collection Rs.
1860-61	2,168	5,93,766
1861-62	9,297	9,88,022
1862-63	6,007	7,80,959
1863-64	5,579	3,18,810
1864-65	5,697	3,08,410
1865-66	8,023	2,23,373
1867-68	1,869	3,28,787
1868-69	2,042	1,92,689
1869-70	1,033	4,12,865
1870-71	1,018	3,55,294

*Capitation Tax.*—This is a poll tax on the male population of British Burma of ages between 18 and 60, with the exception of immigrants for the first five years of their residence, religious teachers, schoolmasters, Government servants, and those unable to obtain their own livelihood. It was levied on 556,035 persons in 1871-72, and on 543,567 persons in 1870-71—an increase in favour of the former year of 12,468 persons, or 2·29 per cent. It yielded a revenue of £226,954 and £221,105 respectively—an increase of £5,849, or 2·64 per cent. The increase in Arakan was 1,516 persons and £744, in Pegu 7,350 persons and £3,766, and in Tenasserim 3,602 persons and £1,339. This tax is levied generally at the rate of ten shillings

per head for married men and five shillings for bachelors. In the large towns, a special *Land tax* is levied in lieu of Capitation tax, the rate on land covered by buildings being 13s. 6½d. per 100 square feet, and on land not so covered, 6s. per acre. The tax increases steadily with the population. It yielded only £138,746 in 1859-60.

*Pandhree tax.*—This is an old Mahratta impost much modified and considerably reduced in 1873. Till this year it was virtually a tax on all incomes excepting those derived solely from agriculture, that fall below the limit of the Income tax, but exceed Rs. 100 (formerly Rs. 75). While in 1870-71 the number of tax-payers was 281,114, it was 143,330 in 1871-72, and the income fell off by 22 per cent. The relief afforded to the poorer classes has, however, been so great and has given such satisfaction that its purchase has been cheap.

#### Cotton.

In 1872-73 the cultivation and export of cotton may be said to have found their level, owing to the revival of the culture in the Southern States of America. The quantity and the value of the staple exported from all India in the three years ending 31st March 1873 are seen from these figures:—

	... Lbs.	Quantity.		
		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal ...	7,86,62,184	16,44,76,961	7,97,52,618	
Bombay ...	43,30,61,674	54,04,04,613	32,48,52,718	
Sind ...	2,00,69,546	1,53,44,129	1,10,13,623	
Madras ...	4,06,26,770	7,37,71,643	6,57,83,567	
British Burma ...	51,80,590	1,52,48,741	1,28,11,921	
Total ... ,,	57,76,00,764	80,92,46,087	49,42,14,447	
Value.				
Bengal ...	Rs 2,02,01,512	4,08,69,555	1,77,91,297	
Bombay ...	15,62,10,658	14,82,07,371	10,13,74,748	
Sind ...	67,67,694	43,86,735	31,82,317	
Madras ...	1,01,62,650	1,68,49,419	1,53,78,799	
British Burma ...	12,66,474	29,11,194	24,93,921	
Total ... ,,	19,46,08,988	21,27,24,297	14,02,21,082	

The highest price paid for Indian cotton was in 1864-65, or 37½ millions sterling. The largest quantity exported was in 1866, when Great Britain alone took 1,847,768 bales (400lbs.) of Indian against 1,162,743 of American and 738,553 of other kinds. A Cotton Commissioner with the Government of India, and a Cotton Department in Bombay, continued to give special attention to the cultivation and cleaning of the staple. It is impossible to arrive at the quantity used in India itself. Chiefly in Bombay, but also Calcutta, the number of steam mills and gins continued to increase.

### Jute.

What cotton is to Bombay jute has gradually become to Bengal since the Crimean war stopped the export of Russian fibres. In 1873 the Lieutenant Governor appointed an English merchant and a Native Deputy Collector commissioners to report on the cultivation and export. In 1871-72 raw jute to the value of £4,113,943 was exported from Calcutta to countries beyond India, chiefly to Great Britain, besides £182,000 value of jute cloth and bags called gunny. Some raw jute, and a much larger quantity of jute cloth and bags, to the value of upwards of half a million sterling, go to Burma and other British Indian ports, making the whole jute export of the value of nearly five millions sterling. This staple is entirely the produce of Bengal Proper, growing, it is believed, in no other part of the world; and it has been increasing very largely of late years, in correspondence with increased demand and large increase of price. The bulk of the jute comes from the north-eastern districts, but it is now extensively cultivated in the districts round Calcutta, as any traveller in the rainy season may observe. The extension of the cultivation, together with two bumper crops in succession, has led to the market being almost glutted, and to a considerable fall of price. The manufacture of gunny bags and cloth from jute is a very flourishing industry. It employs several thriving mills, which supply Burma, America, and other places with bags. To Europe the jute at present goes raw, and is there manufactured.

The following shews the export of jute and its manufacture in each of the three years ending 31st March 1873:—

*The Export of Jute.*

		Quantity.			
		To	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Jute Raw.	...	United Kingdom	... Cwts.	32,63,991	49,89,748
		America	..." "	4,77,448	10,40,527
		Other Countries	..." "	12,614	1,23,536
		Total	..." "	37,54,088	61,33,813
					70,80,912
		Value.			
		United Kingdom	... Rs.	2,29,41,378	3,52,40,328
		America	..." "	27,40,342	51,65,955
		Other Countries	..." "	93,808	7,65,798
		Total	..." "	2,57,75,526	4,11,73,081
					4,14,25,476
		Quantity.			
Gunny Bags.	...	America	... No.	41,51,216	24,70,000
		Straits Settlements	..." "	10,81,000	11,43,805
		Australia	..." "	4,45,700	6,37,835
		Other Countries	..." "	7,04,568	8,6,781
		Total	..." "	63,82,554	51,12,421
					61,05,275
		Value.			
		America	... Rs.	6,70,423	8,98,383
		Straits Settlements	..." "	2,98,304	3,34,064
		Australia	..." "	1,39,678	1,88,125
		Other Countries	..." "	1,85,225	2,30,700
		Total	..." "	13,02,060	11,51,262
					16,31,957
		Quantity.			
Gunny Cloths	...	America	... Pieces	3,76,068	1,50,812
		Other Countries	..." "	2,510	1,373
		Total	..." "	3,78,579	1,52,191
					61,347
		Value.			
		America	... Rs.	21,05,842	6,69,637
		Other Countries	..." "	15,747	3,694
		Total	..." "	21,21,589	6,73,331
Twine and Rope	.....		{ Cwts. Rs.	2,707 23,267	9,107 63,903
					1,117 13,295

## Tea.

Not less remarkable is the increase in the growth and export of Tea, chiefly from Bengal, within a few years. The export for three years has been as follows:—

To		Quantity.		
		1870-71..	1871-72.	1872-73.
United Kingdom	... Lbs.	1,31,37,158	1,69,97,563	1,75,22,301
Other Countries	... ,,	95,074	1,89,765	2,67,610
Total	... ,,	1,32,32,232	1,71,87,328	1,77,89,911
Value.				
United Kingdom	... Rs.	1,11,22,693	1,43,88,597	1,55,85,890
Other Countries	... ,,	82,469	1,61,249	1,91,017
Total	... ,,	1,12,05,167	1,45,49,846	1,57,76,907

*Bengal.*—Tea is cultivated in Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Chittagong, Darjeeling, and Chota Nagpore. In the Darjeeling district, partly in the hills and partly in the Terai under the hills, there are 62 gardens, of which 13 were newly opened during 1871, and the outturn of tea was 2,665,821lbs. as compared with 1,798,230lbs. in the previous year. The entire acreage held as tea gardens was 58,496½ acres, of which 12,305 acres had been brought into cultivation. The business gave employment to 43 European and 202 Native supervisors, and an average of 9,291 labourers. In the district of Dacca there are only two gardens; in Sylhet there are sixteen, with an area of 21,408 acres, of which 3,620 were in cultivation during 1871-72, and which yielded 464,659lbs. of tea, and 232 maunds 20 seers of tea seed. In Cachar there are 121 gardens, and the total area of land taken up for cultivation is 239,087 acres, of which only 23,081 acres are actually under cultivation. The outturn of tea in 1871 was 5,217,755lbs., against 4,006,822lbs. in the preceding year. The estimated yield for 1-72 is 5,406,400lbs. The average number of imported labourers employed was 18,623, of which 2,891 were new labourers. One factory has been closed, and six have been opened during 1871-72. Tea is cultivated in Chittagong, but in no other district of the Chittagong division, though in the opinion of the local officers tea might well be grown in the neighbouring territory of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. In Chittagong, including the Hill Tracts, there are 21 gardens; the area of land under tea is 1,497 acres, and the outturn of tea was 313,758lbs.

In Assam, taking the whole province, 6,257,643lbs. of tea were manufactured during 1871, against 5,504,695lbs. of the year before, showing an increase of 752,984lbs. There were 295 gardens.

open, and the whole extent of land held under the different tenures was 235,852 acres, of which 31,303 were reported to be under cultivation; and the average monthly number of labourers (both imported and local) employed during the year in the province was 35,703, of whom upwards of 20,000 were imported labourers. Twenty concerns cultivated additional land, the total increase being 1,470½ acres. The days of rash speculation have passed for the present, and there is no doubt that fair profits are derived on the capital laid out. In the opinion of the Commissioner tea in his division has a bright future before it.

In 1872 the returns show 17 new gardens opened and 3 closed. To meet the increased demand for labour 5,943 fresh coolies were imported as against 3,646 in the preceding year. The number of contract labourers in Assam at the end of the year, was 24,002, against 20,853 at the beginning. The number of local or time-expired labourers who engaged themselves locally, was equal to about nine-tenths of the whole number whose contracts expired during the year; the proportion was somewhat smaller in 1871. It certainly speaks well for the general treatment of the coolies that so many re-engage voluntarily when their original contracts are over. The death rate on the average strength was 4·12 per cent., or 14 per cent. below the average of the preceding year. The death-rates among contract labourers in the several tea-producing provinces compare as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Assam	... 5 per cent.	4·26 per cent.	4·12 per cent.
Cachar	... 2·22 "	2·11 "	2·8 "
Sylhet	... 4·23 "	1·07 "	1·88 "

This shows that Assam is still in this respect far behind the other provinces. The death-rate was highest in the gardens of Durrung and North Lukimpore, and in the small jungly gardens near the frontier. In the gardens of Kamroop and Durrung, and in many Seesaugor gardens, the death-rate was satisfactorily low. But among the newly-imported coolies there was a great deal of mortality. Cholera, too, prevailed during the year—more so, say some of the planters, than has been known for many years. In 1872, as in the preceding year, the Chutia Nagpore coolies fared best of all; the coolies from the Upper Provinces were the next best, while among Bengalee coolies the death-rate was nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was among these. Yet the planters of Upper Assam usually indent for Bengalees or Chutia Nagpore coolies rather than for men from the Upper Provinces. The Commissioner and the majority of the inspecting officers report that "the labourers are, as a rule, remarkably contented and well off." The progress of the tea culture in Assam and the experience of Darjeeling, led the Lieutenant

Cover or to propose that free recruiting should be tried, at least in Cachar which seemed to be ready for it.

In the Chutia Nagpore district the experiment of tea cultivation has been tried only on a small scale and with no great success, the soil and climate not being so moist as in the Eastern districts. In Hazareebaugh there are three tea gardens ; in one the land under cultivation is 326 acres, in another 224 acres, and in the third 150 acres, and the outturn of tea in 1871 was 71,505lbs. In Lohardugga there are two gardens, Hotwar and Palandu, but the area of land under tea cultivation in them is not given in the Commissioner's report. The outturn at Palandu in 1871 was 17,920lbs., as compared with 11,890lbs. in the previous year.

*North-Western Provinces.*—No statistics for 1871-72 are given. The China tea plant is cultivated, as at Darjeeling, by several planters near Almora, Nynee-Tal and Dehra Doon, but no statistics of the private gardens have been published. The planters are known to sell much green tea for the Central Asian market.

*The Punjab.*—At the close of 1872 there were 7,732 acres, held by 13 English and 15 Native proprietors. Of this area 3,292 acres yielded 428,655lbs. of tea of which one-third was green. The average produce per acre was 130lbs. but the 8 best plantations yielded as much as 230lbs. The outturn has nearly doubled in four years owing as much to improved culture as to the gradual maturing of plants. One manager in Kooloo plants a considerable area with grain crops and pays his labourers in kind. Coolies are abundant at from Rs. 4 to 4-8 a month, and the relations between capital and labour continue to be pleasant. The lowest elevation at which an estate is situated is 2,437 feet, and the highest elevation of any estate 5,500 feet. There is, however, only one estate at so high an elevation, the next highest is at 4,500 feet, and the generality of the estates are at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Hot winds are not known in the Kangria Valley, and between the months of March and October there is considerable moist heat, accompanied by a rain-fall of, on the average, 110 inches in the year at Palamoor. The great Dhouladhar or snowy range of Chumba, on the slopes of which, or in the valley below, the tea estates are situated, besides apparently arresting the passage of clouds and causing them to exhaust their rain more copiously in the valley below, provides great facilities for irrigation in the numerous mountain streams and torrents fed from perennial snows. Reasonable facilities exist for the transport of teas exported from the district. Camels and carts, though rather scarce, are procurable in

most seasons, and on these teas for export and for the European market are conveyed to the plains, the nearest railway station being Julundhar, a distance of about 110 miles from the centre of the plantations. Native traders, who generally purchase the coarser teas, black and green, make their purchases at the Factories, and bring their own carriage—usually mules, ponies and coolies. Their teas, as a rule, not being packed in lead and wooden cases but in coarse bags, those descriptions of carriage are found suitable.

The local Native market is improving, and is capable of great expansion. The use of tea as a beverage is spreading among all classes of natives, and the demand for the cheap and coarser teas becoming practically limited only by the extent of the supply. The great mart for the supply of teas alike for the native markets throughout Upper India, and for the Central Asian market. Native merchants from Umritsur, and one or two from Noorpoor also, are very regular in visiting all the plantations in the valley at certain seasons in the year, and in purchasing very large supplies of the coarser black teas and of green teas, the latter for the Central Asian market. It is not uncommon for these merchants to anticipate the production of the classes of teas they require, and to offer to purchase, at fixed rates, all that may be manufactured in the ensuing season. The Central Asian market, which is of great and increasing importance, is fed by the operations of the native merchants who supply the native market generally. The traders from Eastern Toorkistan, that is, the Yarkundees, adhere too closely to the custom of barter even to make it possible for them to deal direct on any extensive scale with the Kangra Planters. One or two of the Planters who did give, in 1869, large supplies of teas in exchange for Yarkundee goods, would not be disposed to renew such dealings. It is, as a rule, the Umritsur merchants who secure all the teas that go from the Kangra Valley to the countries of Central Asia. Umritsur too, is most favourably situated in regard to its export trade with countries to the north. It commands every route alike, that *vid* Juminoor and Kashmeer to Ladakh and the Eastern Provinces of Central Asia, as well as the route *vid* Peshawar through Cabul to the great marts of Herat, Khiva, Bokhara and Samarkand; also it commands the Indus Valley route, its exports supply the Sind merchants who trade *via* the Bolan Pass with Kohat and Herat; and Indian teas are carried from Umritsur to Kurrachee to meet the vast trade of Beloochistan and of ports in the Persian Gulf. The universal custom of tea-drinking that prevails among all classes of inhabitants in

countries north of British India and in the Provinces of Central Asia, creates an increasing demand for Indian teas, and the Kangra Valley Planters are in the best position to meet this demand. But the advance of Russia southward in Asia may possibly, in the future, have an injurious effect upon the trade in Indian teas in Central Asia. Russia does and will make great efforts to encourage and maintain the line of her overland tea trade from China *via* the border entrepot, Kiachta. It is her object to secure the importation of China teas by this route into all the Provinces that come under her sway in Central Asia. Two or three years ago, rumours were spread that large supplies of green teas exported from India to Bokhara had been tampered with, were adulterated and poisoned, the result being that these teas were refused sale in Bokhara, and the tea merchants half ruined. The teas in question were really Chinese teas, and the rumour which was without foundation was attributed to the influence of Russia. Again, it is known that in view of the increased exportation of the products of her own looms, Russia has greatly interfered with the importation of British piece goods from India into Bokhara and adjacent Provinces; in like manner it is to be apprehended that Russia may interfere with the importation of Indian teas by prohibiting their passage over the Oxus, or by the imposition of prohibitive duties.

#### Coffee.

The cultivation of coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the continent. An attempt to grow coffee in Chutia Nagpore has been abandoned. The coffee plant in Southern India is the *Coffea Arabica*, and a native of Caffa in Southern Abyssinia. The export during the past three years is seen in these figures:—

To	Quantity.		
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
United Kingdom ... Lbs.	1,97,01,571	4,00,54,715	2,53,62,024
France ... "	77 35,238	96,88,523	1,06,01,515
Other Countries ... "	60 22,617	66,20,600	49,99,166
Total ..	3,34,59,426	5,63,63,838	4,14,62,705
Value.			
United Kingdom ... Rs.	48,67,435	1,00,01,968	72,31,952
France ... "	19,45,793	22,13,615	26,55,463
Other Countries ... "	11,87,671	14,73,905	18,98,078
Total ..	80,00,899	1,36,89,488	1,12,85,488

In the years previous to these the export has been :—

Year.	Madras Presidency.	All India.
	lbs.	£
1866-67	17,349,568	419,179
1867-68	37,606,333	805,434
1868-69	47,217,496	1,066,522
1869-70	...	...
		485,26
		846,60
		1,101,38
		861,70

In 1850-51 the whole export from India was valued at only £100,509.

#### Cinchona.

The cultivation of the Cinchona was begun by Government on the Neilgherries, was extended to Bengal, and has been tried with little success by private speculators in the Punjab.

*Bengal.*—The plantations were begun some nine or ten years ago in a long, narrow Himalayan valley near Darjeeling. The best seedlings were planted out on the upper slopes, at a level of about 5,000 feet above the sea; the red bark, the yellow bark, and other known varieties of the cinchona, were all tried. As experience was gained, it was found that 5,000 feet was too high, and that the young trees flourished better at lower elevations. After more or less doubt and disappointment, the plantation began to thrive in 1867-68, and there are now about 2,000 acres of Government cinchona plantations in which the trees are from four to thirty feet high, according to their age. The tree flourishes best in the lower parts of the garden, where the elevation is about 2,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea. The varieties of cinchona which flourish best are the *C. succirubra* and *C. calisaya*, but there is yet little of the latter. Some of the bark sent to Europe for sale in 1871-72 fetched 1s. 3d. per lb. During 1871-72 166,255 plants of cinchona succirubra and 44,500 of calisaya were added to the permanent plantations. Propagation was vigorously carried on, and the seed and nursery beds contained 600,000 young plants of the former and 147,500 of the latter species. At the end of 1872-73 there were three millions of plants of which 2½ millions had been permanently set out. The tallest tree was 36 feet high and 17 inches in girth. A Government Quinologist was expected.

*Madras*—The total expenditure on the Government Cinchona Plantations from their commencement in 1860 up to the end of March 1872 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 6,17,194. A first consignment of 7,294 lbs. of dry bark was

despatched to England for sale, and realized satisfactory prices, varying from 2s. 3d. per lb. to 2s. 10d. per lb. The total supply of green bark during 1871-72 was 35,072 lbs., of which but 22,243 lbs. was trunk-bark of various ages, the remainder being bark of prunings and twig-bark supplied for the preparation of Quinovin, the therapeutical value of which drug the Government were anxious to ascertain by experiment. It has been ascertained that, for European quinine manufacture, the bark of *C. officinalis* is admirably suited, it being peculiarly rich in quinine and easy to work; it appears to be especially the bark for export to Europe. In total yield of alkaloids the bark of *C. succirubra* is the richest, but this consists chiefly of cinchonidine, cinchonine, and occasionally quinidine, alkaloids which are at present not of extensive therapeutical use. The most remarkable point about the plants of *C. calisaya* is the great number of varieties, displaying almost every habit; the bark of one of these varieties is found to be of excellent quality and far better suited for the manufacture of quinine than that of *C. succirubra*. Of the new varieties of *C. pitayensis* 900 seedlings were planted out and 12,213 propagated. Of *C. angustifolia* (lanceolata) the number planted amounted to 1,000 and the number propagated to 4,124, whilst 2,750 plants of *C. calisaya* were added to the Neddiwuttum Plantation.

#### Other Staples.

The rapid growth of the principal staples of cultivation in the last twenty years may be seen from this comparative table of exports:—

Exports.	1850-51.	1864-65.	1867-68.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£
Coffee	100,509	801,008	846,601	1,128,549
Cotton, Raw	3,474,789	37,573,637	19,188,674	14,022,108
Cotton, Goods	673,519	1,043,960	708,168	402,495
Indigo	1,980,896	1,860,141	1,823,926	3,426,824
Rice		5,573,537	8,709,719	5,702,456
Wheat and grain,	752,294	382,871	236,378	312,605
Hides and Skins	324,441	725,236	1,002,079	2,921,415
Jute	196,936	1,307,844	1,310,545	4,142,648
Opium	5,459,135	9,911,804	12,187,765	11,420,279
Seeds	339,514	1,912,433	2,155,711	1,608,241
Silk, Raw	619,819	1,165,901	1,490,768	1,256,356
Sugar	1,823,965	766,110	92,113	492,871
Tea	...	...	705,591	1,577,691
Wool, Raw	68,285	1,151,002	584,985	838,042

## CHAPTER II.

*TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND STAMPS.**Stamps.*

THE whole Stamp revenue of India in the year 1871-72 was £2,476,333 derived from trade and litigation chiefly, and not including postal and telegraph stamps.

*Customs.*

The Customs revenue was £2,575,990 in 1871-72 omitting the salt and opium duties. The revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The revenue, in detail, has been as follows since 1863-64:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Even months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
<i>Sea Customs—</i>								
<i>Imports—</i>								
British Burma	38,722	39,570	44,955	43,063	57,904	74,106	56,198	51,620
Bengal	608,643	686,622	672,747	682,225	865,761	875,950	768,431	866,630
Madras	130,051	111,887	121,847	127,969	147,838	160,212	165,839	172,218
Bombay	732,330	705,768	680,097	657,554	762,027	802,724	773,207	671,991
Total	1,510,746	1,443,748	1,519,646	1,510,811	1,633,651	1,612,992	1,765,675	1,769,509
<i>Exports—</i>								
British Burma	129,830	164,341	144,555	75,707	141,551	209,427	144,519	223,192
Bengal	879,049	945,538	265,093	174,877	247,257	235,694	198,979	261,924
Madras	71,729	66,755	70,308	52,030	85,098	101,479	90,788	103,689
Bombay	77,838	63,144	53,385	41,435	48,079	58,881	48,105	50,121
Total	658,441	644,776	533,324	344,109	522,764	605,481	482,391	642,127
<i>Warehouse and Wharf rents—</i>								
British Burma	862	...	...	...	...	856	1,989	1,621
Bengal	5,797	9,251	4,744	6,053	7,130	8,757	8,916	8,727
Bombay	508	2,185	1,762	740	1,745	3,065	5,645	7,798
Total	6,667	11,436	6,506	6,792	8,875	12,780	18,579	13,146
Carried over	2,175,853	2,090,960	2,059,476	1,861,713	2,365,170	2,531,253	2,261,646	2,424,882

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	2,175,853	2,099,960	2,059,476	1,861,713	2,365,170	2,531,253	2,261,645	2,424,982
Miscellaneous—								
British Burma ..	1,631	1,613	1,761	1,184	847	402	682	832
Bengal ..	5,350	8-2	6,098	3,904	3,053	2,956	3,138	3,026
Madras ..	1,021	2,469	3,023	2,805	3,360	2,439	2,382	3,694
Bombay ..	13,972	15,792	25,984	17,029	12,200	9,978	10,271	10,610
Eastern Settlements ..	21,974	21,670	35,866	21,922	19,400	15,825	16,473	19,162
36S	36S	48S	53S	29S	...	...	—	...
Total ...	23,342	21,166	36,205	25,180	...	...	...	...
Land Customs—								
Government of India ..	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ..	2,078	19,194	9,877	4,086	6,906	8,483	6,772	10,591
N. W. Provinces ..	57,673	60,231	61,449	47,797	71,293	55,994	49,839	49,998
Punjab ..	77,849	82,619	69,475	81,413	94,28	58,098	70,144	82,313
Madras ..	27,052	22,769	15,375	10,675	11,708	15,414	17,476	18,266
Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	7,47	7,888	6,896	6,647
Berar ..	185,860	175,813	184,176	148,971	194,002	145,677	151,067	167,745
36S	...	...	...	...	10,259	81,603	37,620	29,804
Total of Customs ...	2,884,061	2,296,929	2,273,857	2,090,864	2,578,692	2,602,755	2,429,185	2,610,789

## Trade.

The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1795-96 ..	...	170	57,696	...	...
1805-06 ..	...	210	82,814	...	...
1813-14 ..	...	222	77,192	2,266,668	4,645,106
1823-24 ..	...	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833
1833-34 ..	...	339	124,160	2,569,445	5,552,034
1834-35 ..	...	223	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902
					7,440,338

In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, the trade reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of £100,395,055. Since that year the value has fluctuated, but the average may be taken as, for foreign commerce a hundred millions sterling annually, and for coasting, twenty-five millions, or 125 millions in all.

Years.	Total of Merchandise & Treasure.			Merchandise and Treasure.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total of Merchandise & Treasure.	
			£	£
1834-35	6,154,130	8,189,162	14,342,302	
1835-36	6,928,313	11,214,604	18,142,916	
1836-37	7,578,157	13,504,117	21,077,274	
1837-38	7,672,672	11,583,137	19,256,009	
1838-39	8,251,595	12,123,675	20,374,270	
<i>Annual Average</i>	7,315,953	11,322,590	18,638,552	
1839-40	7,776,500	11,333,268	19,109,768	
1840-41	10,202,193	13,822,069	24,024,262	
1841-42	9,820,911	14,310,293	23,097,193	
1842-43	11,016,05	13,767,621	24,813,516	
1843-44	13,612,476	17,099,554	31,612,030	
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,453,592	14,252,561	21,706,154	
1844-45	14,508,537	17,697,053	32,205,590	
1845-46	11,583,438	17,814,701	29,428,139	
1846-47	11,806,586	18,059,366	27,905,892	
1847-48	19,571,007	14,733,495	25,309,412	
1848-49	12,049,307	18,618,244	31,177,551	
<i>Annual Average</i>	12,200,875	16,095,548	29,204,023	
1849-50	13,096,696	18,283,543	31,080,239	
1850-51	15,370,597	18,705,438	34,076,035	
1851-52	17,292,549	20,798,842	38,090,891	
1852-53	16,902,310	20,510,862	38,422,103	
1853-54	16,994,815	20,778,437	36,773,052	
<i>Annual Average since 1840-50</i>	15,851,839	20,017,125	35,668,461	
1854-55	14,770,928	20,104,268	34,905,186	
1855-56	25,344,782	23,640,444	48,885,226	
1856-57	28,608,234	26,591,879	55,200,163	
1857-58	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539	
1858-59	34,545,650	30,582,298	65,077,948	
<i>Annual Average</i>	26,852,543	25,847,471	52,700,013	
1859-60	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313	
1860-61	34,171,393	34,090,154	68,260,047	
1861-62	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814	
1862-63	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136	
1863-64	50,168,171	66,895,884	117,064,055	
<i>Annual Average</i>	43,062,067	43,169,286	84,232,553	
1864-65	40,514,275	69,471,701	118,986,066	
1865-66	56,188,529	67,656,475	123,813,004	
1866-67	45,237,332	50,202,777	95,440,109	
1867-68	49,560,529	51,478,095	101,038,621	
1868-69	51,146,090	53,457,745	105,603,841	
<i>Annual Average</i>	40,814,735	57,664,702	106,079,437	
1869-70	46,883,827	53,513,728	100,395,055	
1870-71	38,858,729	57,652,589	96,411,319	
1871-72	42,657,560	64,661,639	107,319,499	
1872-73	35,817,160	56,526,794	92,343,956	
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	...	99,117,453	

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following:—

Years.	Merchandise.		Treasure.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1850-51	... ...	... ...	11,558,780	18,161,139
1851-52	... ...	... ...	12,240,490	19,870,247
1852-53	... ...	... ...	10,070,863	20,464,632
1853-54	... ...	... ...	11,122,660	19,295,139
1854-55	... ...	... ...	12,742,671	18,927,222
<i>Annual Average</i>		11,517,095	19,346,076	4,510,680
1855-56	... ...	... ...	13,943,494	23,039,259
1856-57	... ...	... ...	14,194,587	25,318,451
1857-58	... ...	... ...	15,277,629	27,456,031
1858-59	... ...	... ...	21,728,579	29,862,571
1859-60	... ...	... ...	24,265,140	27,960,203
<i>Annual Average</i>		17,881,886	26,731,163	14,140,801
1860-61	... ...	... ...	23,493,716	32,970,605
1861-62	... ...	... ...	22,920,432	36,317,042
1862-63	... ...	... ...	22,632,384	47,859,615
1863-64	... ...	... ...	27,145,590	65,625,449
1864-65	... ...	... ...	28,150,923	68,027,018
<i>Annual Average</i>		24,748,629	50,159,950	18,092,792
1865-66	... ...	... ...	29,599,228	65,491,128
1866-67	... ...	... ...	30,639,281	47,729,612
1867-68	... ...	... ...	37,902,560	48,561,478
1868-69	... ...	... ...	35,990,142	53,062,165
<i>Annual Average</i>		31,696,058	55,862,871	17,617,777
1869-70	... ...	... ...	32,927,520	52,471,575
1870-71	... ...	... ...	33,413,906	55,331,825
1871-72	... ...	... ...	31,083,747	63,185,547
1872-73	... ...	... ...	31,260,575	55,228,697

*The Specie Trade of India.*

*Value of Gold and Silver imported from and exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1834 to 1869.*

Years.	Imports.		Total.	Exports.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
1834-35	...	1,976,570	1,976,570	201,960	201,960	201,960
1835-36	...	2,209,589	2,209,589	113,873	113,873	113,873
1836-37	...	2,036,57	2,036,067	263,933	263,933	263,933
1837-38	...	2,640,31	2,640,31	340,228	340,228	340,228
1838-39	...	3,010,890	3,010,890	347,856	347,856	347,856
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	2,374,627	2,374,627	253,370	253,370	253,370
1839-40	...	1,945,263	1,945,263	470,273	470,273	470,273
1840-41	...	1,786,253	1,786,253	366,495	366,495	366,495
1841-42	...	2,189,312	2,189,312	415,064	415,064	415,064
1842-43	...	3,662,463	3,662,463	415,796	415,796	415,796
1843-44	...	4,870,403	4,870,403	1,045,814	1,045,814	1,045,814
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	2,890,740	2,890,740	562,686	562,686	562,686
1844-45	...	4,212,441	4,212,441	1,106,839	1,106,839	1,106,839
1845-46	...	2,694,174	2,694,174	615,986	615,986	615,986
1846-47	...	852,839	2,087,082	2,939,921	5,890	708,833
1847-48	...	1,048,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,416,376
1848-49	...	1,401,748	2,795,628	4,200,376	5,830	2,484,724
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	...	...	3,203,575	...	1,320,228
1849-50	...	1,159,548	2,235,792	3,395,310	42,555	962,165
1850-51	...	1,165,310	2,686,498	3,811,808	2,016	639,273
1851-52	...	1,338,778	3,713,280	5,052,058	71,165	847,929
1852-53	...	1,311,106	6,490,317	6,831,333	168,805	885,203
1853-54	...	1,078,708	8,770,613	4,819,391	17,265	1,464,899
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	1,214,690	3,573,283	4,787,978	60,361	939,897
1854-55	...	882,721	1,145,137	2,027,858	151,431	1,115,537
1855-56	...	2,508,953	8,792,793	11,301,140	2,108	598,418
1856-57	...	2,176,002	12,237,695	14,413,697	84,783	1,164,448
1857-58	...	2,830,084	12,985,332	15,815,416	47,011	766,384
1858-59	...	4,437,339	8,379,692	12,817,081	10,886	651,330
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	850,227
1859-60	...	4,288,037	12,008,926	16,350,963	3,803	921,363
1860-61	...	4,242,441	6,434,636	10,677,077	9,872	1,106,627
1861-62	...	5,190,432	9,761,545	14,951,977	6,007	676,089
1862-63	...	6,881,566	13,627,401	20,508,967	83,410	1,077,244
1863-64	...	8,925,412	14,037,169	22,962,581	27,106	1,240,450
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	16,040	1,004,154
1864-65	...	9,875,032	1,488,320	21,363,352	35,008	1,409,522
1865-66	...	6,372,894	20,184,407	26,557,301	648,418	1,614,734
1866-67 (11 months)	...	4,581,472	8,655,432	13,236,904	788,143	1,692,860
1867-68	...	4,775,024	6,999,450	11,776,374	346,457	1,405,489
1868-69	...	5,176,978	9,978,978	15,155,954	17,624	1,377,956
<i>Annual Average</i>	...	6,156,400	11,461,917	17,617,777	321,342	1,480,212

The following tables show the foreign trade of each Province and also the countries with which India trades, from 1834-35.

Foreign Trade of Each Province.

Years.	Bengal.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1834-35	1,999,131	646,225	4,092,044	66,555
1835-36	2,170,361	687,169	5,537,297	56,599
1836-37	2,782,896	612,527	6,688,211	161,316
1837-38	2,463,905	1,048,883	6,765,376	140,434
1838-39	2,682,152	1,219,031	6,791,621	162,760
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,409,689	842,767	5,974,919	117,533
1839-40	3,341,591	1,226,787	6,800,926	200,017
1840-41	4,590,755	918,808	8,060,560	146,206
1841-42	4,262,910	989,618	8,066,384	159,155
1842-43	3,915,186	1,618,712	7,363,436	72,934
1843-44	4,474,473	1,752,376	9,891,110	185,795
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,116,983	1,307,260	8,036,484	152,821
1844-45	5,933,990	1,581,365	9,822,197	896,543
1845-46	5,232,617	991,006	9,815,676	287,079
1846-47	5,313,443	1,336,229	9,234,393	285,405
1847-48	4,671,361	747,223	7,961,857	905,071
1848-49	4,356,014	1,414,600	9,038,864	780,878
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,101,485	1,214,086	9,174,597	530,995
1849-50	5,283,170	1,214,865	10,148,039	854,206
1850-51	6,115,201	1,889,484	9,997,528	276,329
1851-52	7,087,407	2,306,470	10,423,971	253,588
1852-53	4,993,675	3,398,987	10,738,555	476,375
1853-54	59,673,366	2,085,986	10,133,304	487,913
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,830,564	2,038,158	10,288,279	359,082
1854-55	6,599,483	645,124	10,655,851	391,566
1855-56	7,853,696	5,479,854	12,936,800	112,536
1856-57	7,743,912	6,428,573	12,914,542	529,425
1857-58	7,774,291	7,186,211	13,374,182	205,249
1858-59	10,596,166	5,560,321	14,436,046	85,892
<i>Annual Average</i>	8,114,493	5,060,017	12,862,284	264,934
1859-60	12,947,119	7,770,479	12,508,490	395,280
1860-61	12,020,634	3,529,643	13,193,759	457,747
1861-62	10,230,394	4,076,964	12,955,001	155,853
1862-63	10,241,961	4,737,495	15,169,023	458,364
1863-64	10,243,680	4,836,589	18,640,221	688,544
<i>Annual Average</i>	11,136,758	4,990,224	14,494,299	431,159
1864-65	10,757,689	7,022,284	17,759,475	255,321
1865-66	12,377,477	8,322,847	19,321,388	875,093
1866-67 (11 months)	13,408,715	6,150,653	16,866,679	834,277
1867-68	17,507,863	4,313,622	19,873,661	332,808
1868-69	16,934,762	4,390,829	20,826,943	439,375
<i>Annual Average</i>	14,197,837	6,046,047	18,929,681	547,374
1869-70	14,838,429	4,862,653	20,814,448	156,673
1870-71	17,055,259	1,536,448	22,936,479	518,564
1871-72	15,789,815	4,001,605	27,627,730	221,598
1872-73	15,396,990	1,096,552	24,619,750	76,980

Years.	Bombay including Sindh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchan- dise.	Treasure.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	1,758,636	1,003,683	3,015,269	21,878
1835-36 ...	2,139,158	1,346,586	4,447,789	19,981
1836-37 ...	2,157,066	1,347,682	5,272,171	30,022
1837-38 ...	1,961,642	1,462,675	3,511,196	93,791
1838-39 ...	1,961,122	1,600,754	3,062,665	93,909
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,996,185	1,382,266	4,042,012	51,898
1839-40 ...	1,806,337	606,071	2,833,352	143,659
1840-41 ...	3,056,252	799,299	4,350,453	13,979
1841-42 ...	2,847,328	784,157	4,516,251	175,138
1842-43 ...	3,107,237	1,715,167	4,896,397	17,545
1843-44 ...	3,691,061	2,027,081	6,153,712	538,632
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,501,643	1,366,351	4,548,113	221,141
1844-45 ...	3,773,182	1,982,545	5,126,553	615,213
1845-46 ...	3,004,949	1,822,655	5,891,780	463,185
1846-47 ...	2,701,417	1,486,494	4,604,897	360,295
1847-48 ...	2,949,591	1,094,015	4,073,344	36,704
1848-49 ...	3,040,718	2,672,695	5,837,175	1,025,016
<i>Annual Average</i>	3,093,971	1,707,681	5,088,730	560,059
1849-50 ...	4,110,714	2,060,505	5,891,376	544,400
1850-51 ...	4,545,764	2,362,215	6,599,645	160,819
1851-52 ...	4,246,648	2,448,190	7,196,475	452,732
1852-53 ...	4,336,696	3,860,636	7,664,464	542,473
1853-54 ...	4,492,915	2,208,450	7,198,817	929,726
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,326,539	2,387,985	7,018,155	516,030
1854-55 ...	5,058,842	1,188,913	6,724,525	353,654
1855-56 ...	4,735,412	4,968,947	8,196,959	417,770
1856-57 ...	6,047,423	6,847,637	10,094,480	615,525
1857-58 ...	6,147,506	7,464,961	11,525,084	507,139
1858-59 ...	9,339,912	6,110,881	33,872,007	419,689
<i>Annual Average</i>	6,065,227	5,375,668	9,970,734	468,843
1859-60 ...	9,379,320	7,524,320	13,138,978	355,306
1860-61 ...	9,448,210	5,967,209	17,150,643	414,323
1861-62 ...	9,468,965	9,487,785	18,622,462	427,571
1862-63 ...	10,197,044	13,983,255	26,341,868	534,61
1863-64 ...	14,270,950	16,136,459	38,083,759	481,965
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,552,902	10,619,806	23,667,522	443,156
1864-65 ...	14,462,860	12,196,508	40,522,077	1,080,824
1865-66 ...	13,969,752	16,116,390	35,743,178	1,122,281
1866-67 ...	12,465,295	6,237,886	20,758,87	1,225,158
1867-68 ...	14,189,895	6,687,698	25,190,379	1,142,187
1868-69 ...	14,704,521	9,627,972	28,788,976	830,097
<i>Annual Average</i>	13,958,465	10,173,271	29,200,671	1,080,109
1869-70 ...	13,415,309	8,198,854	23,171,221	573,318
1870-71 ...	11,792,551	8,316,987	25,091,210	1,402,949
1871-72 ...	10,823,137	6,861,114	25,761,137	947,914
1872-73 ...	10,887,545	2,789,456	20,587,309	986,520

MADRAS.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure.
1834-35	503,290	183,115	£	106,378
1835-36	472,328	112,760	886,108	31,529
1836-37	697,028	76,998	1,121,439	72,616
1837-38	603,924	128,543	1,278,801	1,6,432
1838-39	647,402	131,134	966,208	91,237
Annual Average	564,704	120,302	1,020,483	81,638
1839-40	683,308	112,406	1,054,608	127,446
1840-41	768,923	68,146	1,226,465	89,800
1841-42	787,327	67,561	1,044,100	189,482
1842-43	581,180	79,418	1,242,582	26,317
1843-44	652,264	114,241	1,208,655	21,600
Annual Average	672,802	88,538	1,205,173	88,829
1844-45	1,046,894	188,561	1,641,463	65,053
1845-46	840,018	172,298	1,411,217	66,764
1846-47	881,808	147,99	1,616,147	68,170
1847-48	976,604	132,163	1,277,299	214,263
1848-49	948,072	117,199	1,312,463	739,948
Annual Average	940,669	161,482	1,411,717	229,426
1849-50	906,005	121,437	1,272,584	72,638
1850-51	897,823	260,110	1,568,976	104,141
1851-52	906,436	297,498	1,658,808	215,763
1852-53	840,531	676,855	2,121,814	36,382
1853-54	956,378	677,491	1,963,020	115,057
Annual Average	901,435	366,655	1,716,060	108,917
1854-55	1,087,325	194,221	1,546,843	521,814
1855-56	1,349,336	652,487	1,965,509	70,730
1856-57	1,403,261	1,137,481	2,320,496	78,477
1857-58	1,355,582	1,167,294	2,566,170	109,750
1848-59	1,792,531	846,863	2,060,818	163,846
Annual Average	1,267,667	839,466	2,091,755	8,923
1859-60	1,938,692	1,069,164	2,312,735	170,471
1860-61	2,024,672	1,80,225	2,621,203	247,464
1861-62	2,120,928	1,363,691	3,317,314	96,330
1862-63	1,653,700	1,754,941	4,974,277	116,449
1863-64	2,123,181	1,921,843	7,273,105	94,557
Annual Average	1,074,273	1,454,553	4,098,745	146,444
1864-65	2,230,166	2,032,533	6,816,942	104,246
1865-66	2,512,089	1,981,170	7,607,332	161,683
1866-67 (11 months)	2,450,601	763,521	3,002,166	340,793
1867-68	2,978,670	709,678	4,237,560	74,050
1868-69	3,066,890	1,098,744	5,996,141	117,900
Annual Average	2,635,681	1,317,510	5,532,026	159,734
1869-70	2,023,610	1,054,059	5,781,163	290,606
1870-71	3,485,586	946,354	4,807,327	282,193
1871-72	3,129,578	682,654	7,006,227	291,096
1872-73	3,296,401	597,657	6,244,667	216,973

BRITISH BURMA.

1861-62	500,145	33,645	1,432,275	3,500
1862-63	559,679	32,277	1,374,477	2,738
1863-64	497,779	67,740	1,628,364	2,369
Annual Average	512,694	64,887	1,475,039	2,897
1864-65	699,086	112,027	2,929,522	4,386
1865-66	738,910	136,658	2,819,227	6,295
1866-67 (11 months.)	714,105	52,844	1,281,842	31,275
1867-68	1,020,415	64,478	1,572,450	22,906
1868-69	1,344,969	88,509	2,450,169	8,208
Annual Average	945,476	80,919	2,200,543	14,614
1869-70	1,038,738	83,656	1,772,076	8,336
1870-71	1,080,711	48,083	2,436,607	16,062
1871-72	1,391,217	48,489	2,790,752	16,384
1872-73	1,580,689	72,020	3,776,908	18,600

## *Trade with Principal Foreign Countries.*

Exports.	Year.	Merchandise.						Total.			
		United Kingdom.	France.	North and South America.	Arabian and Persian Gulf and Somaliland.	Mauritius and Bourbon.	Ceylon.	Penang, Singapore & Malacca.	Chins.	Other countries.	
1850-51	... 1851-52 1852-53 1853-54 1854-55 Annual Average.	£ 8,104,016 7,138,883 182,350 183,541 7,472,081 7,773,487	£ 571,411 549,666 794,894 63,555 75,841 627,655	£ 518,706 884,321 93,912 93,039 1,073,497 722,200	£ 341,781 337,631 292,686 411,807 414,125 350,136	£ 88,017 449,587 401,807 535,414 589,773 470,398	£ 687,910 707,828 7,620,319 7,674,738 671,515 6,445,138	£ 6,325,534 8,525,017 542,589 684,301 20,464,652 7,581,523	£ 478,059 542,589 16,789,247 16,464,652 14,395,138 18,927,242	18,644,139 18,644,139 18,644,139 18,644,139 18,644,139 18,644,139	
1855-56	... 1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60 Annual Average.	10,305,497 10,631,077 11,067,824 11,019,276 11,261,369 10,775,007	1,400,916 1,437,111 1,513,286 1,212,924 864,915 1,285,691	1,061,567 1,380,103 939,066 1,322,802 1,055,193 1,149,767	1,020,838 1,085,344 1,194,768 1,310,141 850,429 1,011,105	889,132 529,319 732,925 828,316 840,616 861,616	442,949 544,893 620,815 1,416,866 680,463 579,923	592,256 542,985 7,563,985 6,366,836 11,811,236 1,147,011	865,746 7,563,985 1,353,161 1,156,151 988,067 9,983,384	23,870,259 25,838,451 9,456,036 29,562,872 27,961,203 1,111,032	22,970,605 26,338,451 9,456,036 29,562,872 27,961,203 22,970,605
1860-61	... 1561-62 1862-63 1863-64 1864-65 Annual Average.	14,269,907 18,565,783 18,544,153 4,957,196 46,854,208 30,826,450	1,211,530 1,331,446 1,841,763 2,970,843 2,90,598 2,051,996	1,140,044 847,523 946,872 991,411 1,232,809 1,537,206	961,008 1,045,032 963,231 991,411 1,232,809 861,753	941,957 829,473 825,706 1,024,605 1,232,208 905,747	746,190 816,667 1,049,871 1,542,616 1,587,624 1,326,185	1,205,262 1,206,410 1,049,871 1,542,616 10,567,296 1,032,402	934,014 10,51,821 1,053,653 1,053,834 10,767,386 1,166,156	36,317,042 1,053,653 1,053,834 1,053,834 65,625,349 63,027,016	65,491,123 41,854,934 50,874,056 53,082,165 17,728,740 53,082,165
1865-66	... 1866-67 (11 months.) 1867-68 1868-69	43,000,911 21,324,882 26,900,682 29,945,371	2,250,652 1,812,017 2,473,546 4,103,097	1,022,215 961,343 1,117,456 1,403,097	1,895,546 1,292,321 1,445,160 1,602,211	1,067,422 934,774 571,574 1,600,327	1,257,165 1,451,734 1,27,873 782,932	2,050,861 1,018,517 1,475,417 1,29,783	1,258,049 11,678,215 11,186,427 14,346,658 1,38,145	1,258,049 11,678,215 11,186,427 14,346,658 1,38,145	

**Analysis of the Trade of 1872-73.**

The total sea-borne trade shows a diminution in 1872-73 of 12 per cent. compared with 1871-72 and of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. compared with 1868-69. This difference is caused chiefly by the much smaller amount of foreign treasure movement in 1872-73; for the total goods movement in 1872-73 was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than that of 1871-72 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than that of 1868-69 whereas the metal movements in 1872-73 were less by 72 per cent. than in 1871-72 and 118 per cent. than in 1868-69, and this was chiefly in the foreign treasure imports, which in 1872-73 were 154 per cent. less than in 1871-72 and 232 per cent. less than in 1868-69. The difference between the values of the foreign goods imported and the exports to foreign countries—all trade except to ports in British India is called foreign trade—showed in 1872-73 that the exports exceeded the imports by 77 per cent.; the excess of exports in 1871-72 was 103 per cent., in 1868-69 it was 47 per cent. and in 1858-59 it was 38 per cent. The excess import in the foreign treasure trade was 251 per cent. in 1872-73, 684 per cent. in 1871-72, 1,000 per cent. in 1868-69 and 1,816 per cent. in 1858-59. It should be remembered that the year 1858-59 was the first year in the start of the foreign goods trade to much larger figures; in the imports they sprang from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1857-58 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling and have not gone back since; in the exports there was a jump from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling and with the exception of 1859-60, which presents a decline, they have vastly increased since. The foreign goods import trade of 1872-73 shows an increase on 1871-72 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a decrease on 1868-69 of 15 per cent.—this year was the largest in the import trade ever known; and an increase on 1858-59 of 44 per cent. The foreign goods export trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 14 per cent. on 1871-72, an increase of 4 per cent. on 1868-69, and an increase of 90 per cent. in 1858-59. The foreign treasure import trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 154 per cent. on 1871-72, of 232 per cent. on 1868-69, and of 181 per cent. on 1858-59. The foreign treasure export trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 14 per cent. on 1871-72 and 8 per cent. on 1868-69 but an increase of 93 per cent. on 1858-59.

The following table indicates wherein the great changes have occurred in the foreign goods trade, as compared with 1871-72, and half a decade ago, and a decade and a half ago:—

## Analysis of the Trade of 1872-73.

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Quantities and values in millions, hundreds and tens of thousands; thus 923,040,000 yards of Cotton Goods in 1872-73  
 14,60 = £14,600,000 value. Also the percentage increase or decrease in 1872-73 compared with 1871-72 and 1868-69, and 1853-59

N. B.—Pairs and Dozens not included in Cotton Piece Goods, but values include all Cotton Piece Goods.

	Imports.			Exports.			Value in £.			Per cent. of difference.		
	1872-3.	1871-2.	1868-9.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1868-9.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1868-9.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1868-9.
1 Cotton Goods plain and Coloured	929,444	1,011,112	967,719	64b	41b	196a	14,60	15,05	16,07	809	3b	10b
2 Yarn	31,691	28,388	28,88	11,34	10,12	9,63	2,93	2,42	2,78	171	9a	6b
3 Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76	2,36	3,86	200	3b	5,5b
4 Wine, Beer, and Spirits	9,234	2,556	8,049	...	...	...	1,42	1,38	1,56	136	4b	14b
5 Salt	6,513	6,114	6,939	...	...	...	83	91	73	9, b	14a	4b
6 Raw Silk	...	1,93	1,80	1,95	1,65	1,65	65	75	50	1, b	10b	32a
7 Woolen piece goods	6,877	4,416	5,10	60a	37a	65	45	46	22	4,1a	37	12a
8 Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	50	60	56	20a	7b
9 Sugar and Sugar Candy	...	34	56	52	44	44	44	71	65	61b	48b	...
10 Silk Piece Goods	...	4,644	4,17	6,98	11,45	11,45	53	44	53	15,33	15a	7,5a
11 Coal & Coke	6,449	7,48	...	165	71b	71b	5	61	72	2	2b	4b
12 Machines & Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	41	79	55	27a	15b
13 Provisions & Oilsman's Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	28	32	10,5b	315b	...
14 Papier	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	29	...	8b	...
							25,72	26,83	30,12	...	21b	17b
							14,42	21,27	20,16	4,09	52	44b
							11,43	18,36	10,83	17b	5a	24a
							570	445	423	243	28a	18a
							16a	212	212	119a	19a	19a
							...	...	...	14a	133a	...
							...	...	...	14a	66a	...
							...	...	...	17a	6b	75a
							...	...	...	38b	17a	20a
							...	...	...	14	21b	38a
							...	...	...	35	16a	140a
							...	...	...	36	137a	...
							...	...	...	31	74a	...
							...	...	...	24b	9b	...
							...	...	...	38	79a	...
							...	...	...	21	6, a	...
							...	...	...	6,0b	1200b	...
							...	...	...	174b	3s	...
							43,79	57,38	47,35	...	...	...

Of the 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling value of imports in 1872-73 the 14 items mentioned in the table make up 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and of the 55 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling value of exports in the same period the 16 items there mentioned make up about 48 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions. The figures of the percentage increase in both quantities and values are higher than those of decrease except in one noticeable instance, rapeseed. There are only two articles which have declined in value since 1858-9 namely metals and machines and machinery, which may be due to diminished trade, or probably to a different mode of making up the account connected with railway materials. The largest increase in the imports of 1872-73 compared with 1858-59 was in salt, namely 300 per cent. and next coal and coke 150 per cent., woollen piece goods 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., cotton piece goods 80 per cent. The lowest percentage increase value on the import articles we are able to compare is 4 per cent.: there are very much higher figures of increase in the value of the export trade. Tea was almost an entirely new article of industry in 1858-59, its export value in that year being only £1,856 the increase in it in 1872-73 shows 7,800 per cent. Next comes coffee 707 per cent., then raw jute 700 per cent., then raw cotton 243 per cent., raw wool 140 per cent., rice 134 per cent., raw silk 75 per cent., indigo 61 per cent., the lowest increase is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The comparison of 1872-73 with 1868-69 shows that a decrease in value has taken place in 16 articles, 11 import and 5 export. Of the imports the largest is in metals 116 per cent., machines and machinery 52 per cent., coal and coke 44 per cent.; the three articles in which an increase has taken place are apparel 20 per cent., silk piece goods 15 per cent., salt 14 per cent., the smallest decrease was 3-15 per cent. On the export trade the increase has been 133 per cent. in hides, 137 per cent. skins, 119 per cent. raw jute, 74 per cent. saltpetre, 66 per cent. tea, 37 per cent. raw wool; the decrease was 44 per cent. in raw cotton, 1,200 per cent. in rape seed, 17 per cent. linseed; the smallest decrease was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The year 1872-73 compared with 1871-72 shows that there has been a decrease in value on 13 articles, 5 import and 8 export. Of the import the largest is in sugar and sugar-candy 61 per cent.; metals 34 per cent., cotton goods 3 per cent.; the smallest decrease is 2 per cent. The chief of the 8 articles in which an increase has taken place are, woollen piece goods 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., machines and machinery 27 per cent., silk piece goods 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., provisions &c. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the smallest increase was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of the 8 export articles in which a decrease has taken place rape seed is 6,000 per cent., raw cotton 52 per cent., linseed 39 per cent., oils 24 per cent., coffee 21 per cent., the smallest decrease is 7 per

cent.; the increase on saltpetre has been 35 per cent., rice 28 per cent., raw silk 17 per cent., the smallest increase was  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The foregoing is a comparison of values. Quantities and values do not bear any reliable proportion, not only owing to the fluctuations of the latter but also to the different qualities and proportions in which the former are shipped, yet there are only three instances of quantities being less and values more, or quantities being more and values less in the comparisons made. There are a few striking instances of disproportion. The quantity of woollen piece goods in 1872-73 compared with 1868-69 was 37 per cent. more, the value 17 per cent. less; the quantity of yarn in 1872-73 as compared with 1868-69 was 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more, the value 6 per cent. less; the quantity of coffee in 1872-73 as compared with 1868-69 was 15 per cent. less, the value 3 per cent. more; the quantity of indigo in 1872-73 was the same as in 1871-72 but the value was 8 per cent. less; the quantity of coal and coke in 1872-73 was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less and the value 44 per cent. less than in 1868-69.

*Total Value of Imports (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.*

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January	February	March.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	...2,206,114.329,61,0282,91,46,545	72,07,907	2,97,53,484	2,71,60,122	2,82,77,898	2,10,84,758	2,31,64,791	2,94,21,381	2,10,75,131	3,97,0,944	23,41,39,654		
1871-72	2,16,34,0412,42,80,916	2,33,47,486	3,10,69,304	2,86,11,587	2,83,62,093	2,52,84,308	2,37,64,641	2,60,81,572	2,90,84,109	2,54,88,846	2,38,99,872	31,05,37,747	
1872-73	2,39,59,1102,95,067	1,741,25,757	2,46,64,947	2,40,01,590	3,03,36,759	2,57,08,983	2,70,82,083	2,04,88,990	2,98,32,118	2,59,48,897	2,14,09,225	31,26,5,51	
	<i>Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &amp;c., (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.</i>												
1870-71	...5,21,45,5717,39,42	184,57,74,860	4,55,86,903	3,95,58,449	2,74,53,556	2,58,12,559	2,41,17,265	3,79,67,089	5,14,81,180	5,94,12,827	5,74,60,026	53,45,16,512	
1871-72	...5,93,45,4635,43,89	996	6,16,01,119	4,63,11,775	3,55,30,757	3,7,14,176	3,72,59,191	3,67,31,910	5,34,27,939	7,11,63,827	6,27,42,249	6,36,94,580	61,69,72,551
1872-73	...5,56,54,0825,34,82	666	4,35,24,162	3,45,68,577	4,78,51,902	3,18,87,696	3,14,98,657	3,81,903	4,55,18,503	5,64,08,024	4,07,16,953	6,06,89,549	52,44,15,849

## The Coasting Trade.

Between the various Presidencies and Provinces.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Value of Imports of Merchandise, excluding Treasure, from one Presidency to another ..	9,10,19,757	9,18,69,467	9,66,15,340
Ditto of Exports of ditto ditto	10,38,69,305	10,71,52,822	11,33,92,295
Total Value of Imports of Treasure from one Presidency to another ..	2,42,13,037	2,24,40,448	2,39,45,699
Ditto of exports of ditto ditto ..	2,61,76,514	2,44,72,933	2,03,25,659

## Navigation

The Foreign Trade was carried by the following vessels and tonnage :—

		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.	Bengal ..	583	5,91,548	654	6,79,737	586	6,26,722
	Bombay ..	901	5,40,169	860	5,80,232	836	5,45,502
	Sind ..	266	42,607	255	41,652	212	41,001
	Madras ..	1,578	2,85,698	1,533	2,98,680	1,492	3,02,642
	British Burma,	280	92,939	366	1,62,163	382	1,91,730
Total ..		3,563	15,53,011	3,668	17,62,364	3,508	17,07,597
Cleared.	Bengal ..	813	7,69,646	855	8,41,061	846	8,30,713
	Bombay ..	714	3,75,685	759	4,65,840	640	3,80,776
	Sind ..	213	40,247	217	43,656	198	35,695
	Madras ..	2,709	4,35,690	2,892	5,03,761	3,055	4,75,908
	British Burma,	682	3,67,333	738	4,04,696	887	5,63,498
Total ...		5,081	19,88,606	5,461	22,59,014	5,026	22,86,590

The Coasting Trade was carried by the following vessels :—

	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered (with Cargoes) ..	10,280	14,28,843	11,082	14,57,754	11,442	15,75,382
Ditto Cleared (with Cargoes) ..	9,162	14,58,879	10,561	15,38,360	11,292	16,88,210

## CHAPTER III.

## EMIGRATION.

## History

THE people of South India were in the habit of emigrating to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon before the end of last century, and to Tenasserim on its conquest. This flow of labour thither, chiefly domestic and agricultural, is still uncontrolled, but a Bill to regulate the import of labour into Burma was introduced into the Legislature in July 1873. During the 10 years ending 1869 an average number of 65,000 (of whom nearly 50,000 were adult males) emigrated annually from Madras to Ceylon. The average number returning in each year was upwards of 48,000. According to the latest accounts from Penang, there were in that settlement 25,000 natives of India out of a population of 150,000.

The first instance of emigration to Bourbon and Mauritius is traced by Mr. J. Geoghegan, in a "Note" on the whole subject to 1830 when Joseph Argand, a French merchant, took 130 artisans to Bourbon on a five years' contract for 8 Rupees a month. It was the abolition of slavery in the colonies in 1834 that gave the first impetus to emigration from India. The sugar-planters of Mauritius introduced their first shipment of 40 coolies in August 1834. The emigrants were required only to satisfy a Calcutta magistrate of their freedom of choice. From that time to May 1837 at least 7,000 emigrants left Calcutta for Mauritius. Of these not more than 200 were women. Nearly one-half were "hill coolies," i. e., Dhangars, Kols or Santhals. About 100 men and eight women seem to have left Bombay for Mauritius during the same period.

The Government of Mauritius in 1836 called attention to the necessity for some regulations to ensure the well-being of emigrants on the voyage; but the whole question had already been referred to the Law Commission. The result was Act V, 1837, which became law on the 1st May of that year. This was soon after extended to Madras and Bombay. Up to August 1838 there went to Mauritius 7411 coolies; to British Guiana, 4241; to Bourbon, 60; to Australia 89 men—the first and last direct emigration thither—and to Batavia 4 men, who were silk-winders imported to teach their art.

This emigration excited the attention of Lord Brougham and the abolitionist party in England, Lord Auckland's Government took up the subject and on 14th October 1840 a committee appointed to report upon it, at Calcutta, sent in their proceedings. Their report was signed by only three members, viz., Mr. T.

Dickens, Rev. J. Charles and Baboo Russomoy Dutt. The evidence taken relates altogether to emigration to Mauritius. It may be said to have proved that very grave abuses had prevailed in India, emigrants having been, in too many cases, entrapped by force and fraud and systematically plundered of nearly six months' wages, nominally advanced to them, but really divided, on pretences more or less transparent, among the predacious crew engaged in the traffic. With respect to the treatment of emigrants on the voyage and at Mauritius, the evidence was conflicting. These three members expressed their conviction that no regulations would avail to prevent the like abuses, and recommended that the prohibition of all emigration should be maintained. If this could not be done, nothing short of putting the whole management of emigration from first recruitment to arrival in the colony under the superintendence of a paid department of the Government service would satisfy them. The expense attendant on any such plan would have been as complete a prohibition as any legal enactment, and this no doubt the Committee perceived. Major Archer, the fourth member of the Committee, went to Europe at an early stage of the proceedings. The fifth member was himself a merchant interested in the exportation of labour. He recorded a separate minute of absolute dissent. The most valuable document called forth by the inquiry is the minute of the sixth member, Mr. (now Sir) J. P. Grant.

He supported the opinion that the evils which had attended emigration were preventible and recommended new legislation and the appointment of Protectors of Emigrants. The views of the members of Government were almost as divergent as those of the members of the Committee. Mr. Bird would have chosen to maintain the absolute prohibition. Lord Auckland would have permitted emigration to Mauritius, if he could have seen his way to preventing emigration to other colonies at the same time. Messrs. Prinsep and Amos were for permitting a regulated emigration to both British and Foreign colonies. The facts hardly bore out Mr Amos' views as to the result of an absolute prohibition. There were, it is true, a few cases of violation of the Act, some 25 coolies having sailed for Mauritius from Calcutta and 218 from Cuddalore, besides about 35 shipped from Ceylon. But the Mauritius Government acted very loyally in the matter, and gave the men on arrival to understand that they were free from all engagements, and that it was at their option to go back to India or stay in the colony. In their despatch dated 29th September 1841, the Directors acknow-

ledged the receipt of the minutes of the Governor General and his Council, but declined to allow relaxation of the existing law till the matter was considered by Parliament. Ultimately the matter was left to be settled by the Colonial Office in communication with the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

In January 1842, on the advice of the Colonial Office, an Order in Council was passed regulating emigration dated 22nd March 1842, which left the whole question to the decision of the Government of India, merely enjoining in the most general terms the necessity for the establishment of proper safeguards to prevent 'a project intended to promote the advantage of certain classes of the people of India, by allowing them free command of their labour being perverted to their injury,' and for a very careful watch upon the operation of the law, should the existing restriction be relaxed.

On the 2nd December was passed Act XV., 1842. Another Act, XXI., of 1843, was passed on 11th November of that year, and received the full approval of the Court of Directors. The next extension was Act XXI., 1844. In reporting this measure to the Court of Directors, the Government of India explained that reliance was placed on the good faith of the Colonial Governments to secure emigrants proper treatment in the colonies and a return passage to India on the expiry of their term of industrial residence, as well as due care on the return voyage. Legislation went on till some twenty Acts were consolidated in 1871.

#### Statistics.

The embargo upon emigration was only removed in December 1842; this accounts for the small number, 459, emigrating in that year. In the following year the demand for labour in Mauritius, repressed by years of prohibition, again asserted itself, and nearly 40,000 emigrants sailed. Of these about 17,000 sailed from each of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, and the remainder from Bombay; the women were about 13 to every 100 men. In 1844 the number fell to 8,242, all to Mauritius. Madras supplied no emigrants this year, nor did that Presidency again begin to supply labour to Mauritius till 1850. The proportion of women rises to 16 to every 100 men. In 1845 the three great colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, enter the labour market and for the three years 1845 to 1847 constitute, with Mauritius, the sole importers of Indian emigrants. The Mauritius demand stands at about 7,000 souls per annum, all from Cal-

cutta. The West Indian Colonies laid Madras also under contribution. For these three years the percentage of women rose to 21. In 1848 Jamaica drops out of the list, and in 1849 the other two colonies west of the Cape. Emigration was in fact stopped, partly on account of great mortality among coolies, partly owing to a conflict then waging between the colonists and the Colonial Office. In 1849 and 1850 the Mauritius demand slightly increases, and in the latter year Madras again begins to send labour to that colony. The percentage of women falls to 16. In 1851 British Guiana and Trinidad again begin to import Indian labour, and the average emigration to these two colonies and Mauritius for the five years 1851 to 1855 rises to upwards of 18,500 a year. Out of this number more than 15,000 are due to Mauritius, which in 1852 again, after an interval of eight years begins to draw labour from Bombay. The West Indian emigration of these five years is exclusively from Calcutta. The proportion of women rises to 21 for every 100 men. From 1856 onwards, the three great sugar colonies, Mauritius, British Guiana, and Trinidad yearly indent for a greater or less number of emigrants. Jamaica is less regular. In 1856 the smaller West Indian British colonies come into the field; but their demand is neither large nor continuous.

The four years 1856 to 1859 may be taken together. Emigration culminated in the year 1857, when 45,838 souls left India. The number in the following year was, however, little less, *viz.*, 43,057. The increase was altogether due to Mauritius. The sugar plantations were prosperous at the period, but it was shrewdly suspected that the Mutiny had much to say to it, and that many of the emigrants crossed to Mauritius to avoid a compulsory sea-trip to Port Blair. The annual average for the period was upwards of 31,000, of whom 27,000 went to Mauritius, from all three ports, but chiefly Calcutta. In 1856 the West Indian colonies began again to draw upon Madras. The percentage of women for this period rises to 37, the Colonial Office having begun to insist on the point.

For the 11 years 1860 to 1870 the annual emigration has been on an average about 18,200. But there has been much variation. For instance in 1861, the emigrants numbered 31,493; in 1867 the number fell to 7,614. The famine in the North-Western Provinces may have had something to do with the large number in 1861. The variations have been mainly due to variation in the number of colonies in the field and in the local demand. In 1860 Natal began to draw labour from India, and continued to do so till 1866. It recruited chiefly in Madras. In 1861 Reunion came into the field, drawing 5,333,

souls from Calcutta. The emigration to Reunion has continued but in decreasing numbers, and has, since 1865, been altogether carried en from the French Indian ports. In 1862 St. Croix took a ship-load of Bengal labourers, the only emigration thither. In 1864 the French West Indian colonies entered the market; with the exception of one shipment from Madras their operations have been altogether carried on from Pondicherry and Karikal. The Mauritius demands have fluctuated within very wide limits. In 1865, 19,493 souls sailed for that colony; in the following year the number dropped to 3,549; and in the next year a single ship carried the whole Mauritius emigration. This sudden cessation of demand was greatly due to the epidemic fever of 1866 and 1867; the figures for 1868-70 show a steady but slow increase in the demand for Indian labour. Since 1865 there has been no emigration from Bombay. The West Indian emigration has been tolerably steady, its operations since 1862 having been carried on exclusively from Calcutta. The percentage of women to men for this period has been about 30.

From.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total emigration from Calcutta ...	239,041	63,865	39,669	342,575
Ditto ditto Madras and French ports...	103,487	33,462	22,310	159,259
Ditto ditto Bombay ...	22,954	5,743	3,064	31,761
Total emigration from India ...	365,482	103,070	65,043	533,595

The return emigrants for the same period are said to have been :—

From Mauritius	...	...	...	97,418
” British Guiana	...	...	...	7,621
” Trinidad	...	...	...	3,931
” Jamaica	...	...	...	1,848
” Other colonies	...	...	...	1,310
			Total	112,178

The balance against India is therefore 421,417. But the figures of return emigrants are confessedly imperfect. The general results of emigration from 1842 to 1870 may be thus summed up :—

*Coolie Emigration.*

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
To Mauritius from Calcutta ...	...	...	148,669	35,650	24,496	208,815
" " " Madras ...	...	...	72,230	22,066	16,29	110,825
" " " Bombay ...	...	...	22,954	5,743	3,064	31,761
Total ...	...	...	243,853	63,459	44,089	351,401
To British Guiana from Calcutta	...	...	46,681	14,497	7,654	68,232
" " " Madras	...	...	7,242	2,486	1,731	11,459
Total ...	...	...	53,923	16,983	9,385	79,691
To Trinidad from Calcutta ...	...	...	25,059	8,028	4,445	37,527
" " " Madras ...	...	...	2,971	1,257	764	4,982
Total ...	...	...	28,030	9,280	5,209	42,519
To Jamaica from Calcutta ...	...	...	8,180	1,671	1,626	12,877
" " " Madras ...	...	...	1,842	563	388	2,792
Total ...	...	...	10,022	2,233	1,914	15,169
To Natal from Calcutta ...	...	...	695	104	122	1,011
" " " Madras ...	...	...	3,421	1,269	747	5,437
Total ...	...	...	4,116	1,463	869	6,448
To minor British West Indian colonies and St Croix from Calcutta ...	...	...	4,281	1,471	746	6,498
To minor British West Indian colonies and St Croix from Madras ...	...	...	806	124	93	523
Total ...	...	...	4,587	1,595	839	7,021
To Reunion from Calcutta ...	...	...	6,076	1,359	680	8,115
" " " Madras ...	...	...	1,410	491	230	2,131
" " " French ports	...	...	3,295	1,069	406	4,759
Total ...	...	...	10,751	2,939	1,315	15,008
To French West Indian colonies from Madras ...	...	219	72	39	330	
" " " " French ports,	10,581	4,046	1,984	1,423	16,011	
Total ...	...	10,800	4,118	1,423	16,341	

The areas of recruitment are seen in the following table :—

To	Orissa.	Bengal.			Behar.	N.W. Provinces, Oudh, and Cen- tral India.	Elsewhere.
		Western.	Central.	Eastern.			
Mauritius ...	8,116	33,131	8,951	1,118	108,156	47,286	3,619
British Guiana ...	719	14,026	2,166	238	24,681	25,551	1,164
Trinidad ...	378	8,396	1,305	176	11,278	16,027	853
Jamaica ...	147	3,214	341	106	4,496	4,654	377
Minor West-Indian Colonies ...	28	1,461	266	46	2,405	2,076	100
Natal ...	2	216	24	...	356	370	16
Reunion ...	19	1,667	171	29	4,027	4,469	262
Total ...	4,409	62,113	13,224	1,713	155,399	100,433	6,391

The province of Behar has contributed nearly one-half of the Calcutta emigration; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh come next (for the number from Central India is very small indeed), and Western Bengal stands third. The quotas from other provinces are very small. It may be said, generally, that the earliest recruiting grounds in the Bengal Presidency were Behar and Clutia Nagpoor, the so-called "junglies" or "hill coolies," being much sought after. But the number of aborigines gradually decreased, partly from the competition of the tea districts, partly because of the heavy mortality at sea among this class of emigrants. Simultaneously recruiting operations seem to have been pushed further westward into the North-Western Provinces below Cawnpoor, and, since the suppression of the mutiny, into Oudh. The tracts which now figure most largely in the lists are Arrah, Gyah, Patna, Allahabad, Ghazipoor, and Oudh. In the second rank come Cawnpoor, Fatihpoor, Jaunpoor, Gorakhpoor, Azimgurh, Chuprah, and Moughyr. Below the last named place and above Fatihpoor cases of emigration are sporadic. At Madras the largest number are drawn from Godaverry, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts, and from Madras and Chingleput.

As to the classes to which the emigrants mainly belong, no records have hitherto been kept to allow of any detailed distribution. As a general rule the Hindus largely outnumber the Mussulmans. For the Calcutta emigration, 1842 to 1870, the following figures are given:—

Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,973
Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,860
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,956
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
						Total	323,877

Of the emigrants from Calcutta the mass belongs to the lower agricultural and labouring castes of Hindus. But there is some mixture of all castes. Probably the emigration of 1857-1859 included many of the better castes whence the sepoy army used to be recruited. From Madras, emigrants are said to be "chiefly Pariah, with a considerable number of Sudras, and a few Mussulmans." The Madras returns, which are, however, on this point imperfect, shew about 3·8 per cent. of Mussulmans. In the Bombay emigration 7·5 per cent. were Mussulmans. A form has now been prescribed which will secure some classification both as to caste, religion, and "provenance."

*Statistics of Coolie Mortality.*

The following figures show the mortality on the voyage from Calcutta to Mauritius :—

Year.	Number embarked.	Deaths on voyage.	Percentage of mortality.
1860	6,091	201	3·3
1861	6,936	132	1·9
1862	2,244	41	1·8
1863	1,822	32	1·7
1864	6,848	113	1·6
1865	15,117	494	3·2
1866	478	3	.6
1867	313	8	1·
1868	1,237	19	1·5
1869	1,499	5	.2
1870	1,937	20	1·
Total	44,562	1,063	2·4

The following table shows the mortality from Calcutta to the West India Colonies :—

Year.	Souls embarked.	Deaths on voyage.	Percentage of mortality.
1859	7,731	975	12·6
1860	8,759	513	5·8
1861	10,831	519	5·
1862	4,356	130	3·
1863	4,076	134	3·2
1864	4,589	831	18·1
1865	4,848	396	8·
1866	9,697	398	4·
1867	4,841	150	3·1
1868	9,037	(?)	(?)
1869	10,898	390	3·6
1870	7,274	(?)	(?)

There was terrible mortality in the year 1856, when 17·2 per cent. of the emigrants sailing for the West Indies from Calcutta perished on the voyage. In 1857 the mortality still stood at the high figure of 13·22 per cent.; in 1858 it was reduced to 10·43 per cent. and in the following year rose again to 12·6. It then was considerably reduced till the fatal year 1864, when one-fourth of the emigrants from Calcutta to British Guiana died on the voyage.

The following figures, taken from the census report of 1871, shew the population in Mauritius in that year and ten years previous; the term "Indian" including both all Indian immigrants and all persons of unmixed Indian blood :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.
Indian ... ...	141,615	141,804	51,019	74,454	192,634	216,258
General ... ...	61,346	51,771	56,076	48,013	117,461	99,784
Total ...	202,961	193,575	107,089	122,467	310,050	316,042

**Abuses.**

The frequent report of abuses in the Colonies and the high mortality led the Government of India to take legislative power to stop emigration to any Colony. This power has been more than once exercised, especially by Lord Canning in the case of Mauritius. Detailed complaints of abuses in British Guiana and Mauritius led the Colonial Office to appoint Commissions of Inquiry. The former consisted an old Bombay Civilian, Mr. Frere, Sir George Young, and Mr. Mitchell. The Aborigines' Protection Society sent out Mr. Jenkins to watch the case and the West India Association retained the services of Mr. T. H. Cowie, some time Advocate-General at Calcutta. After a most painstaking investigation the Commission submitted an exhaustive report on the whole question, and a copy of this reached India in August 1871 as a parliamentary blue book. The first part of the report is occupied by an enquiry into the actual charges made by Mr. Des Vœux. The Government of India owes that gentleman nothing but gratitude, for he was the means of bringing to light the state of things which the main body of the report is devoted to exposing. It was clearly shown by this investigation that the law in British Guiana was both framed and administered in a spirit of substantial injustice to immigrants. Orders were issued by the Colonial Office, showing its desire to co-operate with the Government of India in putting the relations between employer and labourer on a sound basis. A draft Ordinance was prepared embodying all the main reforms proposed by the Commission, and was sent, not only to British Guiana, but to all Colonies importing Indian labour for acceptance.

In Mauritius the local Government appointed a Commission which was succeeded by one headed by Mr. Frere. In 1871

a copy of a petition purporting to be signed by a large number of Mauritius "old immigrants" was received from a M. de Plevitz, a resident of that Island. This petition complained of the restrictive laws in force as framed with the intention of discouraging free labour, and as practically resulting in most grievous oppression. The report of the locally appointed Commission was a very startling document. The second or Royal Commission began its labours on 17th April 1872, but its report had not been submitted to Parliament up to the middle of July 1873. It is understood to go farther than even the local Commission's. The disclosures of the "Police Inquiry Commission," as it was called, constrained the Governor General in Council to point out the responsibility laid upon the shoulders of the Indian Government by express legal enactment; in Section 57, Act VII., 1871, and to declare that unless effectual measures should be taken within a reasonable time to remove the abuses brought to light and to ensure the proper treatment of all classes of emigrants, it would be necessary to stop all emigration to Mauritius. And with regard to the "old immigrants" it was said that nothing short of the abrogation of all measures which had been framed and administered at the expense of that class for the benefit of other classes of the community would be considered satisfactory.

Abuses in Jamaica were removed by Sir John Grant, its Governor.

Complaints regarding the treatment of Indian coolies in the French Colony of Reunion, represented by Consul Segrave, were made the ground for the Government of India recommending an inquiry by the Mauritius Commission, with the addition of a French element. But nothing has been heard of the result of this request which was made in the Government of India's Despatch of the 10th May 1872. The Indian coolie has a right to apply to the British Consul, and the successive reports of that functionary contain statements of the number of such complaints. In 1862 there were about 400; in 1863 they were "few;" in 1864, 101; in 1865, 105; in 1866 they were 268 and in 1867, 400. In 1868 they rose to 425, and in 1869 to 515. In 1871 there were 771 complaints to the Consul. Of these 319 were for non-payment of wages; 30,649 francs were claimed and 6,530 recovered. There were 230 charges of ill-treatment, in 6 of which convictions were obtained, and 137 charges of breach of contract with 55 convictions. The results in the remainder, as in 85 cases of "minor claims," were not as-

certained. In these last two years the complaint of excessive hours of labour being exacted is distinctly formulated by the Consul. Manifestly complaints made to the Consul exhibit only the extremest cases. There is reason to believe that the powers of the police were called into play to prevent access to the Consul or to punish those who asserted their right. But the reports are admittedly one-sided. The following figures, however, speak for themselves. In 1868 there were 19,069 committals to jail, while 10,694 persons were sent to the 'ateliers de discipline.' That is to say, there were 29,763 cases of punishment out of a population of 180,000. According to Capt. Segrave 75 per cent. of these cases occurred among labourers, and 80 per cent. of the labourers were Indians. He estimates that more than one third of the Indian population was continually in jail.

#### British Burma.

On the 7th August 1873 the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, Q. C., introduced into the Governor General's Legislative Council a Bill to regulate the transport of Native Labourers to British Burma and their employment therein. The proposed legislation resembles that in the case of the Colonies. The plan originated on the visit of the late Earl of Mayo to Rangoon.

## CHAPTER IV.

## FORESTS.

## History.

AFTER the conquest of Pegu the Marquis of Dalhousie was the first to recognise the importance of conserving the Forests of Burma and India, by the appointment of the present Inspector General, Dr. D. Brandis, as Conservator. In 1864, after that officer had established a regular plan of operations for regulating the produce of the Teak forests in British Burma, and when Dr. Cleghorn in Madras and Mr. Dalziel in Bombay had been superintending the forests there, a Forest Department was organised for all India under one Inspector General. Two years after it was resolved to train men specially for the department by the study of forestry in Scotland, France and Germany. In 1869 the new department was declared open to natives of India, in the hope of making the practice of rational forest management ultimately as generally understood by the Native as that of agriculture and the breeding of cattle. Some natives have been appointed and several trained foresters from Europe have been sent out to the department.

The general principle, that the more valuable forests should as far as practicable be formed into State forest domains, has, after much opposition, gradually been acknowledged in India. In some provinces the process of demarcating these State forests has made considerable progress. In India everything tends to show that the State must endeavour to retain as many of the more important forest tracts as possible in its own hands. The public property thus created cannot readily be converted into cash, and wasted by an improvident generation. It yields a fixed and certain annual revenue, available for roads and other public improvements. In many parts of Continental Europe long experience has shown that well-managed communal forests increase the prosperity of communities and their inhabitants, facilitating at the same time the development of healthy municipal institutions. Forest conservancy has become necessary in order to meet the growing demands for timber, wood and other forest produce. Under the influence of peace and security, which all parts of the country are enjoying under British rule, prosperity is increasing rapidly in most provinces. The peasantry of entire districts, who have hitherto been content to live in miserable huts, desire to build substantial houses, and to use better furniture. Hence there is an increased demand for bamboos, wood and timber. In certain forest tracts the watershed of the timber-trade has entirely changed since the Ameri-

can war has stimulated the export and cultivation of cotton. From the forests of north Canara the former export of timber was all seawards, and fortunately it was not of great importance, and has not exhausted the forests. The export inland was trifling. Since the American war, however, a considerable demand of timber and bamboos for the cotton producing tracts east of Dharwar has sprung up, and a brisk trade is now carried on in that direction. Similar changes in the lines of export have taken place in the Khaudeish Dangs, and elsewhere in many places. The rapid construction within the last twenty years of railways, canals, and public buildings of all descriptions has created large demands for timber and wood. Although a considerable proportion of the railway sleepers laid on the Indian lines were brought from Europe, the demand in India in this item alone has been so heavy, that within the last fifteen years extensive forest tracts have been denuded of nearly all their standing marketable timber. In every respect, therefore, the drain upon the resources of the Indian forests is heavier now than it was formerly, and is likely to remain so. Unless the small extent of remaining valuable forest is carefully managed with a view to its regeneration, there will certainly be difficulties hereafter. For the law that an increased demand will always produce an increased supply does not hold good when the supply requires one hundred years to become available.

There seems no prospect of finding coal in sufficient quantity in North-Western India. Railways and steamers in the Punjab and Sindh burn wood, and will probably continue to do so. At the same time, the demand for fuel in the towns and villages of Northern India will increase. Hence the necessity of extensive plantations, and of careful management both of the scanty woods on dry ground, and of the more productive forests along the banks of the rivers. These are the future requirements of India in this respect, and they must always hold the first place in the consideration of public measures of this nature. If it were not for the benefit of the people of India, there would be no reasonable ground for undertaking the arduous task of preserving and improving its forests. On the other hand the interests of trade may justly claim to be heard in this matter. Sandal-wood, Cutch, the produce of *Acacia Catechu*, Caoutchouc, Lac, Teak-timber, and numerous other kinds of forest produce, are important articles of export from India, and the maintenance of a sufficient supply to satisfy the requirements of trade is a matter of great moment. Nor does the export of this article benefit the

merchant only ; it adds largely to the prosperity of the people of India.

#### *Other Countries.*

In those State Forest Departments of Europe which are organised in the most efficient manner, the average area of executive forest charges varies from 8 to 30 square miles. But the yield of the forests in India must increase considerably before the area of executive charges can be reduced to this extent. In France, where forestry has been carried out for more than half a century, the forest area is 1,088,966 hectares, equal to 2,722,000 acres, or about 4,253 square miles. The gross receipts, including the produce of the extraordinary cuttings, and the contributions of the communes and public institutions to cover the cost of the administration of their forests (£52,000,) are estimated for the current year at nearly 43 millions of francs, or £1,720,000. This gives about 12s. 3d. per acre, if the contribution of the communes is deducted. The charges, including extraordinary grants for the planting of barren hill sides and forest roads, are estimated at 13 millions of francs, or £520,000. Of this expenditure the establishment charges amount to £212,000. When fully demarcated, the forests in India will probably equal in area the state and communal forests of France. Comparing the forest revenues of both countries, the strength of the controlling establishments is proportionally larger in India than in France, but the revenue will grow. The Crown forests of England cover 112,000 acres, and the State forests of the kingdom of Prussia upwards of 6,000,000.

#### *Native Rights.*

In burning the forests and destroying them by their erratic clearings the Natives of India have the same sort of prescription which justifies the Commoner in the New Forest to exercise his right of pasture, mast and turbary. Such rights, when the public benefit requires it, must be extinguished ; but the wild tribes of India have the same claim as the holder of prescriptive forest rights in Europe to demand that provision be made for their reasonable wants and requirements. The State Forest domains in India are thus in course of formation only. The majority of them are in a poor and exhausted state ; many are burdened with heavy rights of pasture and other prescriptive demands. For many years to come they must be worked most sparingly ; considerable sums must be expended on the demarcation and survey of boundaries, on

roads, the clearing of streams, on plantations and other improvements. At the same time all these operations and the protection of these extensive tracts require large and expensive establishments. These are the reasons why the administration of the public forests in India has not yet, within the short period of its existence, yielded a large surplus revenue to the State. Nevertheless there is no doubt, that financially also, the formation of State forests in India, and their methodical management, will eventually be an important source of revenue and strength to the Government. In this, as in all matters, the first commencement has been difficult.

Modifications were made in the Burma forest rules, to enable people inhabiting villages near the State forest reserves, to take out licenses for obtaining building timber, grass and other produce of the woods in their vicinity. A rule was passed, prohibiting the boundary of any forest reserve from being carried within the distance of one-fourth of a mile from any village. In Coorg, the rules for grazing were relaxed where they seemed to press too hardly on the people. In the North-West hill forests, where, owing to the proximity of the forests to the rich and well-to-do districts of Jounsar, the conservancy rules appeared to be causing discontent, an inquiry was instituted with a view of removing any legitimate cause of complaint that may exist.

The following table exhibits the number of cases which were prosecuted in the different Magisterial Courts, whether of forest or civil officers, in 1871-72 : —

Provinces.	No. of Prosecutions.	Convictions obtained or still pending.
Bengal	4	4
North-Western Provinces	524	415
Punjab	Not clearly given,	
Oudh	54	50
Central Provinces	561	459
Burma	76	59
Mysore	428	360
Coorg	...	...
Berar	89	69
Total	1,736	1,446

#### Extent.

At the close of March 1872, or six years after the Forest Department fairly entered on its organised operations, the reserved

forests and forest lands of India, omitting Bombay and Madras were as follows, in square miles :—

Province.	Reserved forests.	Private and unreserved forests.	Total forest land.	Plantations.
Bengal ...	1,546	57,679	59,225	66
North-Western Provinces ...	2,213	2,172	4,385	115
Punjab ...	2,404	546	2,990	14,071
Oudh ...	824	1,201	2,025	100
Central Provinces ...	1,954	27,426	29,380	318
Burma ...	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,869	7,048 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,004
Mysore ...	{ Teak Sandal Fuel	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	{ 123 368 189
Coorg ...				
Berar ...				
Total ...	10,489 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,497	1,07,986	19,100

In Burma the cost of the work of demarcation varied from Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 53-7 per mile, according to the density of the forests through which the lines had to be cut.

#### Produce.

The following statement shows the outturn of timber from the forests of the several Provinces during 1871-72 :—

			Pieces of timber.
Bengal ...	...	...	... 3,421
North-Western Provinces	...	...	... 81,572
Punjab ...	...	...	... 112,358
Oudh ...	...	...	... 2,815
Central Provinces ...	...	...	... 9,267
Burma ...	...	...	... 22,334
Mysore ...	...	...	... 36,282
Coorg ...	...	...	... 22,779
Berar ...	...	...	... 32,260
		Total ...	323,088

The heaviest timber operations yet attempted by the Forest Department in India, are those connected with the supply of sleepers to the Rajpootana State Railway. The following table exhibits the number and value of sleepers delivered from the forests of the North-Western Provinces to the Railway works at Delhi and Agra during the year; all the arrangements

for preparation and transport having been carried out by the Forest Officers:—

From Jaonsar	{ 7,483 sleepers, 10' x 10" x 5"	delivered at Delhi at Rs. 4.13 =	36,026	6	0
	{ 14,321 " " 6' x 8" x 4"	Agra " " 2.12 =	39,382	12	0
	20,000 " " 6' x 8" x 4"	Delhi " " 2.9 =	51,273	1	0
From Bhagurutee	{ 147,500 " " 6' x 8" x 4"	Agra " " 2.12 =	4,05,625	0	0
	{ 60,400 " " 11' x 8" x 4"	" " 5.2 =	3,09,550	0	0
	{ 22,665 " " 3½' x 8" x 4"	" " 0.11.6 =	16,290	7	0
Total ...	272,381 "		Rs. 8,58,147	10	0

The whole containing about 427,000 cubic feet or 8,550 tons of sawn timber.

For the preparation of the above sleepers more than 4,000 sawyers and 8,000 other workmen were employed. The collection of these gangs of men, however, represents perhaps the least difficult part of the work. The necessity of keeping up a supply of grain for them at a great distance from all markets, was a task involving heavy responsibility, and one which often caused the greatest anxiety to the officers working these gangs. Every article of food required for consumption had to be conveyed from the Sub-Himalayan markets to the deodar forests, which lie immediately beneath the snowy range. To enable this to be done roads were constructed, some of them with great labour, and at a considerable cost. For the road up the Bhagurutee alone, £30,000 were expended; this road, for a distance of 112 miles, is carried across a series of precipices, formerly barely passable for the flocks of goats and sheep yearly brought down by the Bhootia shepherds. So great were the difficulties of the road, that even the fanaticism of the Hindoo faith, which leads thousands of its followers annually to undertake arduous pilgrimages to the most distant parts of India, and to the less sacred shrines of Badrinath and Kedarnath in the Himalayas, failed to tempt to more than 500 devotees annually to the most sacred of all their shrines, the source of the Ganges at Gungootri. It is from the deodar forests, growing on the mountains immediately surrounding this shrine, that the largest proportion of the timber was successfully brought down.

In Burma, the outturn from the teak forests in British territory was as follows:—

			Logs.	Tons.
Logs ...	15,978	Brought to Depots by Government		
Sleepers ...	920	contractors in the Tharrawaddi		
Total ...	16,907	and Rangoon Divisions ...	16,907	16,200.2
		Obtained from the sea-shore, drift		
		and miscellaneous sources ...	5,427	5,265.7
		Worked out by permit-holders ...	33,870	30,660.6
		Total ...	56,204	52,126.5

As regards the timber imported into Burma from foreign territory, on which duty is taken at the Ka loc Dépôt, near Maulmain, the following shows the produce :—

	Logs.	Tons.
By the Salween River to the Kadoe Revenue Station ..	88,417	81,343
		Pieces.
By the Irrawaddie River ....	2,011 and 1,631	1,814
By the Sittang River ....	15,229 ...	118 ... 15,252
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105,657	1,749
		98,409

Owing to the rapid exhaustion of the Siamese Toungyee Forests, and the unsettled state of affairs in parts of the Karrenee Forests, the Myueloongyee Forests, under the Zinmay Chief, will form the main source of supply for foreign timber for several years. The importation of timber by the Sittang River exhibits an increase of 3,262 logs, or 5,020 tons, over that of 1870-71, the result, doubtless, of extended operations on the part of the lease-holders of the Ningyan forests, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, of Rangoon, consequent on their having obtained a renewal of their lease from the King. In converted timber there is a falling off to the extent of 1,323 pieces. The subjoined figures exhibit the annual importation of foreign teak timber during the past 4 years :—

	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.
By Salween ...	62,625	57,415	44,262	40,721	73,169	67,315	88,417	81,343
By Sittang ...	8,337	8,337	5,621	5,621	11,355	10,293	15,347	15,252
By Irrawaddie ...	29,628	11,151	11,060	5,815	17,390	4,937	3,642	1,814

A sign of improvement in the trade is the export to the Europe markets of sawn teak timber to the extent of 80 tons.

Unreserved Forests are those large tracts of jungle which, from their vast extent, it is impossible to include in the Reserved Forests, and to which the principles of forest management in their strictest sense cannot be applied. Many of these forests yield large incomes from the sale of various kinds of produce besides timber—such as the rubber and soom forests for silk-worm-feeding of Bengal, the sale of the mowa (*Bassia latifolia*) flowers in Central India, and of catechu in Burma. These figures show the requirements made on the forests of the Baitool district of the Central Provinces for the general population :—

		Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Cooly loads.
1. Building timber	...	25,840	9,750	20,120
2. Firewood	...	11,950	715	26,700
3. Bamboos	...	17,740	2,980	5,550
4. Grass	...	17,790	215	65,000
5. Charcoal	...	210	3,525	1,810
Total		73,530	17,185	119,180

The equivalent of the above, according to forest measurement, would amount in round numbers to 445,000 cubic feet of building timber, 138,000 maunds of firewood, 1,830,000 bamboos, 21,000 cart-loads of grass, and 6,000 maunds of charcoal. These quantities are very large when compared with the revenue of the district, which for the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,046. The *devara kadu*, or sacred forests of Coorg and of the Himalayas are supposed to be the residence of certain demons who are held in great reverence ; and also to be the hunting-grounds of the departed heroes of Coorg. "To fell a tree in such forests is considered an act certain to entail misfortune on the hardy wight who should dare the displeasure of the gods." Some of the more sacred ones, like Kariarbane in Yedanalknad, are never entered by human beings. The result has been the preservation of these forests, but this superstitious fear is gradually dying out, and the Coorgs themselves are beginning to be tempted to cultivate coffee surreptitiously in these forests ; though if a European were to apply for a *devarakadu*, his application would at once be strongly opposed. These woods are of great beauty, and sufficient land has already been taken up to afford ample employment for years to come to more planters than there are at present in Coorg. The forests should be well looked after, all coffee found in them should be destroyed, and the planters thereof punished.

In order to develope the resources especially of the unreserved forests, and to foster the trade in their produce, the Department of Agriculture collected samples of lac, gums, and resins, many of which, though but little known, are extremely valuable. These samples were forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay, and also to England, that their value might be appraised, and information be collected and published regarding them.

**Financial Results.**

In 1871-72 the gross revenue from the Forests was £501,924 and the expenditure £354,616 leaving a net revenue of £147,308. The receipts and charges since the year before the organization of the department under an Inspector General, are seen below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 Actual	30,44,430	...	...
1864-65 "	35,02,022	18,62,461	16,39,561
1865-66 "	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,26,995
1866-67 "	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038
1867-68 "	33,15,884	22 44,564	10,71,320
1868-69 "	42,00,787	26,02,845	15,97,888
1869-70 "	47,15,900	31,34,770	15 81,130
1870-71 "	45,34,420	37,33,490	8,00,930
1871-72 "	50,19,240	35,46,160	14,73,080
1872-73 Regular Estimate	54,90,000	39,30,000	15,60,000
1873-74 Budget "	58,40,000	42,00,000	16,40,000

Forest revenue is derived (1) from the sale of timber at the forest depôts, being the *bonâ fide* result of departmental work ; or (2) from the sale of timber, generally of small scantling, removed from the forests by purchasers ; also (3) that realized by the sale of grass, bamboos and miscellaneous produce, as well as from grazing dues. This portion of the revenue is collected either by the direct agency of the Department at customs posts on the borders of the forests, or by annual leases of tracts of jungle, generally of inferior quality, or by a system of licenses or passes, or by a sort of commutation tax, under the terms of which certain villagers or bodies of cultivators are granted the right to remove forest produce from certain jungles, generally in their vicinity, on payment of a fixed yearly sum. Besides the above there is, in Burma, a tax on foreign timber.

## CHAPTER V.

## PUBLIC WORKS, CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

## Public Works.

THE latest return of the Public Works Department of India, at the end of 1868, shows that it consisted of 783 Engineers, at the head of large subordinate establishments. Of these Engineers 436 were European and 36 Native Civil Engineers, or 472 in all. Of the rest 201 were Royal Engineer officers and 110 other military officers. The Department is divided into several branches under a Secretary. Besides the Secretary there are three Inspectors General, of Irrigation, Military Works and Forests, and a Railway Consulting Engineer. In 1871-72 the total expenditure in India and England on ordinary public works, which are met from current revenue, was £2,459,497, and the receipts were £91,783 not including irrigation and railways. The extraordinary or reproductive works, made from loans or surplus revenue, cost £1,628,474 and the receipts from irrigation were £471,580.

The expenditure on Public Works from imperial funds by the Department, in England and India, has been as follows since 1862-63:—

Year.	Ordinary, from Re- venue.	Extraordi- nary, from Loans.	Total.
1862-63	... 4,508,902		£ 4,508,902
1863-64	... 5,374,888		5,374,888
1864-65	... 5,145,687		5,145,687
1865-66	... 5,053,004		5,053,004
1866-67 (Eleven months)	... 5,392,508		5,392,508
1867-68	... 5,972,626	602,462	6,575,088
1868-69	... 6,632,135	1,370,613	8,002,748
1869-70	... 5,347,037	2,599,614	7,946,651
1870-71	... 4,273,646	1,167,810	5,441,456
1871-72	... 2,459,497	1,628,474	4,087,971
1872-73 Regular estimate	... 2,548,000	2,307,000	4,855,000
1873-74 Budget "	... 2,854,000	3,878,000	6,232,000

The following table shows the expenditure in India, in detail, for eight years. Financial considerations led to a considerable reduction in the expenditure on public works from ordinary revenue in and since 1871-72, when also the charges for

*Public Works.*

roads and civil buildings were transferred to the Provincial Governments :—

Grants.	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67. (11 Montgs.)		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Ordinary.</i>																	
Military { Construction, Buildings } Repairs ..	508,287	648,666	834,670	1,329,728	1,507,993	1,876,157	1,245,614	791,287									
196,869	216,304	246,766	206,278	292,939	249,397	203,705	201,716										
Total ..	705,156	864,064	1,081,436	1,535,006	1,741,932	2,125,554	1,449,319	992,007									
Civil { Construction, Buildings } Repairs ..	523,756	595,156	609,772	641,856	728,904	729,017	576,385	413,086									
126,932	129,064	130,578	109,697	109,691	118,286	103,896	101,717										
Total ..	650,687	724,220	740,350	750,553	848,598	810,503	680,281	514,803									
Public Improve- ments } Construction, Repairs ..	1,618,196	1,358,196	1,177,363	1,214,597	1,028,142	1,121,052	840,328	620,276									
665,89	769,068	685,614	644,626	728,780	761,393	705,614	697,216										
Total ..	2,384,086	2,127,264	1,862,970	1,859,223	1,756,922	1,883,345	1,515,942	1,317,493									
Total { Construction, Repairs ..	2,650,218	2,004,112	2,621,807	3,185,181	3,275,030	3,720,126	2,662,327	1,824,673									
989,691	1,111,436	1,062,958	959,601	1,071,413	1,120,076	1,015,213	1,090,616										
Total ..	3,639,909	3,716,148	3,634,765	4,144,782	4,346,456	4,849,202	3,675,512	2,825,293									
Establishments	823,924	817,195	906,641	897,042	953,923	1,050,804	1,104,578	1,020,273									
Purchase of Materials, Tools and Plant, and Stores from England,																	
One per cent. Income Tax Fund ..	399,582	165,695	211,853	147,928	127,082	254,489	97,571	78,119									
Miscellaneous ..	24,754	839	...	2	111,418	150	...	...									
Compensation for lands taken for Railways, &c. ..	213,468	330,789	184,456	221,572	126,432	222,046	49,291	38,170									
Other State outlay for guaranteed enterprises,	34,271	54,425	41,116	37,900	44,716	72,740	58,958	61,497									
Net Loss by Exchange on Railway transactions,	241,234	146,048	50,506	111,681	101,877	20,733	* 265,169	171,165									
Deduct—Decrease in Bal- ances, i. e., Refunds from Contractors, and Value of Stores issued to Works and included in the current year's account, but paid for in previous year ..	5,757,143	5,490,339	3,189,237	5,560,907	5,811,981	6,470,173	5,191,403	4,232,635									
Total Ordinary ..	5,375,523	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464	5,800,269	6,433,517	5,107,259	4,079,050									
<i>Extraordinary.</i>																	
Irrigation—																	
Construction ..	...	...	...	...	...	161,684	323,414	650,207	456,600								
Establishment ..	...	...	...	...	...	50,322	106,592	162,747	183,618								
Tools and Plant ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,040	19,833	39,300	65,101								
Increase to Stock ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,698	11,535							
Bombay Special Fund Works ..	...	...	...	...	...	382,613	349,266	401,393	...								
State Railways ..	...	...	...	...	...	594	213,743	111,657	398,910								
Total Extraordinary ..	...	...	...	...	...	603,462	1,017,958	1,427,002	1,116,067								
Total P. W. Expenditure,	5,375,523	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464	5,800,269	6,433,517	5,107,259	4,079,050	5,191,403	4,232,635							

\* Gross Loss.

## Canals.

On the 26th July 1873 the Government of India published the latest information on the subject of State canals and railways as the data for a financial forecast of the liabilities for such extraordinary public works up to 31st March 1878. On the whole, it is believed that the return from past expenditure on Irrigation Works is now such that they have thrown no burden on the finances. But until the returns are completed the result cannot be told certainly. The following gives the best information available :—

	Capital Account to end of 1871-72.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Net income as per latest information.
Madras (for 30 works only)	... £ (c) 1,307,000	£ 52,280	(c) 367,000
Bombay, excluding Sindh	... (c) 798,000	31,920	1,500
Bengal	... 2,163,000	86,520	—22,500
North-Western Provinces	... 3,331,000	133,240	(a) 166,000
Punjab	... 2,260,000	90,480	(b) 188,000
Sindh	... (c) 800,000	32,000	190,000
Total	... 10,659,000	426,360	890,000

(a.)—Includes increase of land revenue due to the canals, of £44,000.

(b.) Ditto ditto £98,000.

(c.) (c.) (c.)—Amounts not known. These are approximate sums.

Besides these works the Madras Irrigation Company has a guaranteed capital of one million sterling at 5 per cent., and a loan of State funds of between £500,000 and £600,000. The works have not yet begun to yield any net returns. The present burden on the finances on account of this Company is, therefore, here taken at £50,000 per annum, which makes the total charge for interest £476,360, while the estimated net income is £890,000. As far as existing information goes, therefore, the net result of the entire outlay on Irrigation Works up to the year 1872-73 is a return of £413,640 per annum above the interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the first cost of the works.

The works now in hand and contemplated are given in the next table. The rate of expenditure set down is that which is calculated on the whole to be the most advantageous, considering the establishments available and the probable rate of growth of the irrigation. Some of these works, as those at the Godaverry and Kistna, are extensions of projects previously carried out with great success. These will, doubtless, pay well. The Bombay projects are more experimental. There are in

that Presidency no large works in full operation. The capital outlay, however, is comparatively small, and the extension of the projects will be limited until experience has proved that they will pay. In Sindh the works are for the most part what are called inundation canals. They come into operation only where the Indus is in flood, and afford means of cultivation in localities where there is practically no rain. These works are always found to pay well when their extension is kept within the limits of the possible spread of cultivation.

In the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal there are two great projects; neither is in the Province of Bengal Proper. The Orissa Scheme was first undertaken by a Company, and was purchased by the Government. The famine of 1866 justifies the expenditure of a large sum in order to guard against the recurrence of such a calamity, and though the growth of irrigation will be slow, it is believed that ultimately the canals will at least pay interest on the capital laid out. At present there is no net return. The Soane Works are in Behar, where the climate more resembles that of the North-Western Provinces, in which canal irrigation has been practised with success. Some of the canals will be ready to receive water and commence irrigating in 1874.

In the North-Western Provinces, the Ganges Canal has paid interest on the average of the last five years at 5 per cent. Some original defects of construction still require to be remedied, and the completion of the network of distributing channels is in hand; the Agra Canal is a new work, the head of which is formed by a weir across the Jumna a few miles below Delhi; water will probably be admitted in 1874, and the nature of the climate is such that there is no doubt that the water will be acceptable. The Lower Gauges Canal is a new project just set in hand; it is to take up the irrigation of the Doab where the original Ganges Canal leaves off; the country is well-suited for canal irrigation. The Eastern Ganges Canal, amongst the contemplated projects, is intended to take water from the Ganges to irrigate the western part of Rohilkund, which has in former years suffered severely from famine, and where water will be as valuable as on the western side of the Ganges.

The works contemplated on the Baree Doab Canal involve the construction of a second head to obtain an additional supply of water, to be followed by remodelling and extensions as in the case of the Ganges Canal; the water in this tract is most valuable, and there is every hope that this canal will pay well.

which brought into proper working order. The Sirhind Canal is a new project with a head on the Sutlej at Roopur; it is intended to water the dry tract between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and though the works will be expensive there is every prospect of its paying; the Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha States join the British Government in undertaking this work. The extensions of the Western Jumna Canal also involve improvements; this work is the oldest of the canals in the North-West of India; it was originally a Mahomedan work, and was re-opened by the British Government in 1821; since then it has much more than repaid, with interest, the entire capital expended on it. The original works, however, were very defective, and in the early days of irrigation the drainage in that dry tract was not much regarded, while the cultivators were allowed to take their distributing channels from the main canal much as they pleased. As the irrigation has developed, the evils of these arrangements have been seriously apparent; drainage is interfered with and unwholesome swamps formed; the partial remedies applied from time to time have failed to keep pace with the requirements of the irrigation. It is desirable to extend the irrigation, but this cannot be satisfactorily done unless it be accompanied by a complete revision of the main canal and distribution channels. The income derived from irrigation here is so large that there is no doubt the cost of the works will be fully covered by the returns.

No profits have been calculated on from any of the new works within the period embraced in the forecast. It is found by experience that, as a rule, the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow, and in the first few years the canals hardly pay working expenses, if so much. Some of the works may give a small profit; others will probably not pay working expenses. The only source of increased income to be reckoned on is the growth of the returns from the canals already working. It has been found from experience that returns continue to grow long after the works are apparently in full use. A great deal of the growth of income arises from the economical management of the water, which is due to experience and constant efforts to economize it, so that after a time more acres are irrigated from a given supply of water than at first. But growth also takes place by a larger supply of water being taken up for irrigation. The Western Jumna Canal was opened in 1821, and the Eastern Jumna Canal in 1830. In both the income is still growing; it rises greatly in years of drought, and falls back more or less in years of plentiful and well-timed rain; but on the whole it grows.

*Irrigation works and forecast of money likely to be required from loans during six years ending 31st March 1878.*

Province.	Name of Work.	Estimated cost.	Approximate expenditure to end of March 1872.	Total from 1st April 1872.	Deduct to be contributed by Native States.	Total Loan Funds required during six years.
<i>Sanctioned altogether or in part.</i>						
Madras	Completion of Godaverry Delta Works.	246,000	81,000	165,000	...	165,000
"	Ditto Kistna ditto	570,000	95,000	147,000	...	147,000
"	Ditto Pennair ditto	55,000	40,600	14,500	...	14,500
"	Cauvery Delta Improvements	90,000	32,000	58,000	...	58,000
Bombay	Other Projects	268,000	49,000	160,500	...	168,500
"	Moota Project	500,000	283,000	117,000	...	117,000
"	Taptee Project	3,000	11,000	216,000	...	216,000
Sindh	Other Projects	350,000	267,000	83,000	...	83,000
"	Various small schemes	131,000	103,000	28,000	...	28,000
"	Eastern Narra, Jhambrao and Mitrow Canals	867,000	246,000	95,000	...	95,000
Bengal	Desert Canal	98,000	..	70,000	...	70,000
"	Orissa Project	2,770,000	1,719,000	1,010,000	...	1,010,000
"	Soane Project	2,775,000	441,000	1,487,000	...	1,487,000
North-Western Provinces	Renodelling Ganges Canal (including new branches) and completing distributaries	850,000	218,000	264,000	...	264,000
" "	Agra Canal	575,000	313,000	262,000	...	262,000
Punjab	Lower Ganges Canal	1,699,000	12,000	823,000	...	823,000
"	Baree Doab Canal. Extension and improvements including Lower Baree Doab	1,100,000	164,000	458,000	...	458,000
"	Sirhind Canal	2,980,000	410,000	1,470,000	1,625,000	845,000
"	Western Jumna Canal Extensions	1,170,000	71,000	500,000	...	500,000
Minor Provinces	Minor Works	100,000	2,000	98,00	...	98,000
	Total	18,487,000	4,541,000	7,532,000	625,000	6,907,000
<i>Contemplated.</i>						
Madras	Pennair Extension and others	41,000	—			
North-Western Provinces	Eastern Ganges Canal	845,000	21,000			
Punjab	Other Projects	328,000	16,000			
"	Swat River Project	147,000	3,000	957,000	...	957,000
Central Provinces	Other Projects (Dersajat Canal)	9	9,000			
	Ramteak-Project	108,000	...			
	Total	1,838,000	49,000	957,000	...	957,000
	Grand Total	20,325,000	4,589,000	8,489,000	625,000	7,864,000
	Less to be contributed by Native States	...	...	625,000	...	...
	Net grant from Imperial Funds	...	...	7,864,000	...	...

\* Allowing for continuation of portion beyond Poona, funds for which, if sanctioned, will be provided for from grants for contemplated projects.

† Sanctioned for the present against " Ordinary," but will probably be ultimately charged to " Loan Funds." Grant for 1873-74 £15,000.

‡ The total contribution required will be £1,062,200, but only £625,000 will be required within the six years.

§ Under survey. Estimates not yet prepared.

¶ Excludes outlay on works already completed, and not included in this scheme.

The latest returns for the Rubbee or Spring crop of the North-Western Provinces, in the six months ending March, 1873, show that of 20,582,542 acres 12,760,938 were cultivated and of the latter 585,934 were irrigated by the Ganges, Eastern Junna Doon, Rohilkund, Bijnour and Bindlekund canals, or 66,562 acres more than in the corresponding crop of the previous year.

## State Railways.

The past and the estimated expenditure on these lines, whether sanctioned or proposed, or made by native chiefs from their own funds or by the Government of India for such chiefs, is seen in the following table :—

*Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Capital Outlay (both in England and India) during six years ending 31st March 1878.*

Name of Railway.	Length.	Actual cost.	Approximate expenditure from loan funds to end of March 1872.	Probable Expenditure in six years ending 1877-78.
<i>Open Lines.</i>	Miles.	£	£	£
Calcutta and South-Eastern ... ...	28	.....	529,000	.....
Nuhattee Branch ... ...	27½	.....	3,000	.....
Total ...	55½	559,000	559,000	.....
<i>Sanctioned Lines in Progress or Finished, but not open.</i>		Estimated cost.		
Rajpootana—Agra to Sambhur Junction ...	185½	1,030,000		
" Sambhur Junction to Nusseorabad with Salt Branch ...	69	415,000	113,000	1,332,000
" Delhi to Rewaree, including Furucknugger Branch ( <i>opened</i> ) ...	58	780,000	172,000	608,000
" Rewaree to Bandikuri Junction ...	84	650,000		
Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum ...	101			
" " " three large bridges with protective works ...	3	1,200,000	739,000	1,580,000
" Jhelum to Rawulpindee ...	69	475,000		
Indus Valley—Mooltan to Bohree ...	270	1,780,000	122,000	
" Kotree to Bohree, with Indus Bridge ...	222	1,560,000	.....	3,198,000
Wurdah Coal Branch ... ...	50	400,000	4,000	893,000
Holkar State—Khundwah to Indore ...	85½	1,000,000	30,000	964,000
Total ...	1,197	9,270,000	1,186,000	8,075,000

Name of Railway.	Length.	Actual cost	Approximate expenditure from Expenditure can funds to end of March 1872.	Probable expenditure on six years ending 1877-78.
<i>Proposed Lines.</i>				
The Sindia State Railway ..	82	750,000	.....	750,000
Indore to Ossain and Neemuch ..	169	1,046,000	52,000	.....
Western Rajpootana—Ahmedabad to Deesa and Ajmer ..	330	1,650,000	.....	.....
Neemuch to Nasseerabad ..	134	823,400	.....	.....
Northern Bengal ..	203	1,500,000	5,000	.....
Rangoon to Prome ..	160	895,000	.....	.....
Carwar to Guduk ..	115	1,015,000	34,000	7,169,560
Guddan to Bellary ..	90	580,000	.....	.....
Nagpore to Chutteesgurh ..	130	780,000	.....	.....
Third rail from Kotree to Kurrachee and from Mooltan to Lahore on the Guaranteed Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways ..	...	245,000	.....	.....
Puttambay to Cochini ..	60	600,000	.....	.....
Total ..	1,500	9,905,000	71,000	7,919,000
<i>Total open, sanctioned and proposed. ....</i>				
	2,752	19,731,000	1,816,000	15,994,000
<i>Add—Expenditure by Secretary of State on stores not appropriated to any particular line ..</i>				
	...	...	23,000	...
<i>Grand Total ..</i>				
	2,752	19,751,000	1,838,000	15,994,000
<i>Lines not Chargeable to the Revenues of British India.</i>				
Nizam's State—Waddi to Hyderabad ..	123	1,100,000	120,000	980,000
Khamgaon Branch ..	73	49,000	49,000	.....
Oomraotee ..	5	47,000	47,000	.....

## Guaranteed Railways.

The actual outlay on the 6,070<sup>3</sup> miles of these railways up to the end of March 1872 was ninety millions sterling. The expenditure to March 1878 is estimated at ninety-six millions or £95,945,000:—

Name of Railway.	Length.	Total estimated cost after reduction of stores in hand to normal amount.	Estimated expenditure end of March 1872.
	Miles.	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	1,286	23,525,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	313	77	7,725,000
Ditto ditto ditto—Ahmedabad to Wudwan,	77	77	7,665,000
Madras ...	857	10,650,000	10,040,000
Ditto Beypoor to Cannanore ( <i>i.e.</i> sanctioned)	67	30,700,000	30,726,000
East Indian, including Jubbulpore Extension,	1,503	2,850,000	1,722,000
Great Southern of India ...	168	55,000	510,000
Ditto Southern Extensions ... *	216	55,000	510,000
ernatic—Arconum to Conjaveram ...	183	55,000	510,000
Ditto Madras to Cuddalore ..	65	480,000	480,000
Ditto Cuddalore to Tanjore ..	80	480,000	480,000
Eastern Bengal ...	157	3,050,000	2,893,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	662	10,410,000	10,220,000
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	544	6,000,000	3,400,000
Ditto Moradabad to Ramnuggur ..	47	6,000,000	3,400,000
Total ...	6,070 <sup>3</sup>	95,945,000	90,009,000

In 1872-73 the gross charge on the State for interest at 5 per cent, and for land and control was £4,679,600. The net charge was £2,209,600, the estimated earnings being £2,470,000. It is estimated in March 1878 the gross charge will be £4,867,250 but the net earnings £3,470,000, reducing the net charge on the revenue of India for 6,070 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of guaranteed railway to £1,397,250.

The following statement shows how far the lines are beginning to prove remunerative undertakings. On the whole system, the percentage still falls short of the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent.:-

Name of Guaranteed Railway.	1871.	1st half of 1872.
	Percentage of profits on capital withdrawn.	Rate of percentage per annum of profits on capital withdrawn.
East Indian, Main	4.90	5.98
Ditto, Jubulpore Extension	1.23	*4.44
Eastern Bengal	3.67	1.84
Burh and Rohilkund	0.22	0.38
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	0.14	1.16
Madras	2.69	2.76
Great Southern of India	1.91	1.52
Sinharat	1.71	1.92
Great Indian Peninsula	2.97	3.92
Mumbai, Baroda, and Central India	2.66	5.16
All Guaranteed Railways	3.00	3.96

\* Exceptional, owing to adjustments.

In 1872-73 the guaranteed interest amounted to £4,665,000 on a capital sum of £95,000,000. Against this there was a set-off of £2,548,000, estimated net traffic receipts on 5,073 miles of open line, which receipts arose from £6,864,000, estimated gross traffic earnings, less £4,316,000, working expenses,

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

## The Post Office.

*Foreign.*—At the beginning of 1872 the Mont Cenis Tunnel Railroad was opened for traffic, and the Indian mails, which, since the Franco-Prussian War had travelled through Italy and Germany, were transferred to the more direct route through Italy and France. Mr. Monteath, the Director General of the Post Office of India, submitted to Government a final protest against an erroneous apportionment of the charges of the Eastern mail service, whereby India was made to pay more than her proper share. The subject had been represented as long ago as February 1868, when the distribution of charges first became known, and had formed the subject of much correspondence since that time, the British Treasury refusing to acknowledge the Indian claim, and only repeating that refusal when the claim was again urged. While in England he communicated personally with the English Post Office authorities on the subject, and obtained their recognition of the justice of the claim and a re-submission of the matter to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. The result was a third refusal. But a fourth attempt was made, and this time the British Treasury gave way, reducing the Indian share of payment by £6,600 per annum.

The following tables show the correspondence, in letters and newspapers, between India and the United Kingdom :—

Letters.	Net Weight.		Estimated Number of Half-ounce Letters.		
	lbs.	ozs.	Weight in ounces.	At three letters to each ounce.	Aggregate Number of Letters.
To the United Kingdom via Southampton ... ..	5,997	5	95,957	× 3 =	287,871
To the United Kingdom via Brindisi ... ..	22,342	7	357,479	× 3 =	1,072,437
From the United Kingdom via Southampton ... ..	10,307	10	164,922	× 3 =	494,766
From the United Kingdom via Brindisi ... ..	18,743	7	299,895	× 3 =	899,685
Total of Letters ... {	1871.72	57,390	918,258	× 3 =	2,754,759
	1870.71	54,313	869,021	× 3 =	2,607,063

Newspapers.	Net Weight.		Estimated Number of four-ounce Newspapers.		
	lbs.	ozs.	Weight in pounds.	Number of papers to each pound.	Aggregate Number of Newspapers.
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	10,067	10	10,067.62	× 8 =	80,540.96
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	35,083	12	35,083.75	× 8 =	280,670.00
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	123,014	2	123,014.12	× 5½ =	707,331.19
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	157,426	12	157,426.75	× 5½ =	905,203.81
Total of News. { 1871-72 ... papers ... { 1870-71 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,973,745.96 1,862,176.71
Total of Letters and News. { 1871-72 ... and News. { 1870-71 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,728,501.96 4,469,239.71

While India receives only a very few more letters from England than it sends, it receives about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  newspapers for every one sent to England. While England sends 65 per cent. of her letters *via* Brindisi, India sends as much as 79 per cent. by that route. Besides these letters and newspapers there were book and pattern packets and correspondence with other countries.

*Internal.*—The principal alteration consisted of a reduction from one anna to half an anna of the postage chargeable on newspapers. This measure came into force on the 1st October 1871. The number of newspapers registered amounted to 430, of which 141 were published in the English language, 223 in the Vernacular, and 66 in English and the Vernacular thus divided according to Provinces :—

	English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.	Total.
Bengal	37	48	6	91
Madras	* 36	18	28	82
Bombay	30	63	21	114
North-Western Provinces	7	58	6	66
Punjab	10	23	...	33
Central Provinces and Berars	2	3	2	7
Oudh	4	8	1	13
British Burma	7	2	...	9
Sind	8	3	1	12
Rajpootana	...	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	141	223	66	430
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The system of Overland Money Orders was introduced. By the first mail of 7th October 1872 there were sent 62 orders for £372. Up to the end of March 1873 the number issued was 4,181 for £28,312. A special detective agency for the investigation of crimes connected with Post Office work was created. A provisional system of mutual assurance among the departmental employés was organized. Colonel Mainwaring B. S. C. prepared a descriptive list of East India postage stamps since 1853, when Lord Dalhousie first ordered the introduction of this mode of prepaying postage.

The total extent in miles of each class of postal lines at the close of March 1872, as compared with the returns of the previous year, was:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail Cart, Horse and Camel Dak.	Runners and Boats.	Sea.	Total.
1870-71	Miles. 4,992 <sup>3</sup>	Miles. 4,175	Miles. 36,911	Miles. 6,184	Miles. 52,263 <sup>3</sup>
1871-72	... 5,063 <sup>4</sup>	... 4,278	... 36,149	... 6,367	... 51,857 <sup>1</sup>
Increase	70	103	...	183	...
Decrease	...	...	762	...	406

The correspondence returns for the year were:—

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books and Patterns.	Total.
1870-71	77,303,074	6,565,323	694,237	1,127,189	85,689,823
1871-72	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,409,329	89,561,685
Increase	3,333,574	274,797	...	282,140	3,871,862
Decrease	...	...	18,649	...	—
Increase percentage	4.81	4.18	...	25.03	4.52
Decrease percentage	...	...	2.68	...	—

The letter returns may be further analysed :—

Year.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Registered	Total.
1870-71 ... ... ...	48,432,295	27,284,923	1,585,856	77,303,074
1871-72 ... ... ...	50,520,310	28,420,046	1,690,292	80,636,648
Increase ... ... ...	2,094,015	1,135,123	104,436	3,333,574
Increase percentage ...	4.32	4.16	6.58	4.31

Of the correspondence 80½ per cent. was directly delivered. The 19½ per cent. retained for re-issue was disposed of by the district post, or re-direction. Of 80,636,648 covers 2,487,212 were sent to the Dead Letter Office. Of these 1,407,249 were returned to the senders and 2,487,212 were "undisposable." The covers sent to the Dead Letter Offices without address, or with illegible addresses, numbered 175,491.

The number of well-grounded complaints against the Calcutta Post Office increased from 100 in the previous year to no less than 365. The number of cases in which punishment was inflicted on Post Office employés, for offences committed by them, was 165 as compared with 160 in the previous year. The number of highway robberies of the mails, which during the preceding year fell to the unusually low figure of 25, increased to 36.

The number of persons permanently employed in the Post Office Department was 24,746 :—

Postal Officials.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Inspecting Post Masters ...	133	141
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters ...	2,304	2,365
Clerks ...	1,862	1,979
Peons, &c. ...	5,281	6,021
Road Establishment ...	15,099	14,228
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24,679</b>	<b>24,734</b>

*Financial Results.*—During the three years ending March 1872, comprising the largest changes of postage rates and conditions which have occurred since the constitution of the department in 1854, its financial position has greatly improved. The doubling in 1869 of the limits of weight carried for the several rates of letter postage was a measure from which the Government had shrunk on financial grounds for many years, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage was a step which, in itself, and still more as following so closely upon the preceding change above described, was calculated to raise similar apprehensions. But the results prove the wisdom in a department like the Post Office of anticipating rather than following financial considerations. In these three years, looking on the one hand to the entire expenditure of the department, and on the other hand to the revenue derived from the conveyance of private correspondence alone, the financial position of the Post Office has improved to the extent of nearly 6½ lakhs; in other words, the revenue from private correspondence alone approaches to that extent nearer to the total expenditure of the department. In fact there is now a sum of only 8½ lakhs between the present condition of the departmental finances and the realization of a condition when it might be said that the revenue from private correspondence alone pays for all expenses connected with the conveyance and disposal of the entire mails of the country, including both private and official correspondence. And this would be saying not a little when regard is had to the vast amount of Government correspondence in a country like India, where State administration and State agency penetrate every province, district, town and village,—where the Government constructs buildings, roads, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., not through private contractors (who pay their own postage) but through its own agency,—where education, surveys and even municipal matters are, to a large extent, controlled or undertaken by Government,—and where consequently a very large proportion of the expenditure incurred by the Post Office is incurred directly on account of the service rendered to Government.

In 1871-72 the bulk of officials were required to prepay their correspondence by means of service stamps; and the remainder, consisting principally of the Secretariat Offices of the several local Administrations and the controlling military offices, were allowed a continuance of the privilege of sending and receiving correspondence by post without payment of postage, but with this very important difference, that the Post Office Department *ceased to raise any claim in account against these pri-*

vileged offices. As a consequence of this change, the Post Office ceases to show under the head of Revenue any postage on account of the correspondence sent to and received by the largest Government Offices in the country. The financial effect of this change, for the portion of the year during which it operated, was to reduce nominally the receipts of the Post Office Department under the head of Official Postage by Rs. 7,14,178.

Whole expenditure of the Post Office both for official and private correspondence.	Revenue from private correspondence only.	
Rs. 1868-69	Rs. 38,67,076	
1869-70 " 55,96,779	" 38,28,383	{ Fall caused by doubling the limit of weight allowed for the several rates of letter postage.
1870-71 " 51,77,567	" 40,43,771	Again rises.
1871-72 " 50,97,605	" 42,98,783	Shows a large increase notwithstanding the reduction of newspaper postage during half the year.

*Progress since 1854.*—The sudden fall in the figure opposite 1870-71 is due to the incidence in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the English Post Office:—

Year.	Percentage.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56 first complete year	100
1867-68 thirteenth ditto ...	237
1868-69 fourteenth ditto	258
1869-70 fifteenth ditto ...	246
1870-71 sixteenth ditto ...	235
1871-72 seventeenth ditto	272

### The Telegraph.

An Administration Report of the Telegraph Department has not been published for some years.

*Internal.*—The work of construction began in 1850-51 when £2,430 was spent. In 1868-69 the expenditure had risen to £529,431 and the deficit was £408,544 on the internal lines only. In 1869 the number of miles open was 14,014. The receipts and expenditure have been as follows, so far as data are available:—

Year.			Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
			£	£	£
1850-51	...	...	...	2,430	2,430
1851-52	...	...	600	4,327	3,727
1852-53	...	...	1,850	2,086	236
1853-54	...	...	2,343	73,701	71,358
1854-55	...	...	6,481	112,411	105,930
1855-56	...	...	23,228	75,472	52,244
1856-57	...	...	29,843	86,933	57,090
1857-58	...	...	37,742	142,688	104,946
1858-59	...	...	54,105	266,911	212,806
1859-60	...	...	52,747	188,569	135,822
1860-61	...	...	62,766	186,839	124,073
1861-62	...	...	67,948	190,597	122,649
1862-63	...	...	75,488	269,748	194,260
1863-64	...	...	91,762	321,856	230,094
1864-65	...	...	91,361	259,372	168,011
1865-66	...	...	108,165	196,882	88,717
1866-67	...	...	108,474	229,860	121,386
1867-68	...	...	117,637	310,646	193,009
1868-69	...	...	122,199	337,469	215,270
1869-70	...	...	129,890	319,463	189,573
1870-71	...	...	161,067	293,494	132,427

The following shows the result of the working of the new Inland Tariff of six words for a rupee, besides the address, during the half-year ending 30th June 1872, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1871 :—

			Number.	Value.
				Rs.
1871, January, February, March	...	...	145,130	2,65,128
1872, January, February, March	...	...	1,65,419	3,76,163
Percentage of increase	...	..	13.97	41.87
1871, April, May, June	...	...	1,36,418	2,49,731
1872, April, May, June	...	...	1,43,395	2,90,204
Percentage of increase	...	..	5.11	16.20
Percentage of increase for the half-year	...	...	9.54	29.035

*Indo-European.*—Since the completion of the Siemens' line in February 1870, which rendered India independent of the wire through Turkey, the portion from Kurrachee to Persia, on which

the Government of India has spent a million and a quarter sterling, has generally worked well. In April 1870 the British Indian Submarine Company opened its offices for the transmission of messages by the Red Sea, Mediterranean and Falmouth cables.

The receipts and expenditure of the Indo-European Line have been as follows, exclusive of interest on capital :—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		£		£
1864-65	...	7,738		4,378
1865-66	...	82,298		74,620
1866-67	...	88,881		56,226
1867-68	...	97,394		55,871
1868-69	...	138,822		74,412
1869-70	...	73,04		187,712
1870-71	...	66,335		87,094

In 1871-72 the length of the Mekran Coast and Submarine section was 739 miles of double aerial line along the coast of Beloochistan between Kurrachee and Jask, with intermediate stations at Ormara, Gwadur, and Charbar ; 1,216 nautical miles of gutta-percha cable between Kurrachee and Fao (near Busrah), with intermediate stations at Gwadur, Jask, Henjam, and Bushire ; and 503 nautical miles of Hooper's India-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire. The total number of messages transmitted over the section during the year, inclusive of 1,780 on the Government service, was 32,351, the gross receipts for which amounted to Rupees 11,34,195 and yielding a net revenue to this section of Rupees 5,50,668, or a monthly average of 2,696 messages and Rupees 45,889 net revenue. The average yearly mean rate *vid* Russia was hours 7, minutes 21, as compared with hours 19, minutes 41, in 1870-71; *vid* Turkey it was hours 35, minutes 21 this year, and hours 52, minutes 50 in the previous year. Although there was a decrease of 7,588 messages by this line during the past year, as compared with the one previous, the increase of messages by the British Indian Companies' lines was only 1,812, showing a net decrease of

5,776 messages, notwithstanding the many important extensions to telegraph communication that have lately been open for traffic. The great decrease in the traffic can, therefore, only be attributed to the increased tariff. In the month of February 1873, the latest for which there are statistics, 6,465 messages were sent by all routes both ways, the Indian share of the value of which was Rs. 42,094.9. Of 2,256 messages sent by and 2,125 received in India in that month, or 4,381 in all, 1387 were by Tehran, 228 by Turkey, 2,203 by Suez, 2 by the Amoor and 561 by Madras.

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**PART IV.**  
**FINANCE.**



## CHAPTER I.

*THE IMPERIAL FINANCES.*

## Review.

IN 1792-93, the year immediately preceding the Permanent Settlement and the new Charter, the gross revenues of India were £8,225,628 and the gross charges £6,940,833 showing a surplus of £1,284,795. The first year of deficit was 1798-99, to the amount of £487,370. With the one interval of 1802-3 deficit continued till 1808-9. The twenty years term of the Charter of 1793 expired in 1813 when a new Charter inflicted the first blow on the monopoly of the East India Company which had lasted for more than a hundred and fifty years. The trade to India was opened, although that with China was still closed, and Europeans were allowed to settle in India. In 1813-14 the gross revenues were £17,228,711 and the gross charges £13,617,725 showing a surplus—the last for some years, of £3,610,986. In 1833 a new Charter extinguished the monopoly of the China trade also, opened every appointment to Natives, and permitted Europeans for the first time to purchase land. The State was finally and completely separated from all commercial undertakings except the salt and opium monopolies. The Charter of 1833 also created a fourth Presidency, subsequently a Lieutenant Governorship, comprising the North-Western Provinces with Agra as the capital. In 1833-34 the gross revenues had risen to £18,267,368 the expenditure in India to £16,924,332 and in England to £1,298,637 or £18,217,969. The next year showed so large a surplus as 8 millions sterling. The Afghan and first Sikh Wars turned the tide to deficit, till Lord Dalhousie's accession. The Charter of 1853-54 found the gross revenues at £28,133,544 and the expenditure at £30,183,227 of which £86,778 was for guaranteed railways.

Deficit continued all through the Mutiny years till 1862-63, when reductions and new taxation secured a surplus of £1,887,346 and in the succeeding year of £78,347. In 1866-67 a liberal expenditure on public works opened another period of deficit, at £2,517,489.

The state of the finances since the Mutiny year is seen in the following figures:—

Years.	Expenditure.		Ultimate Result.			
	Gross Revenues.	Gross charges in India.	Net expenditure in England.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1856-57	31,537,811	27,975,997	3,529,673	409,355	31,908,035	320,214
1857-58	31,613,217	35,015,019	4,492,470	537,043	40,044,552	8,461,285
1858-59	35,915,015	43,405,033	6,042,506	648,101	50,194,600	14,229,672
1859-60	39,692,850	44,519,295	5,042,945	810,488	50,372,711	10,769,861
1860-61	42,728,601	49,233,603	5,394,646	1,021,734	46,749,936	4,421,385
1861-62	43,487,934	36,904,218	5,209,264	1,425,040	43,538,562	50,628
1862-63	44,801,686	36,448,739	4,943,423	1,572,173	42,974,304	1,827,346
1863-64	44,279,467	37,754,207	4,777,639	1,630,288	44,201,120	78,347
1864-65	45,395,384	39,194,707	4,802,401	1,591,737	45,583,905	193,521
1865-66	48,514,749	40,700,453	4,981,185	67,043	45,748,681	2,766,068
1866-67 (11 months)	41,590,736	36,672,576	6,704,602	731,049	44,165,227	2,517,489
1867-68	43,053,178	41,668,019	6,852,419	1,540,435	49,060,573	1,067,695
Do. Public Works Extra-ordinary		+ 602,462			+ 602,462	+ 602,462
1868-69	43,531,703	41,654,137	7,951,186	1,700,470	51,305,733	2,774,036
Do. Public Works Extra-ordinary		+ 352,655			+ 1,370,613	+ 1,370,613
	+ 1,017,635					

This period of deficit was converted into surplus by a reduction in ordinary expenditure. The aggregate of surplus which has been obtained since 1869-70, has been as follows:—

	£
1869-70, actual	... 118,669
1870-71    "	... 1,482,990
1871-72    "	... 3,124,178
<b>Add—</b>	
<b>1872-73    " (estimated)</b>	<b>... 1,354,000</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>... £6,079,837</b>

The total expenditure was in—

	£
1868-69	... 52,036,722, or 52 millions.
1869-70	... 50,782,452, or 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1870-71	... 49,930,695, or 50    "

But the expenditure was in—

1871-72	... 46,984,915	or 47 millions.
1872-73 (estimated)	... 48,534,000	or 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The expenditure on public works ordinary stood thus:—

	£
1867-68	... 5,972,626
1868-69	... 6,652,135
1869-70	... 5,347,037

But the expenditure was brought down to £3,811,167 in 1870-71. And if the reduced grants of subsequent years be added to the public works charges transferred to Provincial Services, the total for 1872-73 will hardly exceed the last-named sum.

The Army expenditure stood thus in—

	£
1867-68	... 16,103,296
1868-69	... 16,269,581
1869-70	... 16,329,739

#### Present State.

The actuals for 1871-72, the regular estimate for 1872-73 and the Budget estimate for 1873-74 are seen in the following figures, for India and England combined:—

ENGLAND AND INDIA.  
*Budget Estimate, 1873-74.*

<b>Revenues and Receipts.</b>	<b>Actuals, 1871-72.</b>	<b>Regular Estimate, 1872-73</b>	<b>Budget Estimate, 1873-74.</b>
I.—Land Revenue ... ...	20,520,837	21,229,000	21,180,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States ... ...	744,036	737,000	722,000
III.—Forest ... ...	501,924	549,000	584,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,369,109	2,318,000	2,218,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ... ...	825,241	575,000	10,000
VI.—Customs ... ...	2,575,990	2,631,000	2,649,000
VII.—Salt ... ...	5,906,595	6,149,000	6,144,000
VIII.—Opium ... ...	9,253,859	8,677,000	7,500,000
IX.—Stamps ... ...	2,476,333	2,578,000	2,629,000
X.—Mint ... ...	96,150	54,000	40,000
XI.—Post Office ... ...	820,894	543,000	719,000
XII.—Telegraph ... ...	228,368	230,000	225,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ... ...	373,160	385,000	380,000
XIV.—Marine ... ...	196,894	199,000	179,000
XV.—Interest ... ...	363,212	502,000	472,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allow- ances ... ...	682,282	573,000	662,000
XVII.—Miscellaneous ... ...	340,531	257,000	220,000
	Total ...	48,334,915	48,216,000
Army ...	944,420	888,000	870,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	91,783	72,000	73,000
Public Works, Irrigation ...	471,580	430,000	478,000
Railways ...	266,395	299,000	332,000
	Total ...	50,109,093	49,905,000
Deficit, including P. W. Extraordinary ...	...	953,000	3,653,000

ENGLAND AND INDIA.  
*Budget Estimate, 1873-74.*

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1871-72	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Budget Estimate, 1873-74
	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	5,469,708	5,339,000	5,234,000
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	496,591	584,000	536,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	285,537	310,000	301,000
4.—Land Revenue	2,435,552	2,443,000	2,477,000
5.—Forest	354,616	393,000	420,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	135,347	130,000	91,000
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,566	14,000	1,000
8.—Customs	184,921	179,000	185,000
9.—Salt	477,368	466,000	480,000
10.—Opium	1,596,646	1,818,000	2,115,000
11.—Stamps	103,779	95,000	120,000
12.—Mint	63,874	74,000	63,000
13.—Post Office	657,260	697,000	820,000
14.—Telegraph	449,911	471,000	450,000
15.—Administration	1,541,462	1,563,000	1,586,000
16.—Minor Departments	237,698	375,000	312,000
17.—Law and Justice	2,273,813	2,224,000	2,310,000
18.—Marine	574,100	566,000	581,000
19.—Ecclesiastical	155,911	152,000	157,000
20.—Political Agencies	315,100	370,000	440,000
21.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,724,510	1,707,000	1,721,000
22.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	173,029	153,000	162,000
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,453,471	1,572,000	1,530,000
24.—Loss by Exchange on Remittances to Home Treasury.	395,964	740,000	850,000
25.—Miscellaneous	361,395	279,000	71,000
26.—Allowment for Provincial Services	4,848,295	5,196,000	5,156,000
Medical (Transferred)	181,411	182,046	...
Total Civil	26,996,745	28,032,000	28,169,000
Army	15,678,112	15,646,000	15,524,000
Public Works Ordinary	2,459,497	2,548,000	2,354,000
Railways	127,843	208,000	229,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	2,117,000	1,790,000
Total Ordinary	46,984,915	48,551,000	48,066,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	1,628,474	2,307,000	3,878,000
Total	48,613,389	50,858,000	51,944,000
Surplus, excluding P. W. Extraordinary,	3,124,178	1,354,000	220,000
Surplus, including P. W. Extraordinary,	1,495,704	...	...
Guaranteed Interest	4,592,166	4,665,000	4,690,000
Net Traffic Receipts	2,868,948	2,548,000	2,900,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	2,117,000	1,790,000

The receipts and payments in India and England separately were in 1871-72:—

India, ... Revenue £ 49,838,552	... Expenditure £ 38,763,600
England, ... 220,541	... , 8,126,571

Of the latter expenditure £2,437,036 was for interest, £844,159 for superannuation and retired allowances, and £31,642,014 for the Army. The receipts and payments in both countries were:—

1871-72 Receipts.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£
1.—Opening Balance ..	3,805,972	16,818,743	20,124,715
2.—Ordinary Income...	220,541	49,838,552	50,109,093
3.—Railway Traffic Receipts ...	...	*6,699,951	6,699,951
4.—Deposits Repayable and Advances recoverable, &c. ...	5,562	22,805,488	22,811,050
5.—Local Remittances ...	...	253,487	253,487
6.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ...	...	18,736,769	18,736,769
7.—Remittance Account ...	99,201	1,155,460	1,254,661
8.—Abyssinian Expedition ...	1,072	39,431	40,503
9.—Bills of Exchange ...	10,310,339	...	10,310,339
10.—Railway Capital ...	3,689,096	1,412,835	5,101,931
11.—Borrowed ...	1,413,406	17,465,277	18,878,683
Total	19,045,189	135,276,018	154,321,207
Payments.			
12.—Ordinary Expenditure ...	7,978,894	37,282,803	45,261,697
13.—Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital ...	4,546,236	45,930	4,592,166
14.—Extraordinary Expenditure ...	147,677	1,480,797	1,628,474
15.—Railway Working Expenses and Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies ...	...	3,831,033	3,831,033
16.—Deposits repaid and Advances recoverable, &c. ...	8,434	23,104,195	23,112,629
17.—Local Remittances ...	...	566,929	566,929
18.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ...	...	18,198,093	18,198,093
19.—Remittance Account ...	1,038,845	340,454	1,379,299
20.—Abyssinian Expedition ...	...	49,144	49,144
21.—Bills of Exchange, including Specie Remittance ...	...	9,560,924	9,560,924
22.—Railway Capital ...	2,499,011	2,510,641	5,009,652
23.—Debt paid ...	5,000	16,807,360	16,812,360
24.—Closing Balance ...	2,821,092	21,997,715	24,818,807
Total	19,045,189	135,276,018	154,321,207

*In each Province.*

The following tables show the ordinary revenue and expenditure of India according to Provinces :—  
*Account of the Ordinary Revenue of India, showing the amount received on each account in the several Provinces of British India, and in England, for the year ended 31st March, 1872.*

Heads of Revenue.	India, General and Political.*	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Meiras.	Bombay, including Sindhi.	Madras.	Total.
Land Revenues.	£ 67,780	1,358,274	53,891	646,416	£ 3,954,722	4,129,441	£ 1,967,707	£ 4,440,313	£ 3,440,790	...	20,0,337
Tributes and Contributions	...	24,633	13,975	53,713	77,294	14,472	2,696	842,633	855,665	...	74,1,824
Forest	9,456	13,777	165,985	93,664	75,419	103,815	71,022	41,586	115,021	...	2,360,109
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	16,722	81,665	38,601	49,107	30,4,295	57,885	57,775	42,626	136,817	136,974	2,57,241
Assessed Taxes	38,840	2,67,707	18,313	369,317	1,73,317	113,508	104,451	313,25	639,632	...	2,675,999
Customs	...	...	4,111	123,61	11,934	2,575,124	417,520	80,236	1,307,841	...	2,666,495
Salt	65,914	...	...	...	6,818,70	792,781	241,218	389,025	2,352,159	...	9,253,829
Opium	14,123	82,204	94,456	41,033	...	...	...	507,761	52,574	...	2,776,223
Stamps	41,341	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	94,150
Mint	821,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,184
Post Office	210,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,368
Telegraph	32,512	9,925	12,328	17,193	84,570	85,192	45,984	51,216	54,626	...	573,160
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	6,566	138,359	...	2,263	43,961	...	196,844
Marine	180,764	172	1,186	74	23,951	6,43	705	17,672	97,555	34,306	362,212
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts in aid of Superrannuation, Retired and Compensatione Allowances	227,405	9,331	2,229	826	97,553	55,806	8,757	54,212	29,626	5,464	682,382
Miscellaneous	73,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940,343
Army	2,048,975	1,552,167	1,036,191	1,217,384	16,715,758	5,514,359	3,428,117	7,589,518	8,774,215	161,195	48,344,912
Public Works—	446,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	191,902	251,061	35,383	944,420
Ordinary	22,164	1,142	4,135	718	12,048	12,206	9,235	6,079	19,732	4,264	91,733
Irrigation	1,199	...	...	...	8,844	243,111	167,116	4,485	16,773	...	471,585
Railways—	262,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262,639
Guaranteed+ State+ Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,766
	2,775,337	1,553,339	1,039,826	1,248,102	16,740,427	5,789,706	3,634,067	8,022,427	9,015,51	220,541	40,119,093

\* Under this heading are shown the Revenue and Charges connected with the Bengal Army, the Post Office, the Telegraph, Canals, Min. and other Departments under the direct administration of the Governor General in Council, the Revenue and Charges of the districts of Coorg, and the expense of the British Representatives at the principal Native Courts in India,      + Earnings of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

+ Gain by Exchange.

*Account of the Ordinary Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, excluding Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, for the year ended 31st March 1872.*

Heads of Expenditure.	India, General and Po- litical.	Oudh.	Central Pro- vinces.	British Bur- ma.	Bengal.
	£	£	£	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	9,322	4,310	3,021	9,033	131,564
Payments in realization of Revenue:-					
Land Revenue	116,500	110,972	69,812	94,885	303,166
Forest	5,734	12,068	23,160	37,848	11,022
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	681	3,546	4,941	1,868	30,470
Assessed Taxes	23	488	11	260	18,000
Customs	...	...	...	18,577	64,419
Salt	86,085	6,471	38,928	457	7,252
Opium	...	...	...	...	1,592,346
Stamps	478	2,410	2,549	1,821	26,577
Mint	49,393	...	...	...	...
Post Office	618,115	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	360,012	...	...	...	...
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	164,545	70,195	68,219	...	251,946
Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection, and cost of Salt and Opium	1,414,878	210,460	210,641	165,089	2,342,570
Interest on permanent and floating Debt	3,032,672	...	...	...	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	310,020	98	104	3	15,312
Administration	220,583	36,599	40,375	34,810	160,077
Minor Departments	171,547	35	3,498	...	15,635
Law and Justice	10,550	61,818	71,558	56,687	701,390
Marine	...	...	...	21,322	166,703
Ecclesiastical	6,900	3,086	2,785	4,003	23,231
Medical	6,489	6,244	12,260	6,644	38,311
Political Agencies	114,226	...	340	9,056	2,529
Superannuation, Retired and Compensative Allowances	126,207	6,587	11,121	4,245	68,409
Miscellaneous	252,820	8,601	11,630	6,168	40,402
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...
Allotments for Provincial Services	28,388	210,700	271,198	283,391	1,231,999
Army	6,545,844	...	...	...	...
Public Works	389,065	46,520	110,444	68,035	397,705
Guaranteed (Supervision and cost of land Railways ... (Loss by Exchange ...	52,953	5,998	512	...	9,044
State Railways	...	...	...	...	8,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,028,032</b>	<b>506,730</b>	<b>746,369</b>	<b>655,560</b>	<b>5,831,111</b>

*Account of the Ordinary Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, excluding Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, for the year ended 31st March 1872.*

Heads of Expenditure,	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bom-bay, including Sindh.	England.		Total.	
					Stores for India.	Other Charges.		
	,	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Refunds and Drawbacks	26,002	11,953	25,099	61,933	...	...	235,537	
Payments in realization of Revenue :-								
Land Revenue	446,886	204,120	423,758	658,734	4,491	2,742	2,435,552	
Forest	97,027	69,756	31,691	55,660	...	4,05	354,616	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	11,027	6,066	17,101	59,07	...	...	135,347	
Assessed Taxes	1,605	508	3,498	6,165	...	...	29,566	
Customs	...		15,022	86,033	...	...	184,921	
Salt	65,391	78,490	154,416	82,058	7,190	...	67,368	
Opium	...	...	...	5,348	982	...	1,596,616	
Stamps	7,890	8,566	15,706	20,29	15,804	...	103,780	
Mint	...	...	5,474	23,111	6,874	22	83,874	
Post Office	...	...	...	...	3,662	27,483	657,260	
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	42,281	41,618	149,911	
Allotments and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	58,466	87,483	273,812	730,475	...	19,836	1,721,610	
Total of the direct claims & demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection, and cost of Salt and Opium ...	714,294	466,940	968,097	1,710,252	70,814	105,25	8,518,853	
Interest on permanent and floating Debt	...	...	...	94,432	...	2,437,036	5,460,708	
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	3,325	1,120	70,950	167,446	...	...	406,591	
Administration	120,572	112,903	132,293	11,328	88,866	217,915	1,511,462	
Minor Departments	8,166	307	16,911	443,401	4,496	6,684	237,697	
Law and Justice	322,270	175,111	338,149	161,292	...	6,370	2,273,814	
Marine	...	21,079	6,309	32,232	80,142	108,253	574,100	
Eccllesiastical	17,664	21,960	40,640	27,192	...	300	155,911	
Medical	26,951	20,633	30,083	1,9,013	...	6,604	181,411	
Political Agencies	6,120	15,89	9,040	144,36	...	48,637	313,099	
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	46,594	24,872	176,122	157,614	...	844,159	1,453,471	
Miscellaneous	49,726	11,304	95,018	...	...	24,186	457,359	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	895,206	...	173,029	173,029	
Allotments for Provincial Services	626,900	531,800	769,629	2,040,993	...	...	4,848,205	
Army	...	...	2,849,281	466,397	926,730	2,705,284	15,678,112	
Public Works	354,166	344,260	242,797	29,472	49,994	47,124	2,459,497	
Guaranteed Railways	{ Supervision & cost of land ...	8,093	1,810	9,453	...	...	66,163	
	{ Los by Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,953	
State Railways	40	...	...	...	...	...	8,227	
Total	£	2,305,772	1,749,680	5,750,352	7,119,190	1,249,042	6,729,852	45,261,69

## Comparative Statement of Principal Sources of Ordinary Revenue, for the year ended 31st March 1872.

	Land Revenue	Forest.	Excise on Spirits, &c.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Total.	Refunds & Assessments.	Net Amount.	Area.	Population.	Revenue for Unit of Population.		
											Square Miles.	No.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
India, General and Political													
Oudh	9,480	18,721	39,810	14,133	145,924	169,981	—21,057	1,454,329	23,992	12,100,000	60,62	.12	
Central Provinces	1,318,274	13,777	81,652	25,707	89,204	1,628,614	74,075	—	—	—	—	—	
British Burma	593,881	55,713	105,989	19,001	94,456	869,050	70,181	793,869	84,612	8,184,411	944	.1	
Bengal	648,416	77,240	96,664	9,197	41,033	873,450	4,127	869,323	93,879	2,500,000	926	.26	
North-Western Provinces	3,984,722	14,473	754,419	304,255	792,791	5,820,659	291,959	5,538,700	246,829	66,956,859	2244	.08	
Punjab	4,129,444	103,313	227,895	113,508	296,712	4,870,872	118,172	4,752,700	83,735	36,777,941	56,72	.15	
Madras	1,967,707	71,022	89,715	45,972	241,219	2,415,635	116,472	2,399,163	102,001	19,000,000	22,54	.12	
Bombay	4,440,313	3,402,700	41,886	570,892	110,817	399,025	5,662,933	267,388	5,275,545	141,113	31,173,577	3738	.17
Total	20,520,387	501,924	2,369,-	825,241	2,476,333	26,692,944	2,128,851	24,563,093	—	—	—	—	
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	2,875,980	50,510	2,525,480	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	5,986,595	33,537	5,933,058	—	—	—	—	
Total	35,235,529	—	—	—	—	2,213,895	35,021,631	917,098	184,586,786	36,01	.18		

## The Debt.

		Amount 31st March 1872.
<b>IN INDIA.</b>		
<i>Loans bearing Interest.</i>		
6 per Cent. Loan from His Majesty the King of Oudh	...	360,723
5 1/4 " Loan of 1859-60	...	10,665,600
5 " Loan from His Majesty the King of Oudh	...	1,240,000
5 " Loan from Raja Kali Sunkur Ghosal	...	4,800
5 " Loan of 1856-57	...	1,274,160
4 1/2 " Transfer Loan of 1870	...	1,844,060
4 1/2 " " 1871	...	275,000
4 1/2 " " 1872	...	13,863,600
4 " Loan 1824-25	...	34,058
4 " " 1828-29	...	13,120
4 " " 1832-33	...	1,494,965
4 " " 1835-36	...	3,459,300
4 " " 1842 43	...	11,275,610
4 " " 1854 55	...	7,308,060
4 " Transfer Loan " 1st May 1865	...	13,182,618
4 " " 1853-54	...	270,297
4 " King of Oudh's Charity Fund	...	80,000
4 " Ditto Perpetual Loan	...	•170,000
Promissory Notes issued to Trustees for benefit of descendants of Tippoo Sultan	...	334,144
Book Debt created as a provision for Madho Rao	...	75,000
3 1/4 per Cent. Loan of 1853-54	...	65,200
Debenture Loan payable 4th July 1871	...	500
Loan from His Highness the Maharajah Holkar for Indore State Railway	...	450,000
Total Loans in India bearing Interest	...	67,190,815
<i>Loans in course of payment not bearing Interest—</i>		
5 per Cent. Loan of 1825-26	...	11,691
5 " " 1841-42	...	6,290
5 " " 1854-55 for Public Works	...	50,530
4 1/2 " " 1856-57	...	4,530
Debenture Loan of 1866-67 and 1867-68	...	1,330,100
Treasury Bills at 2 1/2 per cent. per diem	...	9,280
Total, India	...	68,603,236
<b>IN ENGLAND.</b>		
East India Bonds	...	3,996,700
Indian Debentures	...	4,995,000
India 5 per Cent. Stock	...	17,200,000
India 4 per Cent. Stock	...	12,800,000
East India Stock	...	6,000,000
Total, England	...	44,991,700
Total	...	113,594,936

**Savings Banks.**

*Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Savings Bank  
for the year ended 31st March 1872.*

	Balance, 1st April 1871.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Total.	Repay- ments in 1871-72	Balance, 31st March 1872.
<i>Government Savings Banks. at the Presidency Towns.</i>					
Calcutta	291,525	240,071	531,596	214,830	316,766
Madras	188,083	104,160	292,248	81,395	210,853
Bombay	482,617	217,368	699,985	152,051	547,934
Total	962,230	561,599	1,523,829	448,276	1,075,553
<i>District Savings Banks.</i>					
Government of India	607	2,079	2,686	887	1,799
Oudh	246	2,604	2,850	784	2,066
Central Provinces	1,512	4,406	5,978	1,804	4,174
British Burma	378	1,182	1,560	491	1,069
Bengal	7,102	20,124	27,226	6,975	20,251
North-Western Provinces	3,150	6,453	9,603	3,298	6,305
Punjab	1,898	5,312	7,210	2,008	5,202
Total	14,893	42,220	57,113	16,247	40,866
<i>Regimental Savings Banks</i>					
Anglo Army	51,587	85,302	136,889	71,971	64,918
Madras "	26,702	28,293	54,995	40,742	14,253
Bombay "	30,115	33,020	63,135	21,915	41,220
Grand Total	108,404	146,615	255,019	134,628	120,391
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,085,527</b>	<b>750,434</b>	<b>1,835,961</b>	<b>599,151</b>	<b>1,236,810</b>

In 1873 the Government Savings Banks of all kinds had a return of 60,000 depositors and £1,461,090 of deposits. The number of Districts Savings Banks in Bengal is 110, in which £71,095 are held in deposit by 3,646 depositors.

The number of Money Order Offices open in British India is 302, the number of orders issued during the year 1871-72 was 2,51,123, amounting in value to £1,251,400, against 2,42,700 issued during the previous year, which amounted to £1,300,600.

**The Currency.**

Since January 1872, the note circulation of the Government paper currency has developed itself considerably. For several months it has exceeded 13 millions. For the year 1872-73 the average net circulation amounted to £12,972,340. The highest point reached was that of £13,660,872.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

## Lord Mayo's Action.

By a Resolution of 17th December 1870 the Government of India made over to the Provincial Administrations assignments of imperial revenue to meet the subjoined heads of expenditure, in the hope of promoting financial economy and administrative efficiency. Even at the end of 1872-73, Sir R. Temple declared that the organization of the system was not sufficiently perfected to enable him to certify that the following statement is entirely correct. The figures as rendered by the local Governments, had not then been accepted by the Government of India. In 1871-72 there was an available amount of £5,713,933, of which the various local Governments expended £5,453,873, leaving a balance of £260,060, to be carried on to the next year. In 1872-73 there was an amount (balance of former year added to fresh allotments) of £6,283,789, against which the local Governments have an estimated expenditure of £6,391,181, leaving an adverse balance of £107,392 to be provided for from local resources, which are ample. During 1872-73 a circular was addressed to the local Governments, asking opinions as to the working of the system of provincial services; the replies are, unanimously and strongly, in its favour.

*Net Charges on account of Services now Provincial.*

	Actuals, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Budget compared with Regular
Jails	363,220	443,819	377,626	...	65,693	384,871	+ 7,245
Registration (Net Receipts)	48,971	37,086	51,833	14,807	...	44,081	- 7,812
Police	2,021,271	2,101,751	2,254,194	152,433	...	2,300,453	+ 46,269
Education	570,050	722,683	611,345	...	111,349	722,402	+ 111,057
Medical Services	304,830	355,019	331,299	...	23,720	407,454	+ 76,155
Printing	107,798	130,300	141,418	2,109	...	136,218	- 5,200
Miscellaneous	22,055	100,143	138,551	32,408	...	205,224	+ 156,673
Public-Works	1,495,573	2,187,515	1,700,629	...	450,936	1,953,185	+ 237,556
Total	4,843,082	5,938,558	5,503,159	...	485,399	6,160,726	+ 657,557

*The Provincial Finances.**Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.*

Actual, 1871-72.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	Closing Balance.	Total.
				£	£	£
Goverment of India ...	...	34,867	34,867	36,105	-1,238	34,867
Oudh ...	... 9,399	234,717	244,116	236,100	8,016	244,116
Central Provinces ..	.. 11,994	315,642	327,636	341,950	-14,314	327,636
British Burma ...	... 320,711	320,711	293,189	27,522	320,711	
Bengal ...	.. 53,287	1,460,084	1,503,371	1,260,505	233,860	1,503,371
N. W. Provinces ...	... 28,246	681,787	710,033	865,021	-154,988	710,033
Punjab ...	.. 23,521	613,893	637,514	618,076	21,438	637,514
Madras ...	.. 32,467	890,270	923,737	823,637	100,100	923,737
Bombay ...	.. 40,086	971,862	1,011,948	972,290	39,658	1,011,948
Total ...	200,000	5,513,933	5,713,933	5,453,873	260,060	5,713,933
<i>Regular Estimate, 1872-73.</i>						
Government of India ...	... -1,238	33,247	32,009	34,307	-2,388	32,009
Oudh ...	... 8,016	277,490	285,506	315,850	-30,344	285,506
Central Provinces ...	... -14,314	324,964	310,650	362,087	-51,437	310,650
British Burma ...	.. 27,522	349,430	376,952	345,112	31,810	376,952
Bengal ...	.. 233,866	1,640,067	1,873,933	1,511,300	362,633	1,873,933
N. W. Provinces ...	... -154,988	745,192	590,204	1,133,000	-542,716	590,204
Punjab ...	.. 21,438	623,444	644,882	682,510	-37,628	644,882
Madras ...	.. 100,100	891,922	992,022	908,829	83,193	992,022
Bombay ...	.. 39,658	1,137,973	1,177,631	1,098,096	79,585	1,177,631
Total ...	260,060	6,023,729	6,283,789	6,381,181	-107,392	6,283,789
<i>Budget Estimate, 1873-74.</i>						
Government of India ...	... -2,388	42,761	40,373	43,911	-3,538	40,373
Oudh ...	... -30,344	262,170	231,826	344,000	-112,174	231,826
Central Provinces ...	... -51,437	331,564	280,127	385,830	-75,303	280,127
British Burma ...	.. 31,840	303,120	331,960	344,153	-9,193	334,960
Bengal ...	.. 362,633	1,587,340	1,949,973	1,764,972	185,001	1,949,973
N. W. Provinces ...	... -542,716	737,292	104,496	1,219,420	-1,024,924	104,496
Punjab ...	.. -37,628	630,241	592,613	359,025	228,588	592,613
Madras ...	.. 83,193	881,166	964,359	942,403	21,956	964,359
Bombay ...	.. 79,535	1,082,014	1,161,549	1,123,797	37,752	1,161,549
Total ...	-107,392	5,857,668	5,750,276	6,497,111	-746,835	5,750,276

In addition to those Provincial assignments there are the old local funds and expenditure :—

*Local Funds.*

	Actuals, 1871-72.					
	Receipts.			Chargos.		
	Opening Ba- lance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expen- di- ture.	Closing Ba- lance.	Total.
Government of India	... 20,434	88,791	100,225	87,252	21,973	100,225
Oudh ...	... 115,580	168,448	284,028	140,297	143,726	284,028
Central Provinces	... 32,671	183,486	216,157	160,675	55,482	216,157
British Burma	... 106,389	95,468	201,857	121,360	80,488	201,857
Bengal	... 225,321	356,843	582,163	362,128	230,035	582,163
N. W. Provinces	... 498,740	998,124	1,496,864	817,904	679,560	1,496,864
Punjab	... 162,027	510,492	672,509	387,328	285,186	672,509
Madras	... 324,852	1,258,129	1,582,981	1,389,689	243,293	1,582,981
Bombay	... 456,449	739,426	1,195,875	702,290	493,585	1,195,875
Total	... 1,942,463	4,369,191	6,341,654	4,118,327	2,223,327	6,341,654

*Lord Northbrook's Action.*

On the 17th August 1872 the Governor General in Council issued a circular letter to all Local Governments, calling for returns showing all cesses, rates, dues and taxes levied in British India, other than the imperial revenues ;—And for reports from the several Local Governments and from some of the best local officers who come into direct contact with the people, upon the question whether any, and what, taxes, imperial, provincial, local or municipal, now existing, or about to be imposed, create a feeling of discontent in the country or amongst any particular section of the people ;—And for the opinion of the Local Governments whether any changes are desirable in the method of raising any of the existing revenues which it is proposed to abandon.

On the 22nd March 1873 the Government reviewed the replies in a Resolution. Several measures for the levy of local rates and taxes have passed into law during the last two years ; some immediately consequent upon the Resolution of 1870 and others which had

been initiated before the Resolution was issued. The only objection that has been raised to the general principles of this policy is contained in the opinion which some officers have expressed either that the Government is, or that it is thought by the people to be, chargeable with a breach of faith, if it imposes local rates or cesses upon the land during the currency of a settlement, whether permanent or temporary. This objection is based upon the assumption that a settlement of the land revenue exempts the proprietor or farmer from any taxation of the profits that he may derive from the land. It is obvious that this assumption, if correct, would render impracticable any scheme of local rating. The questions, *first*, whether the objection is just in itself, and, *second*, whether, even though arising from misapprehension, it ought nevertheless to be respected, have repeatedly occupied the anxious attention of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and the decision of Her Majesty's Government was eventually given in the following words :—

"Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the Empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that, where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate."

Whilst, however, the Governor General in Council expressed his determination to carry out this general policy, His Excellency declared that no further increase of local taxation is now required.

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PART V.  
INSTRUCTION



## CHAPTER I.

*PUBLIC INSTRUCTION PREVIOUS TO 1854.*

THE history of education in India is divided into three well-defined periods—(1). From the earliest efforts of the Christian Missionaries and of the people themselves, followed by the action of the Government, up to 1854. (2). From the Despatch of 1854, which reorganised the State system and aided all other efforts on a non-religious but catholic basis, up to 1870-71. (3). From the close of that year, when the financial control of the funds for public instruction was made over by the Central to the eight Provincial Governments.

**Bengal and Northern India.**

Warren Hastings established the first educational institution endowed by the State in India—the Calcutta Madrissa or Mahomedan College in 1780, paying for the site out of his own pocket. In 1791 Mr. Jonathan Duncan founded a similar college for the Hindoos at Benares—the Sanscrit College. A Swedish Missionary, Mr. Kiernander, had previously opened a school chiefly for poor Christians of mixed parentage, and the Military Orphan Society cared for the children of English officers. In 1789 the Calcutta Free School Society was formed out of two old local charities for the same class for whom Mr. Kiernander first cared. The East India Company which, in a despatch of 1659, had formally declared their desire by all possible means to propagate Christianity, sent out a schoolmaster to Madras so early as 1677, and in 1752 assigned 500 pagodas a year to that Government for the encouragement of missionary enterprise at its discretion. But the political position given to the Company by the consequences of the victory of Plassey led the Directors and their servants to adopt the opposite extreme. Mr. Wilberforce's attempt to introduce a clause for the encouragement of missionaries and schoolmasters into the Charter of 1793, failed, though his resolutions are recorded in the journals of the House of Commons. In 1804 Lord Wellesley for the first time publicly asserted that Government education must be based on the principle of religious neutrality.

In the Charter of 1813, a clause was inserted on the motion of Mr. Robert Percy Smith, a Member of Parliament and late Advocate General at Calcutta, and was sanctioned by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, then Presi-

dent of the Board of Control, providing that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits," after defraying all civil and military charges, "a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees (£10,000) in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories of India." This clause, to which the Court called the Governor General's special attention in a despatch of the 6th September 1813, is the foundation stone of the present system of education in India. On the 3rd June 1814 the Court of Directors issued their first educational despatch, relative to the disposal of the lakh of rupees.

The following paragraphs from the same despatch are remarkable for their reference to the indigenous schools, and to their method of instruction which was actually borrowed for adoption in England, as also to the principle afterwards developed throughout the several Provinces in India of local cesses levied for the establishment and maintenance of elementary rural schools :—

"We refer with particular satisfaction upon this occasion to that distinguished feature of internal polity which prevails in some parts of India, and by which the instruction of the people is provided for by a certain charge upon the produce of the soil, and by other endowments in favour of the village teachers, who are thereby rendered public servants of the community. The mode of instruction that from time immemorial has been practised under these masters has received the highest tribute of praise by its adoption in this country, under the direction of the Reverend Dr. Bell, formerly Chaplain at Madras; and it is now become the mode by which education is conducted in our national establishments, from a conviction of the facility it affords in the acquisition of language, by simplifying the process of instruction. This venerable and benevolent institution of the Jindooos is represented to have withstood the shock of revolutions, and to its operation is ascribed the general intelligence of the natives as scribes and accountants. We are so strongly persuaded of its great utility, that we desire you should take early measures to inform yourselves of its present state, and that you will report to us the result of your inquiries, affording in the meantime the protection of Government to the village teachers in all their just rights and immunities, and marking, by some favourable distinction, any individual amongst them who may be recommended by superior merit or acquirements; for humble as their situation may appear, if judged by a comparison with any corresponding character in this country, we understand those village teachers are held in great veneration throughout India."

In his review of education in British India prior to 1854, from which many of these facts are taken, Mr. Under-Secretary Howell remarks that it is much to be regretted that, as each Province fell under our rule, the Government did not take advantage of the time when the prestige of conquest or gratitude for delivery from war and oppression were strong in the popular mind, to make the village school an important feature in the village system that was almost everywhere transmitted to us. Had this been done, and had the numerous village allowances been diverted to this object, and had the Government devoted itself

to the improvement of school books and schoolmasters, instead of establishing a few new schools of its own and thereby encouraging the belief that it was for the State, and not for the community, to look after education, the work of general improvement would have been substituted for the work of partial construction, and we should now have had in every Province a really adequate system of national primary education. Sir Thomas Munro aimed at this in Madras, as did Mountstuart Elphinstone in Bombay, and Lord William Bentinck in Bengal, but their views were overridden by men who, if less far-seeing, were more persistent.

The despatch concluded by a request that the Governor General would take "the earliest opportunity" of submitting for consideration any plan calculated to promote the object in view. Wars led to "the great omission" to act on this provision of the Charter of 1813, which was commented on in the Parliamentary enquiry of 1833. Meanwhile the early efforts of the Serampore Missionaries, at the beginning of the century were developed by the establishment of schools for natives and of the Benevolent Institution, in 1809, for poor Christians, culminating in the creation and endowment of the first Missionary College in India at Serampore. Mr. May, a missionary, founded several schools in and around Chinsurah and the first grant-in-aid ever made, or Rs. 600 a month, was assigned to them.

Such efforts led Lord Hastings to issue, on the 2nd October 1813, a minute declaring his solicitude for the moral and intellectual condition of the Natives, and his anxiety to see established and maintained some system of public education. He thought that the humble but valuable class of village schoolmasters claimed the first place in the discussion and that the efforts of Government should be directed to the improvement of existing tuition and to the diffusion of it to places and persons now out of its reach. This was followed, in 1817, by the establishment of the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College in Calcutta. The foundation of this College marks an important era in the history of education in India as the first spontaneous desire manifested by the Natives of the country for instruction in English and the literature of Europe. This was the first blow to Oriental literature and science heretofore exclusively cultivated in the Government Colleges. The new institution was started at a meeting of many of the leading Natives of Calcutta at the house of the Chief Justice, Sir Hyde East.

Lord Hastings retired in 1823, and his temporary successor, Mr. Adam, distinguished himself by at last initiat-

ing a body to carry out the policy intended by the framers of the educational clause in the Charter of 1813. Influenced by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the author of the first Note on education, Mr. Adam appointed a General Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education in the Bengal Presidency, and of "the public institutions designed for its promotion, and of considering, and from time to time submitting to Government, the suggestion of such measures as it may appear expedient to adopt, with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge including the sciences and arts of Europe, and to the improvement of their moral character." This Committee was composed of the following gentlemen, then among the most distinguished members of the Civil Service :— Messrs. J. H. Harrington, J. P. Larkins, W. B. Martin, W. B. Bayley, H. Shakespear, Holt Mackenzie, Henry T. Pinsep, A. Stirling, J. C. C. Sutherland, with Mr. H. H. Wilson as Secretary. To them the Government made over the management of the entire business of education, subject to its own general supervision and within the limits of the funds assigned for the purpose. This assignment consisted of the appropriations sanctioned to existing institutions, and the annual lakh of rupees provided by the Charter of 1813 with the accumulation of arrears and interest at the rate of Rs. 83,200 per annum from the beginning of 1821 to the date of the formation of the Committee.

This honorary board did a great work for 30 years. About this time collegiate schools began to spring up in the North-Western Provinces also—at Agra in 1822, at Delhi in 1824, and at Bareilly in 1827. Of these the most important was at Delhi. In 1792, an Oriental College, supported by voluntary contributions from Mahomedan gentlemen, had been founded at Delhi, for the encouragement of Persian and Arabic. But this college and other academic institutions had long since fallen into deplorable neglect. In 1823 the East Indian, or mixed, community of Calcutta established a school for their children, which afterwards became the Doveton College and School, on its being endowed by Captain Doveton in 1854.

In December 1831 the Committee of Public Instruction issued its first report, from which it appears that the total number of institutions then under its control was 14 with 3,490 pupils; that the total educational receipts for the year were Rs. 2,75,047, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,63,994. The following table is annexed, in view to enable a comparison in detail to be formed with the statistics of subsequent years :—

## Expenditure in 1831.

## Receipts in 1831.

Schools.	Pupils	West per annum		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 } Calcutta Madrasa ... and English Department ...	80 100	30,000 4 80	Annual Grant ...	1,00,000
2 Sanskrit College ...	160	39,060	Calcutta Madrasa ...	30,000
3 Anglo Indian College ...	400	26,244	Sanskrit College ...	25,000
4 Hooghly Madrasa ...		37,350		
5 Chinsurah School ...	1,050	7,200	Benares do. ...	20,000
6 Bhawnpore School ...	77	3,600	Agra do. ...	16,000
7 Benares College ... and English Department ...	160 40	35,600	Interest General Fund	30,622
8 Allahabad School ...	100	1,200	Do. Benares ..	6,374
9 Jaipore College ...	10	1,000	Do. Agra ..	9,701
10 Sagar School ...	398	1,200	Do. Hooghly ..	37,350
11 Cawnpore School ...	145	4,800		
12 Agra College ...	180	16,000		
13 Ajmer School ...	91	2,600		
14 Delhi College ... and English Department ...	309 100	16,800 9,600		
Total Pupils ...	3,490			
		Total Rs. ...	2,28,904	
Add charges for—				
Granting ...	...	15,000		
Books ...	...	5,000		
Donations, Prizes, &c. ...	...	3,0,00		
Committee's Office ...	...	6,000		
Do. Establishment ...	...	6,000		
Grand Total Rs. ...	2,63,904	Grand Total Rs. ...	2,75,047	

The period from 1830 to 1836 was marked by three important events, the establishment of the Church of Scotland College in Calcutta by Dr. Duff in 1830, the declaration that English should be the language of the higher education, in 1835, due chiefly to Macaulay, and the institution of the Medical College in 1836. The report of Mr. Adam, deputed by Lord William Bentinck in 1835, showed the extent of indigenous education in Bengal. His proposals were those and they are only now, in 1873, being carried out fully—(1.) That in view to the improvement of all indigenous institutions the village schoolmasters should, as the first step, be placed under the superintendence of a special Inspector and under local Native Committees. The masters

(or *gooroos*) were to be publicly and periodically examined, and encouraged by rewards proportioned to their own qualifications and the attainments of their scholars—a normal school for selected teachers being established in every district in which the proposal might be carried out. For the support of these improved schoolmasters, small jagheers of land in each village were to be assigned. (2). That one or more districts should be selected for the trial of the scheme. (3). That in each district so selected should be made an educational survey giving exact details of the population, the existing means of instruction, and the state of its schools and attendance. And (4) that the Government should undertake the preparation and distribution of a series of vernacular school books. Mr. Adam strongly urged that some of the lakh of rupees annually devoted to education under Act of Parliament should be appropriated in furtherance of his proposals, in view to the establishment of a really national system.

At this period also the Press was delivered from censorship by Sir C. Metcalfe's Act XI. of 1835 drawn up by Macaulay. Under that Act, native presses have been established and native publications issued in great numbers all over India, the only check upon them being the assimilation of the Indian to the English law of sedition and libel carried out by the Legislative Council in 1870. In 1837 the vernaculars were substituted for Persian in the Courts.

Next to the Serampore College the first endowment applied to education was from the funds left for pious uses by Mahomed Mohsin, a Shea who died in 1806. Part of these funds was devoted to the establishment of the Hooghly Madrissa in 1856. In 1873 they were assigned to Mahomedan education generally throughout Bengal. Lord Auckland's desire to encourage oriental and vernacular learning led to additional expenditure, and in December 1840 an extra lakh and-a-half of rupees was added to the annual grant which then amounted to Rs. 4,86,688 for the year. By this means the Government was enabled to support six colleges containing 2,117 students, 18 English schools with 2,434 students, and Vernacular schools in Bengal, Behar, Cuttack, and Assam, including the schools attached to the Hindoo College, at all of which 2,077 youths were then receiving instruction in their own language. In 1842 the General Committee was abolished, and in its stead a Council of Education was formed. In 1844, the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Mr. Ireland, formerly Principal of the Dacca College, was the first Inspector,

Lord Hardinge passed an order to throw open the public service to qualified young men from the various educational institutions. In five years from the date of the order only 35 students from Government colleges passed the test, and of those only eight or nine were appointed to the public service. The University test soon superseded this. In 1846 the Calcutta Normal School was opened.

The first step taken to provide a national system of popular education was by Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in 1843. After an inquiry similar to that of Mr. Adam in Lower Bengal, Mr. Thomason declared that the state of things revealed was a "standing reproach" to the British Government, whose simple duty it was to remove it, and to have every peasant in the country taught to read, write, and cipher with sufficient intelligence to keep the accounts of his own lands, and to understand the nature of his own rights and his own tenure. This was the great want. It was universal, for it extended equally all over the country; it was great, for the ignorance was extreme; it was pressing, for the protection of right and prevention of wrong was the first duty of a Government. Mr. Thomason decided to associate education in the minds of an agricultural population with the revenue system of the country, as the best means of arousing the mass of the people to a sense of the value of sound elementary instruction. In this view, every village of a certain size was to have its own school and master supported by an endowment of not less than five acres of land from the village community, of the annual value of Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Where the village community would grant the land, the Government would remit the public demand on the land so assigned. The Court of Directors objected to this and sanctioned a modified scheme. But the principle of a school cess was afterwards urged by the Secretary of State in 1859, and has been carried out over the greater part of India except Bengal.

There is no notice of female education as a recognised part of the Government scheme prior to 1850. A beginning had, indeed, been made by charitable societies prior to this date, and as early as 1821, Miss Cooke (Mrs. Wilson) was deputed by the British and Foreign School Society, to open a School for female children at Calcutta. In 1826 she had 30 schools and 600 pupils under her charge, which were concentrated in 1828 into a Central School under a committee called the Ladies Society for Native Female Education. Other similar schools had also been established. But just as Lord William Bentinck had ventured to attack

and had overcome the prejudice against anatomy and European medical science, so Lord Dalhousie was encouraged to introduce into India the European view of the necessity of education for women. Instigated by Mr. Bethune, who in May 1849 had successfully opened a female school in Calcutta, the Governor General informed the Council of Education that henceforth its functions were definitely and systematically to embrace female education, than which no single change in the habits of the people was likely to lead to more important and beneficial consequences. The Governor General thought it quite possible to establish female schools in which such precautions for the seclusion of the girls might be adopted as the customs of the country required. All possible encouragement should be given to any attempt proposed by the Natives in this direction, and the chief civil officers in the interior were to use all the means at their disposal to further the object in view. The Council warmly took up the proposal, and the first female school recognised by the Government was established under a Committee of Native gentlemen at Baraset.

In 1854 the old Vidyalya, or Hindoo College, became the present Presidency College. Almost the last act of the Council of Education was to report, on the 9th September 1854, on Lord Dalhousie's proposal to introduce Mr. Thomason's system into Bengal, "that a subject so vast can only be adequately carried out by the resources of Government." Lord Dalhousie had declared that it was "the plain duty of the Government of India at once to place within the reach of the people of Bengal and Behar, those means of education which, notwithstanding our anxiety to do so, we have hitherto failed in presenting to them in an acceptable form."

#### Bombay.

So far back as 1718, a charity school was opened at the Presidency Town, and was supported by voluntary contributions until 1807, when it received a grant from the Court of Directors. In 1814 missionary agency began to take up the work. The American Mission was first in the field, and by 1824 had established 24 vernacular schools with 1,454 children, and one female school attended by 54 children. In 1815 the Bombay Education Society was formed, and besides opening a central school at Bombay, established schools at Tanna and Broach supported by subscriptions and Government grants.

In 1821 the "Poona College" for the encouragement of ancient learning and the study of Sanscrit, metaphysics, grammar, logic and astronomy was opened by Mr. Chaplin, the Commiss-

sioner in the Deccan. A part of the Duxina Fund, established by the Peshwas for the encouragement of learned Hindoos, but long degraded into a mere alms, was applied to the support of this College; it was not successful. From its foundation in 1822, however, the chief interest centres in the Bombay Native School Book and School Society. The Konkan Society was affiliated to it, and Government recognised it as the general society for the Presidency. The Society issued an annual report from the year 1824, and these reports continue in a regular series (the Society having, however, changed its name in 1827 to "Bombay Native Education Society") until 1840, when the Society merged in a Board of Education.

In 1835 the funds raised in honour of Mountstuart Elphinstone from the interest of which one or more Professorships should be established, "to be held by gentlemen from Great Britain until the happy period arrived when natives shall be fully competent to hold them," for teaching the English language, the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, led to the establishment of what is now the Elphinstone College. In 1832, Government fixed its annual donation to public instruction at Rs. 20,000, as it had noted with alarm that while the State had spent Rs. 2,01,923 between 1826 and 1830, and while the European community had subscribed Rs. 8,183 to education, the native community had contributed only Rs. 4,714.

The total number of scholars in 1835 was—

Island of Bombay	...	...	...	1,026
Marathoo Districts	...	...	...	1,864
Goojratee ditto	...	...	...	2,128
				<hr/> 5,018

From 1843, a fee of one anna began to be charged in the Government vernacular schools. From this time the Board went on steadily increasing the number of its vernacular schools; the attendance, which was 5,824 in 1840-41, was 9,022 in 1844, and the Government grant was Rs. 1,25,000. In 1846, an English school was opened at Ahmedabad, at Rutnagiree in 1845; at Ahmednugur and Dharwar in 1848; Broach in 1849; Satara in 1852; Rajkote and Dhulia in 1853. The people of Dhulia subscribed a school fund of Rs. 25,000. The Grant Medical College was opened in November 1845. The activity of the Board was never greater than in the last year of its existence, and it is remarkable that it both conceived a wide scheme of village schools, and established the voluntary system known as the "partially self-supporting system," which it declared to be—"based on the only sound principle on which any national

scheme of "education can be extensively and successfully carried out." It left the number of scholars in Government schools thus—

In English schools	...	...	...	...	2,860
,, Vernacular,,	...	...	...	...	18,588
<b>Total ...</b>					<b>21,748</b>

Whereas, when the Board was formed in 1840, there were 877 pupils in English schools, and 6,549 pupils in the vernacular schools. Thus the number of schools and scholars, and the expenditure also, was about trebled during the 15 years of the Board's administration, and the quality of the schools was certainly improved in a higher ratio than the number,

#### Madras.

The Lutheran Missionaries established schools early in the eighteenth century in South India. In 1787 the Court of Directors authorised a permanent annual grant of 250 pagodas each towards the support of three schools which had been established under the direction of Schwartz. The Court further directed that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose. In January 1812, a Sunday School was established at St. Thomas' Mount, at the suggestion, and under the direction of the military chaplain at that Cantonment and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the mixed and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.

The first attempt, however, in this Presidency to take up education on a large and systematic scale, was initiated, in 1822, by the Governor, Sir Thomas Munro, who instituted an inquiry into the indigenous schools and the existing state of education. The inquiry was followed by the formation at the Presidency Town of a Board of Public Instruction in 1826. The Committee had authority to establish two principal schools in each Collectorate, and one inferior school in each talook, and for this purpose the Court of Directors sanctioned an annual outlay of Rs. 50,000. Under this arrangement 14 collectorate schools and 18 talook schools were set on foot, together with a central school at the Presidency Town. It should be noted that Sir Thomas Munro aimed at a scheme

of vernacular education for the mass of the people, and endeavoured, like Mr. Thomason in the North-Western Provinces, to found this scheme on the indigenous schools of the country, and thus he hoped to secure the real co-operation of the people. But Sir Thomas Munro did not live to carry out his scheme and in 1836 it was pronounced a failure. All the schools in the provinces were abolished and the Board was superseded by a "Committee for Native Education," which was directed to organise a normal school for training teachers in view to the eventual establishment of English schools in different parts of the country. This measure was taken in accordance with what was understood in Madras to be the object of Lord William Bentinck's Resolution of 7th March 1835.

Actuated by the policy of the day, Lord Elphinstone, in 1839, projected the establishment of a college to be called the Madras University, with which a limited number of provincial schools were to be connected by scholarships. A new body was constituted in June 1845 as the "Council of Education." The primary object of this Council was to organize and superintend certain public examinations of candidates for appointments in the public service, a certain number of which were to be annually offered under Lord Hardinge's Resolution of 1844 for general competition, with a view to the encouragement of education. To this Council was entrusted the control of the funds annually allotted to education which had been increased in 1840 to a lakh of rupees; of this sum half was appropriated to the Madras University, and of the remainder Rs. 30,000 were designed to the establishment of five provincial schools, and Rs. 20,000 for grants-in-aid, with a view to the improvement and extension of private schools. Of the five provincial schools the first was established at Cuddalor in 1853 and the rest shortly afterwards.

#### General Policy.

From the day that Warren Hastings founded the Mahomedan College at Calcutta, remarks Mr. Howell, until the establishment of the three Universities as the crown of the educational structure, the invariable tenor of every order, the ultimate object of every effort has been to benefit the Natives of India and qualify them to hold offices of trust in their own country. If knowledge be power, England has not hesitated to offer this power freely and persistently, by private charity and by public grant, to India.

## CHAPTER II.

*PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FROM 1854 TO 1871.*

In 1854.

THE Parliamentary inquiry previous to the fourth renewal of the Company's Charter in 1853 resulted in Sir Charles Wood ordering, and the Court of Directors sending out, the great Educational Despatch of July 1854—the Charter of Indian Education which, in the words of Lord Dalhousie, "contained a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Local or the Supreme Government could ever have ventured to suggest. It left nothing to be desired, if, indeed, it did not authorise and direct that more should be done than is within our present grasp." The despatch of 1854 was confirmed by Lord Stanley's despatch of 1859, after the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. The two together form the present "Educational Code," the provisions of which have been thus officially summarised :—

"The main object of the former despatch is to divert the efforts of the Government from the education of the higher classes, upon whom they had up to that date been too exclusively directed, and to turn them to the wider diffusion of education among all classes of the people; and especially to the provision of primary instruction for the masses. Such instruction is to be provided by the direct instrumentality of Government, and a compulsory rate, levied under the direct authority of Government, is pointed out as the best means of obtaining funds for the purpose. The system must be extended upwards by the establishment of Government schools as models, to be superseded gradually by schools supported on the grant-in-aid principle. This principle is to be of perfect religious neutrality, defined in regular rules adapted to the circumstances of each province, and clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. Schools, whether purely Government institutions or aided, in all of which (excepting Normal Schools) the payment of some fee, however small, is to be the rule, are to be in regular gradation from those which give the humblest elementary instruction to the highest colleges; and the best pupils of one grade are to climb through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school, and tenable in the higher. To provide masters, Normal Schools are to be established in each province, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possess an aptness for teaching, and are willing to devote themselves to the profession of school masters. By this means it is hoped that, at no distant period, institutions may be in operation in all the presidencies, calculated to supply masters for all classes of schools, and thus in time greatly to limit, if not altogether to obviate, the necessity of recruiting the educational service by means of engagements made in England. The medium of education is to be the Vernacular languages of India, into which the best elementary treatises in English should be translated. Such translations are to be advertised for, and liberally rewarded by Government as the means of enriching Vernacular literature. While, therefore, the Vernacular languages are on no account to be neglected, the English language may be taught where there is a demand for it, but the English language is not to be substituted for the Vernacular dialects of the country. The existing institutions for the study of the classical languages of India are to be maintained, and respect is to be paid to the hereditary veneration which they command. Female education is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by it a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people, than by the education of men. In addition to the Government-aided colleges and schools for general education, special institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art, and agriculture, are to receive in every province the direct aid and encouragement of Government. The agency by which this system of education is to be carried out is a director in each province, assisted by a competent staff of inspectors, care being taken that the cost of control shall be kept in fair proportion to the cost of direct measures of instruction. To complete the system in each presidency a university is to be established, on the model of the London University, at each of the three presidency towns. These universities are not to be themselves places of education, but they are to test the value of the education given elsewhere; they are to pass every student of ordinary ability who has fairly profited by the curriculum of School and college study which he has passed through, the standard required being such as to command respect without discouraging the efforts of deserving students. Education is to be aided and

appointed by the principal officials in every district, and is to receive, besides the direct encouragement of the State by the opening of Government appointments to those who have received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it may have been acquired; and, in the lower situations, by preferring a man who can read and write, and is equally eligible in other respects, to one who cannot."

Mr. Howell gives extracts from that and subsequent despatches which "undoubtedly show that, until the State has placed the means of elementary vernacular education within the reach of those who are unable to procure it for themselves, an annually increasing Government expenditure in any Province upon the higher classes who are able and willing in many cases to bear a considerable part at least of the cost of their own education, is not in accordance with the main object of the educational code, nor with the subsequent views of the Home Government."

To estimate the progress consequent on the despatch, it may be mentioned that, in the year previous to its issue, there were, of course, no universities in India and no educational departments; there were only 14 Government colleges for general education; elementary vernacular education had only been attempted with any degree of success in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay; there were no Grant-in-Aid Rules; the total number of pupils in all the Government colleges and higher and lower schools together—in Bengal was 13,822; in the North-Western Provinces, 8,508; in Madras, 3,380; and in Bombay, about 14,000; there were no Normal schools; female education had not been attempted by the State at all, and the total annual grant for education in all India was £98,721.

#### In 1870-71.

The statistics of fee receipts in the larger Provinces are so remarkable that they are annexed in detail:—

*Statement showing the total number of Pupils in Government Institutions and the Fees paid therein as compared with the total number of Pupils in Aided Institutions and the Fees paid by them.*

		Govern- ment pu- pils.	Fees. Rs.	Aided School pupils.	Fees. Rs.
Bengal	...	...	23,958	3,83,644	131,630
Madras	...	...	10,811	96,704	99,952
N. W. Provinces	...	...	19,528	36,609	15,860
Punjab	...	...	47,254	14,346	20,075
Oudh	...	...	23,707	15,655	4,066
Central Provinces	...	...	29,068	14,938	24,179

*Ways and Means.*—The funds devoted to education controlled by the State in 1870-71, were as follows:—

*Statement showing the Income of the Educational Departments in 1870-71.*

Sources of Income.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bihar.	Coorg.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Imperial grant (net); Local cesses	18,65,935 Nil	10,83,085 Nil	9,48,038 5,70,316	12,05,862 3,47,916	6,46,946 2,21,043	2,15,233 1,07,294	2,76,982 1,31,271	72,804 7,700	2,57,433 57,254	15,023 ...	65,71,090 16,72,629
(2) Municipal Assignments	36,614 Nil	36,614 Nil	11,716 2,28,615	11,652 36,009	2,378 14,346	4,594 15,655	4,594 14,9,333	...	2,448 4,839	...	1,10,717 8,05,948
(3) Fees in Government Colleges and Schools	3,88,644 Nil	9,1764 Nil	49,067 33,016	8,514 18,614	6,696 2,517	12,924 100	...	...	497 300	...	37,966 1,28,570
(4) Subscriptions and Donations	12,231 68,961a 8,879	1,103 2,014 299	6,454 2,486	6,454 6,454	...	...	...	...	58 ...	...	19,023
Total Income administrative by Education Department	22,3,708	11,92,906	20,19,955	16,34,167	9,11,056	3,48,563	4,82,404	85,423	2,88,836	15,310	98,06,173
(5) Alleged Private Expenditure in Aided Schools ...	8,61,113	9,65,091	3,93,675	2,77,817	1,69,444	77,646	65,705	74,062	900	987	29,00,380
Grand Total alleged Income of Educational Department ...	31,95,821	21,47,997	24,13,630	19,11,984	10,84,530	4,26,214	5,48,109	1,79,455	2,89,536	16,247	1,22,655

(a)—Includes educational scholarships.

*Statement showing the monthly average fee rate in Government and Aided Institutions.*

Province.	Government.						Aided.					
	Colleges.		Schools.				Colleges.		Schools.			
	General.	Special.	College.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	General.	Special.	College.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
Bengal	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 10.	...	..	...	...	Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 3. to Rs. 16.	As. 8 to Rs. 2.	As. 4 to Rs. 2.	As. 2 to As. 12.	...	Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.	...	As. 2 to Rs. 5.	A. 1 to Rs. 4.	A. 1 to Rs. 2½.	2 pie to Rs. 14.
Bombay	Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.	...	Re. 1 to Rs. 4.	As. 8. to As. 2.	6 pie to As. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces	As. 8 to Rs. 10.	...	..	As. 2 to Rs. 2.	As. 2 to Rs. 3.	A. 1. to As. 2.	A. 1 to Rs. 20.	..	...	A. 1* to Rs. 5.	3 pie to Rs. 8.	A. 1 to Rs. 15.
Punjab	Rs. 2.	...	...	As. 3 to Rs. 5.	6 pie to Rs. 5.	6 pie to Re. 1.	...	...	...	3 pie to Rs. 10.	3 pie to Rs. 15.	6 pie to Rs. 5.
Oudh	...	...	...	6 pie to Rs. 6.	3 pie to Rs. 5.	3 pie to As. 8.	A. 1 to Rs. 5.	...	...	...	6 pie to Rs. 5.	3 pie to As. 8.
Central Provinces	...	...	...	As. 7 & pie 6.	9 pie to Rs. 2-8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	...	...	Rs. 2.	As. 4 to Re. 1.	...	...	...	Rs. 3. o Rs. 8.	As. 2 to Rs. 3.	As. 4.	...
Berar	...	...	...	As. 6 to As. 8.	A. 1 to As. 4.	A. 1 to As. 4.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	As. 4 to As. 8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Government Agency.*—The present educational departments were established under the despatch of 1854 in supersession of the Boards and Councils.

The total cost of these establishments, as proportioned to the total annual expenditure in each province, may be thus shown in detail:—

*Statement showing the percentage that direction, inspection, and instruction bear respectively to total educational expenditure.*

Province,	Total educational expenditure.	Expenditure on			Percentage of		
		Direction.	Inspection.	Instruction, including all charges not coming under columns 3 & 4	Column 3 on column 2	Column 4 on column 2	Column 5 on column 2
Bengal ...	Rs. 31,98,821	Rs. 49,337	Rs. 2,63,981	Rs. 28,85,503	1·54	8·25	90·2
Madras ...	21,47,997	67,184	1,34,742	19,75,071	1·7	6·3	92·
Bombay ...	24,13,630	43,773	1,72,525	21,97,327	1·8	7·14	91·04
N. W. Provinces ...	19,39,452	38,440	1,67,071	17,13,941	1·9	9·6	88·5
Punjab ...	10,18,610	36,110	1,02,342	8,80,188	3·5	10·05	86·4
Oudh ...	4,37,648	19,220	44,749	3,73,679	4·4	10·2	85·4
Central Provinces ...	5,13,139	20,399	62,512	4,30,228	3·98	12·18	83·84
British Burma ...	1,51,786	16,351	...	1,35,435	10·77	...	89·22
Berar ...	2,78,553	22,005	28,047	2,28,501	7·89	10·06	82·03
Coorg ...	15,083	...	1,344	13,689	...	8·94	91·04
Total ...	1,21,14,699	2,82,824	9,97,813	1,08,34,562	...	...	...

*Abstract Statement showing the total expenditure throughout British India in 1870-71, on aided Educational Institutions under the superintendence of Missionaries or other Religious Associations.*

Province.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Estimated private expenditure per annum.	Government Grant per annum.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1. Bengal ...	394	12,392	5,248	17,640	3,05,352	1,40,303
2. Madras ...	433	20,992	6,260	27,252	3,45,945	1,54,259
3. Bombay ...	51	4,523	808	5,331	1,39,544	35,769
4. N. W. Provinces	102	9,875	2,292	12,167	1,90,212	1,28,440
5. Punjab ...	118	6,917	1,030	7,947	80,310	60,205
6. Oudh ...	28	1,232	316	1,548	16,555	11,668
7. Central Provinces	10	1,099	172	1,271	18,390	14,120
8. British Burma	146	4,777	559	5,336	...	29,729
9. Berar ...	1	18	...	18	900	900
10. Mysore and Coorg	42	2,138	1,654	3,792	67,668	26,028
Grand Total ...	1,375	68,968	18,339	82,302	11,64,879	6,02,445

*Statement showing the Statistics of Grant-in-aid  
Expenditure in 1870-71.*

Provinces.	Colleges.		Schools.		Total Imperial Grant-in-aid expenditure.	Total net imperial grant for education.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.			
Bengal	6	24,900	3,839	5,10,407	5,35,207	18,65,985	28.7
Madras	7	9,235	3,353	3,26,278	3,35,513	10,83,85	30.9
Bombay	2	660	71	45,968	46,568	9,48,038	4.9
N. W. Provinces	4	24,033	316	1,77,745	2,01,778	12,08,862	16.7
Punjab	...	...	551	1,48,783	1,48,783	6,46,845	23.0
Oudh	1	27,173	80	28,572	53,307	2,15,933	24.3
Central Provinces	...	...	434	37,919	37,919	2,76,982	13.7
British Burma	...	...	77	25,962	25,962	72,894	35.6
Berars	...	...	1	9.0	900	2,37,433	0.3
Coorg	...	...	2	312	312	15,033	2.1
Total	20	85,941	8,724	13,02,846	13,86,349	65,71,090	21.8

The statistics of European and Eurasian schools are these :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total cost to Government.
Bengal	...	17	1,576
Madras	...	41	2,996
Bombay	...	27	2,295
North-Western Provinces	13	554	27,840
Punjab	...	13	616
Central Provinces	...	5	508
Total	...	116	8,545
			2,38,523

*Indigenous Schools.*—The statistics of the purely native schools not improved up to the Government standard are—

PROVINCE.	Number.	Pupils.
Bengal	10,904	169,953
Madras	Not known.	
Bombay	1,210	33,265
Sindh	273	5,716
North-Western Provinces	4,665	54,575
Punjab	4,133	50,351
Oudh	507	4,257
Central Provinces	227	4,502
British Burma	3,778	48,842
Berar	110	2,308
Coorg	18	249
Total	25,825	374,218

*Comparative Statistics of Lower Class*

Province.	Government.				Private and Aided				
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to		Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to		
			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. I.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bengal	Boys	46	1,437	3 0 0	1 0 0	2,152	58,676	2 0 8	1 6 11
	Girls	1	61	164 0 0	10 0 0	28	6,626	9 0 6	14 12 10
Madras	Boys	17	733	5 5 2	...	2,73	61,933	1 3 7	2 6 1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	45	1,632	1 13 2	7 7 8
Bombay	Boys	2,384	1,32,401	1 5 6	3 15 1	2	1,366	1 2 1	...
	Girls	159	6,083	1 7 1	5 6 9	16	1,612	2 4 11	...
N. W. P.	Boys	3,301	92,688	1 4 4	3 3 7	26	718	3 7 2	3 5 5
	Girls	415	5,716	4 11 8	0 2 7	84	2,178	7 7 4	11 0 6
Punjab	Boys	1,090	42,467	0 6 4	3 8 6	167	10,191	2 8 6	3 2 11
	Girls	138	3,275	1 14 11	2 6 8	327	8,891	3 5 7	4 2 2
Oudh	Boys	575	16,562	...	4 4 9	42	1,581	2 11 8	4 12 10
	Girls	69	1,056	3 12 19	1 1 8	15	310	17 1 11	39 6 8
Central Provinces	Boys	658	22,648	1 0 3	5 7 9	422	15,181	1 5 8	2 13 0
	Girls	137	2,489	1 4 9	6 13 7	1	23	55 6 11	125 13 19
Burma	Boys	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Boys	270	9,681	0 0 6	2 15 10	...	...	...	...
	Girls	27	667	0 4 4	10 13 6	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Boys	28	1,226	3 0 8	0 0 2	2	69	...	...
	Girls	1	12	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Boys	8,369	3,19,813	...	...	5,620	1,49,718	...	...
	Girls	947	19,350	...	...	775	21,275	...	...
Total		9,316	3,39,202	...	...	6,395	1,70,993	...	...

*N. B.—*In this as in subsequent statements we have counted pupils by average attendance, gives something definite to go on. Bad attendance is very common in India and often means

## Schools in India in 1870-71.

Private and inspected only (excluding In- digenous Schools.)	Total number of Schools,	Total expenditure on Govern- ment Lower Class Schools.		Total expendi- ture on Lower Class Aided Schools.		Proportion of expenditure on Lower Class Schools, Gov- ernment and Aided, to total expenditure on educa- tion during the year.					
		Schools,	Pupils,	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on education. (a)	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Lower Class Schools. (b)	Per cent. of column (b) on column (a). (c)	Rs.
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Imperial.	Local.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	2,198	60,143	4,479	1,195	1,19,902	84,035	31,98,821	2,09,911	6.5		
...	288	6,696	10,036	600	69,818	98,071		1,68,534	5.2		
...	2,755	62,666	3,902	.....	75,913	1,47,512	21,47,997	2,27,358	10.6		
...	45	1,632	.....	.....	2,980	12,210		15,190	.7		
156	6,007	2,561	1,39,774	1,77,841	5,22,522	1,545	.....	24,13,631	7,01,908	29.08	
36	1,076	211	8,772	9,114	32,985	3,724	.....		45,823	1.8	
...	3,327	93,406	1,17,947	2,99,161	2,478	2,402	19,39,452	4,21,988	21.7		
...	499	7,894	27,026	932	16,246	24,030		68,233	3.		
...	1,257	52,678	16,863	1,50,084	25,828	32,449	10,18,640	2,25,226	22.1		
...	465	12,169	6,336	7,930	29,778	36,813		80,837	7.9		
...	617	18,146	.....	70,543	4,327	7,611	4,37,648	82,481	18.8		
...	84	1,366	4,910	1,940	2,428	4,095		18,382	3.0		
16	238	1,096	38,067	23,066	1,24,255	20,580	42,735	5,12,120	2,10,505	41.	
2	58	140	2,570	3,232	17,059	75	75		20,441	3.9	
...	50	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	1,51,786	108	..	.67	
...	270	9,681	75,570	28,943	.....	....	2,78,553	1,04,522	37.5		
...	27	667	2,176	7,234	.....	....		9,410	3.4		
...	80	1,295	3,732	14	312	937	15,035	4,995	33.2		
...	1	12	144	.....	.....	....		124	9		
172	6,245	14,161	4,75,806	4,23,361	11,96,697	2,51,002	3,17,712	.....	21,88,762	18.67	
38	1,134	1,760	41,768	62,982	68,689	1,13,264	1,77,079	.....	4,22,014	3.6	
210	7,379	15,921	5,17,674	4,86,333	12,65,386	3,04,286	4,94,791	1,21,14,699	26,16,776	21.7	

There is no precision in the expression "pupils on the rolls," whereas attendance at least bad accommodation or bad teaching, and always means waste of energy, power and money.

*Middle Class Schools.*—The next step in the educational  
*Comparative Statistics of Middle Class*

Province.	Government.						Private and Aided.					
				Average annual cost per pupil to						Average annual cost per pupil to		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.	Schools.	Pupils.		Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bengal ... { Boys ...	217	11,931		5 11 1	3 5 0		1,320	56,847		4 12 7	7 9 0	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		...	...		..	..	
Madras ... { Boys ...	68	4,661		9 0 9	3 4 5		433	21,335		7 8 0	9 13 6	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		90	5,259		4 1 2	10 7 3	
Bombay ... { Boys ...	157	18,151		4 9 1	8 13 1		25	2,174		13 7 9	..	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		7	561		7 3 4	..	
N. W. Provinces ... { Boys ...	14	895		37 12 0	7 14 11		162	7,299		13 8 8	16 11 7	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		30	882		22 11 6	46 13 9	
Punjab ... { Boys ...	97	8,956		12 1 3	3 5 7		39	3,422		12 11 7	19 15 5	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		..	...		..	..	
Oudh ... { Boys ...	51	3,739		7 13 9	2 1 2		22	1,610		10 3 11	11 12 9	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		1	55		..	..	
C. Provinces ... { Boys ...	44	3,484		17 4 1	10 3 4		8	749		12 7 6	14 9 11	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		1	133		9 4 10	21 13 9	
Burma ... { Boys ...	4	129		71 10 3	6 4 10		16	1,127		12 11 9	34 1 2	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		4	178		10 7 2	37 6 3	
Berar ... { Boys ...	44	3,547		18 0 2	0 2 6		1	18		50 0 0	50 0 0	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		..	..		..	..	
Coorg ... { Boys ...	3	108		13 9 7	..		1	..		..	..	
Girls ...	...	...		..	..		1	..		..	..	
	Boys ...	699	55,867	..	..		2,024	94,581	..	..	..	
	Girls ...	..	..	..	..		193	7,072	..	..	..	
Total ...	699	15,867	..	..	..		2,157	1,01,653	..	..	..	

Table brings us to middle schools.

*Schools in India in 1870-71.*

Private and inspected only (exclud- ing Indigen- ous Schools)	Total number of Schools	Pupils.	Total expendi- ture on Go- vernment Mid- dle Class Schools,		Total expendi- ture on Mid- dle Class Aided Schools,		Proportion of expenditure on Middle Class schools, (Go- vernment and Aided, on Education during the year.					
			Schools.	Pupils.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on education.	(a)	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Middle Class Schools.	(b)
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	1,537	68,178	67,023	30,571	2,72,954	4,28,651	31,98,821		8,69,803	25.3		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	501	26,402	42,343	15,312	1,60,715	2,10,012	21,47,997		4,28,295	10.9		
	90	5,259	"	"	21,425	54,981			76,412	3.5		
	17	1,268	137	21,593	83,003	1,60,074	29,315	"	2,72,392	10.8		
			7	561	"	"	4,145	"	4,045	*17		
			176	8,194	36,793	7,101	98,86	1,22,073	2,61,839	13.6		
			30	882	"	"	20,920	41,331	62,254	3.2		
			133	12,378	1,08,172	30,002	43,542	68,310	2,50,631	24.6		
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
			73	5,349	29,211	11,490	16,499	18,997	4,37,648	17.3		
			1	53	"	"	2,880	8,125	11,005	2.5		
			52	4,233	60,121	35,630	9,335	10,998	1,16,044	21.6		
			1	139	"	"	1,200	2,820	4,020	*78		
			26	1,256	9,242	813	14,553	38,504	62,912	41.4		
			4	178	"	"	1,860	6,656	8,516	5.6		
			45	8,765	67,561	588	900	00	2,78,553	69,839	25.6	
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
			3	108	1,469	"	"	"	1,469	9.7		
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	17	1,268	2,740	1,51,656	5,02,685	3,00,581	6,45,878	8,09,717	23,48,861	19.3		
	"	"	133	7,072	"	"	52,320	1,13,922	1,66,252	1.2		
	17	1,268	2,873	1,55,728	5,02,685	3,00,581	6,95,208	10,13,639	1,21,14,698	25,15,113	20.7	

*High Schools.—Comparative Statistics of Higher Class Schools in India in 1870-71.*

The High Schools may in all Provinces be rated by the results they shew in the University Matriculation Examination. The annexed table shews roughly what an undergraduate in each Province costs the country irrespective of the cost of direction, inspection, and the leave and pension charges of those connected with him :—

Province.	Government High Schools.						Aided High Schools.					
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Total cost to Government. Rs.	Candidates for entrance.		Average annual cost to Government of successful candidates.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Total cost to Government. Rs.	Candidates for entrance.		Average annual cost to Government of successful candidates.
				Candidates passed.	Candidates failed.					Candidates passed.	Candidates failed.	
Bengal	53	9,532	2,11,526	610	418	612	80	8,532	58,333	529	230	253
Madras	14	3,312	1,02,420	Not given	163	632	39	8,904	1,10,591	Not shown	235	Not shown
Bombay	12	2,607	70,343	354	86	817	14	8,280	33,991	529	55	Not shown
N. W. Provinces	18	2,478	1,72,892	90	65	2,659	10	2,373	34,060	85	49	695
Punjab	4	211	34,670	36	28	1,507	11	2,471	32,342	37	28	1,155
Oudh	11	2,139	54,147	31	18	8,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	2	234	24,176	11	11	2,197	2	410	6,720	15	Not shown	

*Comparative Statistics of Normal*

Province.	Government.						Private and Aided.					
					Average annual cost per student to						Average annual cost per student to	
	Schools.	Students.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	Schools.	Students.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Male ...	27	1,362	Rs. A. P. 91 4 7	Rs. A. P. 2 12 4	9	365	Rs. A. P. 23 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23 6 6			
	Female ...	2	24	79 12 8	..	3	32	116 12 6	443 14 6			
Madras	Male ...	8	188	346 2 4	29 4 1	6	264	36 13 2	91 3 3			
	Female ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bombay	Male ...	7	421	63 13 0	77 6 2	..	..	..	..			
	Female ...	2	54	201 9 2	13 0 3	..	..	..	..			
N. W. Provinces	Male ...	5	315	98 14 7	17 15 7	2	35	57 5 10	35 6 8			
	Female ..	4	41	209 10 11	19 10 11	2	50	60 0 0	93 1 0			
Punjab	Male ...	3	196	60 2 4	89 2 4	7	193	89 9 0	55 9 5			
	Female ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Oudh	Male ...	1	117	40 13 11	84 6 5	..	..	..	..			
	Female ...	1	9	135 5 4	..	..	..	..	..			
C. Provinces	Male ...	4	157	48 4 3	56 3 3	..	..	..	..			
	Female ...	3	56	51 14 0	56 12 0	..	..	..	..			
Burma	Male ...	3	34	not given	..	5	367	12 10 3	37 13 6			
	Female ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Berar	Male ...	1	58	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	..			
	Female ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Goorg	Male ...	...	5	3 3 2	..	..	..	..	..			
	Female ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Male ...	58	2,859	...	...	29	1,227	...	...			
	Female ...	12	184	...	...	5	82	...	...			
	Total ...	70	3,037	...	...	34	1,309	...	...			

*Schools of Art.*—In Calcutta the average number on the roll fees. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,613. The expenditure daily attendance at the Bombay School of Art a grant of Rs.

*Industrial School.*—In the David Sassoon Industrial School,

## Schools in India in 1870-71.

Total number of Schools	Students,	Total expenditure on Government Normal Schools.		Total expenditure on Government Normal Schools.		Annual outturn of Teachers from Government Schools.	Annual outturn of Teachers from Aided Schools.	Proportion of expenditure on Normal Schools, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.		
		Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.			Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Education. (a)	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Normal Schools. (b)	Percentage of column 6 on column 4. (c)
36	1,727	Rs. 1,24,335	Rs. 3,775	Rs. 8,395	Rs. 8,826	11	11	Rs. 31,89,821	Rs. 1,45,031	45
5	56	1,915	...	3,737	14,205	...	11	...	19,857	6
14	452	65,070	5,500	9,722	24,078	126	52	21,47,997	1,04,976	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	421	26,867	32,581	...	...	...	...	24,18,630	59,448	24
2	54	10,885	703	...	...	...	...	...	11,588	4
7	353	31,158	5,062	2,180	1,316	...	...	10,80,452	40,346	28
6	91	8,597	607	3,000	4,653	...	...	...	17,057	8
10	389	11,788	17,473	17,255	10,729	51	...	10,18,640	57,275	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	117	4,782	9,875	...	...	86	...	4,37,648	14,657	33
1	9	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	8
4	157	7,578	8,824	...	...	282	...	5,13,189	16,402	32
3	56	2,905	3,178	...	...	11	...	...	6,663	12
6	401	2,207	...	4,641	13,893	...	...	1,51,786	20,831	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	58	2,080	...	...	...	68	...	2,78,559	2,089	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	15,033	16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4,080	2,75,986	83,690	42,223	58,572	613	52	...	4,60,471	38
17	266	25,520	4,688	6,737	18,838	11	...	1,21,14,609	55,803	4
10a	4,346	3,01,506	88,378	48,960	77,430	624	52	...	5,16,274	42

was 50 students, each costing Rs. 392, of which he gave Rs. 8 in of the Madras School was Rs. 27,412. On the 55 students in 11,000 was spent.

Bombay, there were 101 pupils and the grant was Rs. 13,442.

## Education in India.

Concrete Statistics of General Colleges in India in 1870-71.

Province.	Government.	Private and Aided.	Total number of	Total expenditure on Government Colleges.		Total expenditure on Aided Colleges.		Proportion of expenditure on Colleges, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.						
				Average annual cost per student to	Total Local Funds.	Students.	Local Imperial Funds.	Students.	Local Imperial Funds.	Students.	Total Local Imperial Funds on Education.	Total Imperial and Local Funds on Education.	Percentage of column (a).	
Bengal	10	937	205 12 0	Rs. 359	Rs. 69	230 16	Rs. 1,296	1,928 2	Rs. 1,14,078	24,900	Rs. 82,568	Rs. 21,47,997	12.9	
Madras	5	264	240 21 2	7 121	76	148 12	385	63 339	5,579	19,235	17,912	96,115	4.4	
Bombay	3	303	294 122 9	2 Not given	...	5	303	89,354	37,151	950	...	24,13,630	1,27,455	5.2
N. W. Provinces	4	267	297 29 0	4 6	986*	24	8 153*	79,586	7,752	24,038	40,295	19,39,452	1,61,366	7.8
Punjab	2	83	605 89 7	3	674*	40	52 1	674*	50,476	7,425	...	10,18,640	57,901	5.6
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,200	4,37,648	62,373	14.2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	1,854	...	...	26	2,140	...	...	44	3,994	4,74,687	1,71,985	56,291	1,75,995
														7.5

\* Includes School Departments.

	Law.				Medicine.				Civil Engineering.			
	No. of Colleges,		Average cost.	Total cost.	No. of Colleges,		Average cost.	Total cost.	No. of Colleges,		Average cost.	Total cost.
	No. of Students.	Students.		Rs.	To Government.	To Local Funds.		Rs.	To Government.	To Local Funds.		Rs.
Bengal ...	9	631	34,375	3	52	1	502	1,82,488	319	43	1	101
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	115	49,118	421	5	1	76
Bombay...	1	53	10,818	161	42	1	181	10,771	39	19	1	128
N. W. Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	32,476	353	...	1	244
Punjab ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	Not given.	66,249	...	...	...	...

Mr. Howell compiles the following statement to show the average cost to the country of a graduate. It will be borne in mind that numerical results are a very one sided test of high education, of little value in itself and of less value when the quality of the tests is not precisely the same:—

## Comparative Statistics of University Examination in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in 1870-71.

University.	Entrance Examination in Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Bachelor in Law.		Bachelor in Medi- cine and surgery.		Bachelor in Mo- dern.		Licence in Medi- cine.		Licence in Bachelor of Medicine.		Doctor of Medi- cine.		Licence in Civil Engineering.		Licence in Engr- ineering.		Total passed candidiates.				
		No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	No. of candidiates.	No. passed.	
Calcutta	... 1,905	1,099	540	238	210	98	32	24	20	18	87	74	50	42	7	5	4	1	1	...	9	3	...	2,877	1,601	
Madras	... 1,358	424	265	96	65	34	...	5	...	3*	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	1,701	564	
Bombay	... 901	142	136	44	61	18	4	2	...	14	12	12	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	1,153	26

\* In the previous year, candidates were admissible up to a pass at the F. A. test; and 57 candidates came up for the law examination; but this year, only Bachelor of Arts were eligible to appear, hence the discrepancy.

The Calcutta University has the great advantage, but at the same time the great responsibility, of being less provincial and therefore more independent than either of the sister Universities. It works on a larger scale and has to adapt itself to broader wants. This position has led to the following important reforms now in progress :—The University has decided upon holding a Convocation annually at Allahabad, and, what is more important perhaps, it has also decided that on all general questions non-resident members of the Faculty of Arts shall be consulted before any definite action is taken in Calcutta. It has decided to extend its influence very much more widely and deeply into the educational systems of the Provinces with which it is connected, by holding examinations in the vernaculars. The first examination will be towards the end of 1873. The result of subjecting middle schools to the same uniform and independent tests now only applied to high schools, cannot fail to be most beneficial. The University is attempting to make the physical sciences a far more important part of its curriculum than heretofore.

*Languages studied.—*

*Statement showing the number of pupils studying.*

Province.	English.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	Ordo.	Bengali.	Marathi.	Tamil.	Other vernacular.	Total.
Bengal	... 13,472	... 265	...	...	50,271	520	...	...	...	63,280	...	185,060
Mys. r.s.	...	...	...	...	176	495	...	...	...	...	49,199	157,174
Bombay	10,692	2,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces	16,186	132	1,307	11,217	...	17,929	428	...	...	...	107,771	185,013
Punjab	7,122	1,321	1,269	25,126	...	31,601	...	...	...	...	17,553	83,795
Oudh	4,367	419	288	5,987	...	20,317	...	...	...	...	19,120	50,498
Central Provinces	3,514	458	152	73	...	9	3,149	...	22,927	199	56,648	86,330
British Burma	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796	4,079
Berars	1,461	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,343	...	1,810	16,359
Coorg	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,771

## CHAPTER III.

*PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1871-72.*

THIS, the first year of the control and financial supervision of education by the Provincial Governments, was marked by a series of reforms and by great progress especially in primary instruction in Bengal. But the full results will not be apparent till the time of transition is over, and the report of 1873-74 has been submitted. When opening the new Hall of the University of Calcutta, as Chancellor, the Governor General reiterated the principles of the educational policy of 1854.

*Finance.*—The sum assigned to the Provincial Governments for education in 1871-72 was £576,656, but in addition to this local funds were spent. The total expenditure was as follows according to the departmental reports :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	... 40,18,000	
Madras ...	... 15,93,990	
N. W. Provinces ...	... 13,44,320	
Punjab ...	... 10,47,050	
Bombay and Sindh ...	... 21,40,816	
Oudh ...	... 4,94,622	
Central Provinces ...	... 5,45,855	
British Burma ...	... 1,06,130	
Coorg ...	... 14,413	
		<u>1,18,65,226</u>
Mysore ...	... 3,37,694	
Berar ...	... 2,82,622	
		<u>6,20,716</u>
Total ...		<u>1,24,82,612</u>

Thus, excluding the small net expenditure of the Government of India for the Universities, which are practically self-supporting, and on Ajmere, the cost of public instruction to the State, in every form, was £1,248,594 in 1871-72.

*Results.*—The number reported in attendance at inspected and aided schools in each Province was :—

	Population.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bengal ...	67,000,000	4,412	166,140
Madras ...	31,312,150	4,401	135,192
N. W. Provinces ...	30,778,000	4,333	162,979
Punjab ...	17,596,752	1,872	89,517
Bombay and Sindh ...	14,000,000	3,676	198,870
Oudh ...	11,220,232	971	49,926
Central Provinces ...	9,250,000	1,825	85,956
British Burma ...	2,500,000	44	2,456
Coorg ...	176,000	36	2,452
	<u>183,833,134</u>	<u>21,570</u>	<u>893,488</u>
Mysore ...	5,000,000	693	24,201
Berar ...	2,250,000	344	10,933
	<u>191,083,134</u>	<u>22,607</u>	<u>928,622</u>